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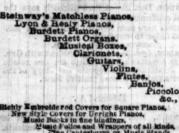
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SNOW CASTLE, Iceland, Dec. 20, 1878 MY DEAR CHILDREN: MY DEAR CHILDREN:

I am getting old, but I am certainly coming, and will reach your city Christmas Eve at 9 o'clock. My headquarters will be with my Good Friends, VERGHO, RCHILING & CO., 188-142 State-st., from whence, at 12 o'clock precisely, I will start the Grand Rounds of Your House-Tops with piles of the Finest Gifts I have weryet prepared for little people. So hang high your argest Stockings!

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No. 254 East Madison-st. Inquire at SILVERMAN'S BANK.

# ACARD.

CHICAGO, Dec. 18, 1878.

TO THE DEALERS IN WROUGHT-IRON PIPE:

GENTLEMEN: A meeting of manufacturers of Wrought-Iron Pipe (with the exception of ourselves) held in Pittsburgh last week, resulted in the adoption of a new price list, which is so adroitly computed as to be equivalent to a large and unwarranted advance in the prices of galvanized and many sizes of black pipe. We therefore give notice to the trade that we are not parties to this combination, and recognizing no list, shall continue to give you low net figures on receipt of your specifications. Having a very large capacity we can guarantee satisfaction both in execution of orders and prices.

NOTE PARTICULARLY that we manufacture Pipe of sizes larger than 3-4 inch diameter LAP WELDED, and are prepared to still offer you our superior grade in competition with ordinary pipe. Weights, sizes, and threads of our pipe strictly standard.

Yours respectfully,

NATIONAL TUBE WORKS CO., 112, 114 and 116 Lake-st.

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The Bodleys on Wheels. By the Author of "The Bodley Family in Town and Country,' "The Bodleys Telling Stories." With 77 Beautiful Pictures, many of them full-page, and an orna-mental cover. \$1.50.

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WASHINGTON.

Unsuccessful Attempt to Introduce the Blodgett

Its Reception Prevented by the Objection of an Illinois Member.

Roundabout Way Adopted for Bringing It Before the House.

An Adjournment Motion Adopted in Time to Shut It Off.

Repeal in the Senate of the Test-Oath Qualification for Federai Jurors.

Candidates Named in Connection with the Vacant Berlin Mis-

Statement Showing the Amounts of Government Moneys Held by National Banks.

Bangs' Removal Said to Be Decided On, to Take Effect After the Custom-House Trials.

THE BLODGETT CASE.

ITS CURIOUS PATE IN THE HOUSE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 30.—The miss Theodore Sheldon here, bearer of the Elepetition, was unsuccessful. It is not alto certain that the defeat of the effort so the presentation of the petition to the House was not the result of a shrewd maneuvre on the part of those who are opposed to the investiga-tion. Carter Harrison resterday seemed disposed to present the petition, accompanied brief speech in which he would take the gin favor of the sanctity of the right of pet but would insist that he opposed callification of Congress to the subject present. There was nothing else for to do than to recognize the right of pe and to submit whatever respectable documents are the constituents might below to him.

the folialys in Chicago, and up assurance Judge Davis informed Harri the friends of Biodgett were relying. I evident that this conference had an is influence upon Carter Harrison, for up

PRESENT THE PETITION TO-DAY. It is certain that young Sheldon thought that he would this morning. A close observer from the gallery could see that there was an carnest consultation on the floor between Springer, consultation on the floor between Springer, Morrison, and Harrison. There is little doubt that at that conference Abeplan which was subsequently followed was suggested, and that Harrison consented to it. It is not so certain that Harrison thought the operations of the plan would be to defeat the introduction of the petition, as any one familiar with the history of the rules of the House, or of the courtesy due members of the State delegation, might have known. The plan was that Harrison should refuse to personally present the petition on the ground that hedesired to

the petition on this ground that be desired to EXAMINE THE QUESTION in Chicago, and did not think it right or just on the eve of adjournment to present a petition of that sort without opportunity to answer. Accordingly, it was suggested that the petition abould be submitted to the House by the Speaker, in the expectation that in this way it could be read, or at least referred to the Judiciary Committee, and thus obtain a standing in Congress. The petition, accordingly, about 1 o'clock, was banded to Speaker Randall, doubtless by Harrison, Theodore Sheldon being advised of every movement, and near at band.

A NEW DIFFICULTY

movement, and near at hand.

A NEW DIFFICULTY
then presented itself, as the document was not addressed to the Speaker. Mr. Randail therefore said that he could take no jurisdiction of it unless it was addressed to him. Somebody then withdrew the petition and wrote a letter to the Speaker inclosing it, with the request that it be presented to the House. This letter was doubtless written by Sheldon, as there was no one else who was disposed to attach his signature to it. Meauwhile, Representative Burchard, of fillnois, had been advised to the situation, sud, going to Speaker Randail, notified him that, if the petition was presented to the House as coming from the Speaker, he, by his right as a member, should object, and should raise the point that under the rules the Speaker had no more right to present a petition and force its consideration upon the House, or to have jurisdiction of it.

THAN ANY OTHER MEMBER,

and force its consideration upon the House, or to have jurisdiction of it.

THAN ANY OTHER MEMBER,
and that the Speaker, without the consent of the House, could only put it in as a petition from plain Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, and not as the Speaker of the House of Representatives. Burchard's point in the rules was well taken so far as an ordinary petition was concerned. A similar question was raised as to a petition which was attempted to be presented by the Chair when Blaine was Speaker, and unless I cir it was decided that the Speaker, under the rules, had no more right to present a petition to the House than any other member of it, and that he would be compelled to place it in the petition-box unread.

IN THE PHERENCE OF OBJECTICE.

It is questionable whether a petition carrying with it a prima facie presumption of an impenchable nature might not come within the rule of privilege so that the Speaker would have the right to present it, and by this quality of privilege could take it out of the rule and precedent to which Burchard called attention, but this was a subject into which Randall did not care to go in the closing hour of the resion. The House, too, was turbulent. Members were markeys to adjourn so as to take the carly train.

OWDER

AKING

petition. The document, however, was permitted to become a portion of the eves of the House, and the fact that ter Randall did not so treat it would seem Speaker Randall did not so treat it would seem to indicate that the attempt to present it to the House through him was a part of the device above indicated. No more ingenious plan could have been suggested to defeat the presentation of the petition in the closing hours of the session than the one which was followed. Had

undoubtedly a majority vote would have obtained to have it referred to the Judiceary Committee. That it was not a document committed to the custody of the Speaker as such, is apparent from the fact that the petition and letter to the Speaker, with the envelope torn open, were returned to Shellon, who takes them with him to Chicago. Had the document to speaker in the custody been considered by the Speaker in the custody of the House, it would from the time of its re-reption have formed part of the files of the House, and he would have vio-lated the rules and the law to have parted with it. Immediately after adjournment Sheldon was taken by Carter Harrison to Burd. When Sheldon expressed his regrets
Birchard should have taken the course be
Burchard replied simply that he availed
self of his right as a member of the House

make, except that under the circumstances he considered it would have been dosing hour of the session, when newer could be given, to have attempted to mirch Judge Blodgett in that indirect manner.

from Chicago protesting against any action towards impeachment.

None of these facts are matters of record in ress, as there was no motion made or aid publicly in connection with the whole

eat that had the petition been presented by the Speaker he should have explained that he had rised against the course, and had thought it more prudent not to take any steps in the matter until after more careful inquiry into the allegations could be made. Nevertheless, the tion was one entitled to respect, and if

REQUESTED SPRINGER oduce the petition. The latter declined, case where all the Representatives from Chica-go had refused, unless he had time himself to give the subject a more thorough personal in-

So the matter ends here, at least until after the reassembling of Congress. The petition will not come up for presentation to the House by the Speaker unless it shall be again forwarded to him, as it was taken from the Speaker's table and delivered to Sheldon.

TELEGRAPHIC CORRESPONDENCE.

the special dispatch in vesterday's TRIBUNE connering the probability that Carter Harrison ind introduce those impeachment resolutionsing the day was productly of some little graphic correspondence between Chicago Washington. Charley Reed saw as many of prominent lawvers as he could during the ymorning, and the following telegram was asched about 11 o'clock. It was necessary send it as early as possible, and, as a large ispatched about 11 o'clock. It was necessary o send it as early as possible, and, as a large tumber of the lawyers could not be found at heir offices, their signatures could not be obtained. The dispatch run thus:

The Hon. Carter Harrison. Washington, D. C.: 6 carnestly request you to delay presentation of etition spainst Judge Blodgett till your return ome. Important facts here you ought to know ret.

Mr. Reed stated to a reporter that, while ldr. arrison hadn't said in so many words that he need delay the presentation of the petition til after the holidays, still that was the unratanding between the Congressman and meel when they had their talk on the subth meet washington.

#### IN THE SENATE. IMPORTANT REPEAL-BILL.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 20.—The Senate today passed the bill repealing Sec. 820 Revised Statutes, which disqualifies all persons compromised with the Rebellion from serving on grand or petit juries in United States courts. The bill necessitating this repeal is one that was incorporated by mistake in the revision passed y the House last year, and coupled with it was a speal of Sec. 821, which left the matter of giving any one compromised with the Kebellion a seat on juries in United States Courts within the

the Democratic Senators have shown no anxiety to act on it till it became apparent that the Government was in earnest in the purpose to prosecute all the late offenders against the Federal election laws. To-day, for the purpose of insuring the repeal of Sec. 820, which is

MOST OBJECTIONABLE TO THE DEMOCRATIC SIDE, knowing that the Republicans would not allow Sec. 821 to be repealed without action from the Judiciary Committee, the Democrats joined in passing the bill repealing Sec. 820 alone, and

passing the bill repealing Sec. 820 alone, and sent it to the House for concurrence. The latter body had adjourned, however, before the action of the Senate could be announced, and so the matter goes over till next month. If all the bill as it came from the Committee on the Revision of the Laws, repealing Sec. 820 solely, instead of moving to amend by INCLUDING SEC. 821, the bill could have received the concurrence of the House. When he moved his amendment, Senator Hoar, to defend it, moved an adjournment, but yielded for a motion to go into executive session. The Democrats attempted to defeat this, and the wote by yeas and nays was a tie. The Vice-President voted with the Republicans, and the motion was carried. All this time Senator Randolph sat in the cloak-room talking, not knowing his vote was needed by his party, and hearing nothing of it until too late. In executive session it was privately arranged that an open session should be held, and the bill as reported by the Committee be acted on. But when this was done it was too late to reach the House.

## INVESTIGATION.

THE BLAINE COMMITTEE.

Special Dissocion to The Tribune.

ASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 20.—The Blaine of WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 20.—The Blaine or Teller Investigating Committee held a meeting to-day and discussed a pian of action. Nothing was decided. The majority of the Committee lavor senative a Sub-Committee of five to New Orleans. A meeting will be held to-morrow to decide. If it goes, it will probably consist of Teller or Hoar as Chairman, Cameron and McMillan, Republicans, and Bailey and Garland, Jennocrats.

THE MEETING.

THE NEBTING.

To the Western Associated Press.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 20.—The Select Committee of the Senate appointed in pursuance of the resolution of Mr. Blaine calling for an inquiry as to whether the constitutional rights of citizens in any States of the Union have been violated in the recent elections, had a meeting after the adjournment of the Senate. The members of the Committee present were Teller, Cameron (Wia.), Kirkwood, Bayard, Bailey, and Garland.

THE FOUR PER CENTS. WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 20.—The following ircular will be issued from the Treasury on the

ist of January:

The Secretary calls attention to the 4 per cent funded loan of the United States now offered by this Department in denominations viz.: for coupon bonds of \$50, \$100, \$500, and \$1,000, and for registered bonds of \$50, \$100, \$500, \$1,000, \$0,000, and \$10,000 at par and accroed interest to date of subscription in coln. The bonds are redeemable July 1, 1907, and bear interest payable quarterly on the lat day of January, April. Jely, and October of each year, and are exempt from the payment of taxes or duties to the United States, as well as from tax ation in any form by or under State, municipal, or local authority. Upon receipt of the full payment, bonds will be transmitted free of charge to subscribers. Applications should specify the amount and denominations required, and for registered bonds the full name and post-office address of the person to whom the bonds shall be made payable.

The interest on registered bonds will be paid by check issued by the Treasurer of the United States to the order of the holder and mailed to his address. The check is payable on presentation, properly indorsed, at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States in New York in coin or United States notes as the holder may prefer, or, if desired, in United States in New York in coin or United States.

All National banks are significantly the become financial agents of the Government and depositories to public moneys received on the sale of these bonds, upon complying with See, 5, 153, Revised States of the United States. All banks, bankers, Paymasters, and other public officers and

vised Statutes of the United States. All oaks, hankers, Paymosters, and other public officers and other persons are invited to aid in placing these bonds. They can make their arrangements through National banks for the deposit of the purchase money of the bonds.

The money received by depository banks on account of subscriptions will remain on deposit with sand beness that applies to the order of the

The money received by depository banks on account of subscriptions will remain on deposit with said banks, but subject to the order of the Treasurer of the United States, and ealis for the redemption of 6 per cent bonds will issue from time to time, as the Secretary may direct.

Payments may be made to the Treasurer of the United States at Washington or to Assistant Treasurers at Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, New Orleans, New York, Philadelphia, St. Louis, and San Francisco, in coin, matured coupons, coin certificates, or United States notes.

The Secretary of the Treasurer will also accept in payment of called bonds certificates of deposit of National banks specially designated to receive deposits on this account, but the bonds will not be delivered until the certificate has been paid for by Treasurer of the United States, or until other United States to one of equal amount are substituted in their stead.

The Treasurer of the United States will also accept in payment United States coupons maturing within thirty days or drafts in favor of himself, drawn on New York, which will be collected, and the excess, if any, returned by check to the devositor.

contor.

Commissions will be allowed on subscriptions for aid bonds as follows: On an aggregate of subscriptions of only \$100,000, and not exceeding \$1,000,000, between Jan. 1, 1879, and June 30, 1879. \$1,000,000, between Jan. 1, 1879, and June 30, 1879, if of 1 per cent; on an argregate of subscriptions exceeding \$10,000,000, and not exceeding \$10,000,000, between the same dates, if of 1 per cent; and on amounts in excess of \$10,000,000 an additional commission of 1-10 of 1 per cent. All blanks, or forms, or information needed will be furnished by the Department without cost. This circular is in lieu of all others previously issued in relation to subscriptions for the 4 per cent

NATIONAL DEPOSITARIES.

OVERNMENT MONEYS HELD BY NATIONAL BANKS. WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 20.-Following the letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, which was laid before the House of Representa-tives to-day, with reference to the balance on the loan accounts standing to the credit of the United States in National banks:

United States in National banks:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the resolution of the House of Representatives dated 10th inst., as follows:

"Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to inform the House, at the earliest day practicable after the close of the coming Congressional recess, whether there were any balances on the lossy account in coin standing to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States in any National banks on the 1st of March. 1876, and on the 1st of each succeeding month to and including the 1st of each succeeding month to and including the 1st of sansary, 1879, and the names and locations of the banks which held such balances, and the amount held by each at the respective dates indicated."

amount held by each at the respective dates indi-cated."

And in reply state that there were no balances on the loan account standing to the credit of the Treasury of the United States in any National bank from March, 1876, to January, 1878. A complete list of National bank deposituries, with the balances or the loan account to the credit of the Treasury of the United States held by each Feb. 1, 1878, and on the first of each succeeding month to and including Dec. 1, 1878, is herewith inclosed. The House will be dily advised in another communication of the balances on Jan. 1, 1879, as soon as the returns from the respective banks shall have been received at the Department. These banks have been designated from use to time under the provisions of the Department. Cir-culars inviting all National banks to become financial agents of the Government and depositance of nubic money for the special purpose of receiving deposits on account of sub-scriptions to the funded isan, and they were per-mitted upon proper security to hold the amount of any subscription mide or obtained by them applica-

scriptions to the funded lean, and they were per mitted upon proper security to hold the amount a any subscription made or obtained by them subject to drafts or orders of the Department, as occasion required, for the payment of called bonds ma-tured.

to drafts of orders of the Department, as occasion required, for the payment of called bonds matured.

No coin has been deposited with these hanks, or any of them, by the Treasurer of the United States. These banks represent exclusively the coin received for the subscriptions made or obtained by the respective banks and left on deposit during the running of ninety days, as required by law, to be given for the payment of called bonds, partly to prevent the withdrawal of so large an amount from the channels of business, and partly as an inducement to these banks to act efficiently in procuring subscriptions. The very large balances reported as held by the First National Bank of New York were caused by temporary deposits of the process of 4½ per cent bonds, sold through the syndicate, of which the bank was a member, and also by the very large subscriptions of that cank to the 4 per cent loan. The balances reported as due from banks on the loan account are, however, to some extent nominal, the bonds farnished as security being largely made up of call bonds, which, to all intents, are a payment to their amount of the balance due, but cannot be credited to the bank until the bonds are carefully examined, the precise amount due on them ascertained, and certificates for the amount issued by the Treasurer.

It is proposed to continue the same mode of deposit in sid of the sale of 4 per cent bonds during the next year, and attention is called to the recommendation in the annual report for the discretionary shortening of the period now required for calls. Very respectfully, John Sherman, Secretary.

THE TABULAR REPORT
of the balances in the different banks shows the
aggregates for the months named and amounts
held by the First National Bank and National
Bank of Commerce of New York, and by the
Maverick National Bank, Boston, to be as follows:

February 8 28,078 8 125,697 50,153

April 5,028,039 2,511,639

April 5,028,039 2,511,639

April 5,028,039 2,511,639

April 5,028,039 2,511,639

April 5,028,039 2,551,839

July 40,041,591 2,556,982 2,052,481 1,001,389

July 40,041,591 2,555,982 2,052,481 1,001,389

July 40,041,591 2,555,982 2,052,481 1,001,389

July 40,041,591 2,555,982 2,052,481 1,001,389

July 40,041,591 2,552,585,082 2,052,481 1,001,389

July 40,041,591 2,552,501 8,554,884 2,427,910

September 60,181,0144,918,56 0,003,487,383,049

October 64,207,814 45,007,031,6107,675,202,212

November 43,387,289,88,802,892,38,88,472,393,049

December 32,2446,483|15,404,242|1,978,187|2,392,948

The list embraces seventy-three depositaries but excepting the above-named there are but few instances were an amount exceeding \$1,000,

LABOR.

SOME INTERESTING TESTIMONT BEFORE THE HEWITT COMMITTEE-WAGES, STRIKES, BAV-INGS, AND UNIONS.

INGS, AND UNIONS.

By Telegraph to New York Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 18.—The session of the Select House Committee on Labor this afternoon was devoted to the examination of Mesers.

Edwards and Bishop, of Pittsburg. The latter the Persident of the Amalogamated Society of the Persident of the Amalogamated Society of is the President of the Amalgamated Society of Iron and Steel Workers, and the former one of the founders of the same Association, but for some years past manager of a rolling-mill in Alleghany City. egheny City.

Mr. Edwards said that wages in the iron trad

Mr. Edwards said that wares in the iron trade are adjusted on a sliding scale, which works fairly to both parties. When bar-iron is worth two cents a pound a maddler gets \$5 a foa, out of which he pays one-third, plus a a small percentage, to his helper. For every tenth of a cent increase or decrease in the price of iron per nound there is a rise or fall of if cents per ton in the puddler's pay. The figures, however, vary according to locality, the Unions of each district having the right to make their own terms with employers. Mr. Edwards did not think warkmen in this country so helpless in the presence of capital as to need special help from the Government. He did not believe in the appropriation of public monay to settle unemployed workingmen on the public lands. He considered one of their greatest needs to be education, and believed that education should be made compulsory, and that children under 14 years old should not be permitted to work in the iron trade. He had seen children employed at so tender an age that after a day's work they were carried home on their father's shoulders; when a child thimself he had been carried from his work in this way. He did not believe that education would disincime

workingmen's children to mechanical labor; but, on the contrary, thought they should have an education which would be useful to them in the trades they design to follow. In the iron trade, for example, a knowledge of chemistry would be useful to the men, and would sometimes save life. The men have a crude chemistry of their own, but a theoretical knowledge of the science would be of practical service to them.

In regard to workingmen's savings, Mr. Edwards said that industrious workingmen in the iron trade can save something. The savings are not as a rule placed in banks, but as soon as possible are invested in homes; and it is the aim of many puddlers to save enough to buy little farms, to which they may ultimately retire. A good many men are addicted to drinking, but is this respect there has been a great change for the better within the last twenty or thirty years.

When questioned in regard to the Pittsburg riots, Mr. Edwards said that ne did not reconize the men who did the burning as working men, and did not believe that the railroad hand nize the men who did the burning as workingmen, and did not believe that the railroad hands
had anything to do with the destruction of
buildings and rolling-stock. In Allegheny City
the railroad men had fired up the locomotives
and taken the rolling-stock away until the danger was past, when they returned it. One great
cause of the present discontent of the workingmen, in Mr. Edwards' opinion, is that they fail
to realize that prices are failen in the same proportion as wages. From 1862 to 1864, inclusive,
there was a rapid rise in prices, while
wages for a long time scarcely stirred; but
prices now are falling, as well as wages and
clothing, and provisions have, in his opinion,
never been so low since 1854.

Mr. Bishop said the object of the organization over which he presides is the good of its
members. When the members of a local branch
are dissatisfied with their terms of employment, the Executive Committee of the district confers with the employers and

ment, the Executive Committee of the district confers with the employers and with the representatives of the men, and does not authorize a strike unless satisfied that the men are in the right and that this is their only way to obtain fair wages. The rules require the Committee to make every possible effort to bring about a satisfactory settlement without a strike, and Mr. Bishop believed that the organization has had the effect of possible effort to bring about a satisfactory set-tlement without a strike, and Mr. lishop be-lieved that the organization has had the effect of diminishing strikes and other disagreements be-tween employers and workingmen. Its mem-bers are required to be steady and temperate men and law-abiding citizens, and the use of in-timidation toward non-union men who may chance to underbid them for employment; is not only forbin len by the rules, but discounte-nanced in practice. In such cases they confine nanced in practice. In such cases they confin themselves strictly to persuasion. Mr. Bishop die not appear to think favorably of the English themselves strictly to persussion. Mr. Bishop did not appear to think favorably of the English system of arbitration, especially in the present condition of trade, and he thought that any departure from the scale of prices laid down by the union, though made for the benefit of an establisment that must stop if wages are not reduced, is open to serious objection as setting a bad precedent and leading to similar demands by other employers. Buch an arrangement might, however, be authorized by the District Committee, and in that case the men entering into it would not forfeit their membership.

Mr. Bishop said the Society has no rule which prevents union men from working in the same establishment with others, but many masters refuse to employ members of the union. In the West, nowever, employers are disposed to be fair and conciliatory. Under the rules of the organization it may, in the discretion of the proper officers, render assistance to non-union men when engaged in a strike. It has a reserved fund derived from monthly payments, but only for trade purposes; that is, to sustain its members when engaged in duly authorized strikes. When employment is slack it is the practice of the members of the union to favor the division of the work so that all may have some, but there were relieved.

of the work so that all may have some, but there is no rule on the subject.

Mr. Bishop said that the number of industrial tha

Mr. Bishop said that the number of industrious workingmen out of employment in Pittaburg is greater than usual, but not as great as certain extravagant statements about the unemployed in the country at large would indicate. He knew of no remedy for the existing depression unless the Government could legislate men into work, and he said he thoughs it desirable that useful public works, such as the improvement of rivers and harbors, should be prosecuted as actively as possible at the present time. He did not wish to express any opinion on the money question, which he thought few on the money question, which he thought few understood, and he desired to say that the or-ganization he represents has no sympathy with Communism or any project which contemplates the robbery of one man for the benefit of

another.

He concurred with Mr. Edwards in regard to the Pittsburg riots, which were neither started nor carried on by the trades unions. The men of his own organization not only held meetings to denounce the riots, but they volunteered to guard the mills in which they were employed from mob violence.

A report of an exhaustive and thorough nature, accompanied with recommendations, will be presented to the present House by Mr. Hewitt upon this investigation.

NOTES AND NEWS. "LET NO GUILTY MAN," ETC.

Special Disputch to The Pribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 20.—A gentleman

who has recently had a conversation with the President on the subject of the Chicago Custom-House indictment states that the Chicago public can be convinced of one fact, that the President is thoroughly in favor of a vigorous resecution of the indictments of offenders against the law everywhere.

against the law everywhere.

WANTS BANGS' FLACE.

An applicant for Judge Bangs' position has appeared here in the person of A. M. Pence, of the firm of Rosenthal & Pence, who has filed his application for an appointment as United States States District-Attorney of the Northern WILLIAM HENRY SMITH

left for New York to-night, where he will spend a few days before returning to Chicago. His visit here has had reference to the Associated

risit here has had reference to the Associated Frees.

It appears now to be settled that Judge Bangs will be requested to retire from the District-Artorneyahip atter the that of the Custom-House indictment cases. The succession will probably rest between James P. Root and A. M. Pence, both of whom have very strong support.

It was intimated at the State Department today that it was probable that George William Curtis would not accept the Berlin mission if it was tendered to him. It is not, however, known that it will be tendered him. There are already four applicants for the place. The Pennsylvania delegation consider that as Bayard Taylor was appointed from Pennsylvania the place belongs to that State. Other Congressmen, however, insist that as Pennsylvania has the English mission, but he has not the united support of the Pennsylvania delegation.

There is considerable talk of Eilhu B. Washburne, late Minister to France, as successor of Bayard Taylor. The extraordinary popularity of Washburne with the tiermans on account of his good offices toward Germans during the Franco-Prussian war, it is thought, would make him more acceptable to the German people than any other that could be named.

any other that could be named.

THE POTTER COMMITTEE

did not see fit to ask for an appropriation before adjournment, and whether this is a new
dodge to avoid the farce of prosecuting the inquiry at New Orleans remains to be seen.

THE RESCIORAL COUNT.

Representative Southard has introduced an
amended bill from his Committee on the
Electoral count. The changes do not affect the
general character of the measure. The most
important change is one providing that the
Electors shall meet on the second Monday in
December instead of January, as first reported,
thus following the Senate bill in giving more
time after the meeting of the Electors.

EX-SUPERVISING ARCHITECT HILL,
referring to rumors in Chicago that he has discharged stone-cutters for various purposes, says
he has discharged no stone-cutter for any purpose whatever. The employment of all the
stone-cutters is entirely under the charge of the
Superintendent.

Superintendent.

To the Western Associated Press.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 20.—The Senate confirmed G. M. Lamberton, or Nebraska, United States Attorney for the District of Nebraska; Joshus B. Hill, Marshal of the Eastern District of North Carolina; W. C. Wingard, Washington Territory, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States of that Territory; Augustus J. Cassard, of New Orleans, United States Consult at Tampico.

Postmasters—James A. Hudson, Saginaw; Samuel W. Abbott, Menoulnee, Mich.; Julius Roose, Ishoeming; Mrs. Hester A. Birdsong, Beliaire, O.; Sylvester Sherwood, Brahuard, Minn.; F. W. Miller, Elkhart, Ind.: Mrs. E. M. Sheed. La Grange, Ind.; Richard N. Nebeker, Covington, Kv.; Marshalf M. Murdock, Wichita, Kan.; Robert Lytle, Decatur, Ill.; William H. Humphrey, Lewistown, Ill.; William B. Sheriff, Paris, Ill.; Alexander G. Jones, Chester, Ill.; Francis M. Plyon, Streator, Ill.; W. H. Livers, Mendota, Ill.; James H. Lloyd, Liberty, Mo.; Howard T. Combs, Carrolton, Mo. THE 4 PER CENTS.

Subscriptions to the 4 per cent loan to-day, \$1,556,568.

\$1,556,563.

THE SEWARD INVESTIGATION.

At the investigation of the Chinese Consuls it was sought to compel Seward to produce countries the State Department. His counsel held could not be required to furnish material in

rided in secret session.

The Silver Dollar.

The Secretary of the Treasury will, on the 1st of January, reissue substantially the circular relative to the manner in which standard silver dollars may be obtained which was promulgated on the 3d of September last, but revoked.

CONGRESSMAN WILLIAMS SINKING.

Representative Williams had a relapse this morning, and is sinking rapidiv.

APPOINTMENT.

The President has nominated John P. Hoyt, of Michigan, Associate Justice in Washington Territory.

BOB TOOMBS.

Dispatch to New York World (Dem.).

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 18.—Robert Toombs, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 18.—Robert Toombs, of Georgia, is in town. He says his visit is in no way connected with politics; there are no politics in Georgia at the present time except a growing opposition to Radicalism. Southern finances, he thinks, are in the worst possible condition.

growing opposition to Radicalism. Southern finances, he thinks, are in the worst possible condition, vastly worse than they have ever been in the history of the country, and this condition is growing more desperate every day. He has an opinion of Mr. Blaine and his resolution, of course. Blaine, he says, is a shrewd dog and rarely barks up the wrong tree. He is essentially the sharpest man in his party, and has within the last week marked out the only path through which the Republican organization can regain supremacy. It is only by arousing a spirit of sectional hatred, Mr. Toombs believes that Mr. Blaine and his friends have anything to hope in the coming Presidential campaign.

SOCIAL INFLUENCE OF SHOULDER-STRAPS.

Special to Cincinnate Commercial.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—Senator Burnside made a few remarks in the Senate to-day on his Military bill. All of the Committee except Plumb think the bill will pass, but it is by no means certain. The sticking point is in reducing the number of officers. Under Burnside's bill 374 have to go, as there is absolutely nothing for them to do but command imaginary men and draw saiaries. In speaking of this to-day, a Senator remarked that powerful social influence would be brought to bear against the bill. He thought the social influence alone could control twenty votes in the Senate.

CONSCIENCE AND HARD TIMES.

conscience and hard times.

The Treasury conscience fund was augmented to day to the amount of \$100. It receives additions at an average rate of about \$25 daily. This is less than formerly, probably owing to

hard times.

WANT TO GO ALONG.

Dispatch to Uncinnati Gasette.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 19.—Mr. Childs, of Philadelphia, arrived to-day to obtain permission from the Secretary of the Navy for Gen. Grant to take John Russell Young and a London Times correspondent with him on board the Richmond. Mr. Childs says Gen. Grant will land at San Francisco in about a year. Mr. Childs represents the Philadelphia managers of the Progress.

The Progress.

ALL FULL.

Disputch to Cincinnate Enquirer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 19.—The admission to-day of John S. Young as Representative from the Fifth District of Louisiana, in place of Leonard, deceased, again gives the House its full complement of 293 members, and adds one to the Democratic majority.

the Democratic majority.

ROBESON.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs today decided to hear ex-Secretary Robeson on
Jan. 8 in his own defense against the charges
contained in the majority report of the Committee.

CONKLING'S DIPLOMACY.

Dispatch to Indiamandis Journal,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—Coulking showed the white feather in dealing with the New York Custom-House nominations to-day. It is currently reported that at his personal request the members of the Committee on Commerce refrained from attending the regular meeting this morning. Accordingly there was no meeting, and the nominations go over till after recess. Conking does not desire action upon the nominations before his re-election to the Senate, and took this method of accomplishing his purpose.

LOANS TO HOMESTEAD-SETTLERS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 19.—As early as October, 1877, Hendrick B. Wright, of Pennsylvania, introduced his pet scheme to so amend CONKLING'S DIPLOMACY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 19.—As early as October, 1877, Hendrick B. Wright, of Pennsylvania, introduced his pet scheme to so amend the Homestead act as to loan \$500 from the National Treasury to each homestead settler, to enable him to improve his land. It was referred to the Committee on Public Lands, of which Wright was a member. The Committee looked upon the scheme as wild and visionary, and could not seriously consider it. The finally yielded to Wright's persistency, and in May last allowed him to report it back without recommendation, and have it referred to the Committee of the Whole on the Public Calendar. They supposed it would be buried there with a score or more of other bills. But Wright was serious about the matter, although the bill proposed loans which should aggregate \$10,000,000. He has always voted to go into the Committee of the Whole in the hope of reaching that bill. In the course of time it came Wright's turn to move to suspend the rules, and to-day he moved to put that loan bill on its passage. Before the bill was read through he was cut off by District business, but his bill is now in such a shape that it must be voted on on the next Monday that the House shall be in session; for if it goes over as unflationed business, members are thus to be ished business, members are thus to be forced to make a record which they would giad-business which they would giad-ly have avoided, for Wright has talked about his bill so much that many laboring men all over the country have come to believe that it is a measure which ought to pass, and which will

a measure which ought to pass, and which will relieve them.

SENATOR BLAINE AND GEN. GRANT.

Disputes to Louisville Courier-Journal (Dem.).

WASHINA 'ON, D. C., Dee. 19.—Mr. Blaine has several schemes on hand to destroy Grant's chances for the Republican nomination in 1880. One of these he intends to put in operation after the holiday recess. Last session, when the bill was up to place Gen. Shields on the retired list, there was an amendment offered to place Gen. Grant on the retired list also. The object of this was to make a string to hang speeches upon, and defeat the original measure. Both bills were defeated, but the next day Mr. Teller, of Colorsdo, proceeding under the rules, entered a motion to reconsider, which allows him the privilege of calling up the bill for a reconsideration vote at any time during the same Congress. Mr. Teller cutered this motion at the request of Messra. Blaine and Don Cameron. Mr. Blaine wanted the bill to go through in the first place, and it is still his purpose to press it and put Grant on the retired list of the army. In such a position he would naturally acquire the reputation of being a pensioner and a sort of a laid-cida subble man. The plea upon which Blaine a position be would naturally acquire the repu-tation of being a pensioner and a sort of a laid-saide public man. The piea upon which Blaine intends to have this done will be that Grant is poor and needs the money. The recent sale of his home in this city would give some founda-tion to such a plea.

his home in this city would give some foundation to such a plea.

\*\*\*SENATOR EUSTIS' SUCCESSOR.

\*\*\*Dispatch to New Fork World.\*\*

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 10.—The election of a United States Senator to succeed Senator Eastis, whose term of office expires on the 4th of next March, will be held by the Louisiana. Legislature on the 13th of January next. Mr. Eastis was elected to the United States Senate in January, 1876, but did not take his seat until December, 1877. Previous to that time, since 1878, Louisiana had been represented by only one Senator. Mr. West. Pinchback contested Mr. Eustis' title to his seat, but was defeated. Senator Eustis, upon taking his seat, was informed that he was entitled to his salary as Senator from 1873, but he declined to accept the back pay. His friends are confident that he will be re-elected. The candidates who are opposing Mr. Eustis' re-election are D. F. Kenner, of New Orleans, State Senator-elect; B. F. Jonas, of New Orleans; and ex-Gov. McEnery, of Ouschitz Parish.

\*\*Next Myleon Mexiconeld a semiptor of New March 1871 in Next 1800 1800.

Ouachita Parish.

NATIONAL ART INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

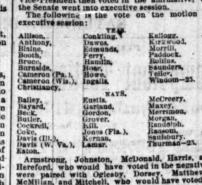
Mr. J. Wilson Macdonald, a sculptor, of New York, called on President Hayes on Saturday evening and presented the subject of art industrial schools for the education of young mechanics of both sexes in the higher branches of mechanism. Mr. Macdonald proposed that these art industrial schools should be founded in all the great manufacturing and mercantile cenart industrial schools should be founded in all the great manufacturing and mercantile centres in the country, and be supported by the Government, and conducted as are the same kind of schools in France and England. He believed that the unexampled mechanical ability, prosperity, and wealth of France was due chiefly to her 400 art industrial schools. He said that if our Government supported military, naval, and agricultural educational institutions and scientific explorations, he thought it no more than just that art and mechanical schools should also be established. The President listened with marked attention, and said that, although the subject was somewhat new to him, he was with marked attention, and said that, although
the subject was somewhat new to him, he was
nevertheless much interested in it. Mr. Macdonaid then presented his plan of an American
academy of fine arts, to be founded at the
Capital in connection with a national gallery and
a public art school, two students to be chosen
from each Congressional district in the United
States, and to be educated in the national
school for a period of three years; a universal
competition of all American and resident artists
to be held every four years with prizes for the
successful artists in the departments of sculpture, painting, and engraving; the prize works
to be purchased and placed permanently in the
national guilery at Washington. The President
manifested a lively interest in this last proposition.

THE RECORD.

morning hour was used in discussing the order of business after the recess, but no special After some discussion of the bill, introduced

by Mr. Beck, to repeal Sec. 820 of the Rev Statutes, Mr. Hoar said that it was evident this bill could not pass to-day, and moved this bill could not pass to-day, and moved adjourn; but he soon withdrew this motion, Mr. Edmunds moved to go into execu session. This motion was supported by Republicans and opposed by the Democrand a vote resulted—yeas, 25; nays, 25. Vice-President then voted in the affirmative, the Senate went into executive session.

The following is the vote on the motion executive session:



HOUSE.

Mr. Henderson reported back the Senate bill authorizing the payment of the State of Tennessee for keeping United States military prisoners. Passed.

Bills passed removing the political disabilities of J. M. Bell, of Georgia; William Ward, of Virginia; and M. Kimbai, of Missouri.

A bill passed constituting Portsmouth, O., a port of delivery; also a bill for the relief of Mrs. Louisa Mansfield, widow of Gen. Mansfield.

The morning nour having expired, the Speaker laid before the Hones several communications, among them one from Secretary Sherman in answer to the resolution calling for information as to what balance on the loan account was standing to the credit of the United States in any National bank from March, 1876, to the present time. The letter states that there were no balances on loan account standing to the credit of the United States Treasury in any National bank from March, 1878, and incloses a list of National bank depositories with the balances on loan account held from February, 1878, to December, 1878. The banks which held such balances were made depositaries under the law. The large balance held by the First National Bank of New York was caused by the temporary deposit of the proceeds of 4% per cent bonds and large subcriptions of that bank to the 4 per cent losn.

Mr. Hewitt (N. Y.)—In order to avoid reading the schedule I would ask to have read the deposit to the debt of the First National Bank.

Mr. Townsend (N. Y.)—Let us have it all.

Objection was made to the reading.

Mr. Hewitt—Will the gentleman allow me to re-

call the amendment?
Objections were made,
Mr. Hewitt (speaking amidst great confusion and
cries of order)—What I want the world to know is
this: That there have been for six months an avcrage sum of \$30,000,000 to the credit of the
United States at that bank, as near as I can make

United States at that bank, as near as I can make it out.

Mr. Springer (alluding to the confusion) hoped that Mr. Hewitt's remarks would be read at the Clerk's desk in order to give the House a chance to hear them, as there were serious arraignments of one of the Departments.

The communication was then referred to the Ways and Means Committee.

Mr. Fullay asked leave to have printed the testimony taken in regard to the Government Printing-Offices.

omices.

Mr. Garfield objected.

Mr. Townsend (N. Y.) moved to adjourn.
Agreed to—Yeas, 94; nays, 75.

Adjourned until Jan. 7, 1879.

## POLITICAL.

JUDGE KELLEY. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 20.—The Hon. D. Kelley having been called to account by Republican newspapers here for coquetting with Greenbackers and Democrats, makes a spirited rejoinder, which will excite a great deal of attention in political circles. Addressing the esentative Chalmers' bill providing for the pecuniary interference of Federal offi-cers in elections, and says:

cers in elections, and says:

This resolution seemed to me to have been prepared with reference to events which occurred in the Fourth Congressional District of Pennsylvania during that caiwass and at the Convention. If may not be known to you, as it is to thousands of my constituents, that large sums of money were thrown into the several wards of my district pending the delegate election, for the purpose of defeating the election of delegates who would favor my renomination, and that one of the disbursing agents was an officer of the United States Customs, who presided over a free bar opened in the Fifteenth Ward on the night preceding the meeting of the Convention, and that a number of delegates who were elected from precincts in which no delegates in opposition to myself had been elected as Kelley delegates, entered the Convention and voted for my competitor. Some of them assigned as a reason for doing so the injustice they would have done their families in their impoverished condition by decining the large sums of money given them for their votes. Among the members of that Convention to whom the sale of his honey was proposed. their families in their impoverished condition by decining the large sums of money given them for their votes. Among the members of that Convention to whom the sale of his honor was proposed was a geatieming who, desiring to expose the open traffic in the rights of the people represented by the delegates they had chosen, agreed to receive \$100 for his vote. He waited patiently in the hall in which the Convention was being held for the return of the purchasing agent, who supposed he had bought him. Unfortunately, on his return, he was accompanied by the disbursing agent, who supposed he had bought him. Unfortunately, on his return, he was accompanied by the disbursing agent on whose behalf he had made the contract, who recognized in the delegate one of the most successful and influential manufacturers of the Fourth District. He, therefore, denounced his agent as a fool, and decamped. In view of these facts, your readers will not be surprised that, though it required me to vote against the Republican party in the House, I supported a resolution which I hoped might, in some degree, prevent a recurrence of such infamous proceedings as I have related, and effectually prevent United States officers from engaging in such treason to the fundamental principles of Republicanism.

IGNATIUS DONNELLY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribine.

St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 20.—Under date of the 18th, Ignatius Donnelly gives formal notice, served to-day, that he contests, the right of W. D. Washburn to a seat in the next Congress as D. Washburn to a seat in the next Congress as Representative from this district. The contest is based on nine allegations, as follows: Bribery: expenditure of money in corrupting voters in twenty-one counties named; illegal and repeating votes by non-residents, railroad employes, Indians, half-breeds, etc., from Dakots, Manitoba, Wisconsin, and the Second District of this State, also by aliens in thirteen counties named; that votes cast for Donnelly in the four counties named were not counted, returned, or canvassed; that laboring men, mechanics, and others in Minneapolis, who would otherwise have voied for Donnelly, were forced to vote for Washburn by threats of loss of employment, patronage, etc.; and that, in aid of such intimidation, ballots were marked by numbering, so that it could afterwards be known how such persons voted, also that many workingmen were discharged from employment because they refused to vote for Washburn; that the election in Minneapolis was accompanied by irregularities, frauds, bribery, and intimidations in making registration lists, in colonizing votes, in the conduct of election officers, and in the counting and canvassing of votes; that votes were cast, counted, and canvassed for Washburn from seven counties named which are not legally counties, where the election precincts were not legally counties, where the election precincts were not legally counties, and the return of votes for Washburn from Polk and Kittson Counties, are counted, by law; that the return of votes for Washburn from Polk and Kittson Counties exceed the total number of voters resident in said counties, and the same were never cast or counted, but the election in said counties, and the return and void. The allegations are formidable enough on paper, but are believed to be based mainly upon fancied technical objections which, if real, would be overruled by the State Election laws, while charges of bribery, corruption, intimidation, etc., are known to be false, and, if sustained by any part of the evidence, will be in rare individual instances, of which Washburn could have had no knowledge, which as likely occurred on one side as the other, and which would not affect either the general result or the validity of the election proceedings in even one precinct. But Donnelly thus provides himself with occupation until the next election, and probably has hopes that the next Congress will not hesiate to steal a State if the excuse is afforded. others in Minneapolis, who would otherwise have voted for Donnelly, were forced to vote for

OBITUARY. DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 20.—Capt. Sol Gardner a prominent steamboat man, and for twenty years partner of the late Eber B. Ward, died as

PISCICULTURE. ELGIN, Dl., Dec. 20.—Dr. W. A. Pratt, Fish Commissioner, departed for Minnesota this evening with 100,000 salmon-tront eggs and 300,000 whitefish for the State Fish Commission

a late hour to-night of pneumonia, aged 70 years. He leaves a young wife and a large for-

FOREIGN.

The Afghan Ameer's Flight from Cabul Again Reported.

His Son, Yakoob Khan, Said to Have Assumed Authority.

Rebellious Students Making Trouble in St. Petersburg.

Many Arrests Effected by the Police and Soldiers.

German Papers Highly Eulogistic of the Late Bayard Taylor.

Additional Particulars of the Sinking of the Steamship Byzantine.

All the Passengers Are Reported to Have Been Saved by the British Ship.

Bismarck Defeated in His Proposed Government Tobacco Monopoly.

AFGHANISTAN.

THE AMBER'S FLIGHT.

JUMBOOD, Dec. 30.—It is again reported that he Ameer has fled, leaving his son, Yakoob Kann, in power. ORDERED TO WITHDRAW. LONDON, Dec. 20 .- A Paris dispatch says the

fficial confirmation has been received that instructions have been sent to the Russian Mission at Cabul to withdraw. MOVING ON JELALABAD.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—A correspondent with Gen
Browne reports that the British are one marci
from Jelalabad. He repeats the story of th
Ameer's flight in a more positive form.

RUSSIA

AGITATION AMONG THE STUDENTS.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—Trouble continues Russia between the Government and students At St. Petersburg, on the 11th inst., several hundred students assembled before the Czarowitz being at Sarskoe-Sels, the Prefect of Police hastened to the palace, received the petition and ordered the crowd to disperse, saying that it was illegal to present a petition in such a manner. On the 11th inst. the Agence Russe announced that, in consequence of the illegal demonstration by the students of the school of medicine, the authorities had adopted certain measures for securing public order. The Official Messenger, of St. Petersburg, on the 18th inst., published a communication from the Government giving the particulars of the agitation among the students at the Academy of Medicine and Surgery, caused by the news from Charkoff that the lectures at that uni-

Transcatted a consequence of some opposition on the part of the students to the new class-regulations.

The agitation reached a climax on the 12th versity were colleagues to explain to the Rector that the disa decision had been taken in regard to the petithat if such decision had been taken they were not made aware of its nature. The deputation that the disturbances were partly owing to the arrests made on the night of the 10th inst. The Prefect of St. Petersburg, who happened to be with the Rector, informed the students that their action was illegal, and invited them to dissquadron of rendarmes were summoned and 142 students arrested and lodged in the bar-racks of the Life Guards of the Moscow Regi-

ment.

A Berlin dispatch says
THE AGITATION AMONG THE STUDENTS
continues. On the 16th inst. a meeting was
held to protest against the violence of the soldiery. The occurrences against which the
students protested are as follows: The Prefect
of Police had promised to bring an answer to a
petition calling attention to the oppression of
students and requesting the liberation of their
colleagues arrested at Charkoff. Instead of
any reply being given at St. Petersburg, the
colleges were surrounded by 2,000 gendarmes
and Cossacks, and 200 arrests made. The
Cossacks used whips, and several students were
injured. The draw-bridge over the Neva was
removed to prevent 1,000 students from croasing to the south side. The lecture-balls have
been closed, and fresh disturbances are expected. Meetings within the universities as
well as outside are forbidden. The nolice are
ordered to act with the universities if requested
by the Rectors. A proclamation is conspicuously posted forbidding the carrying of arms in
the St. Petersburg district except by authorization. Ment.
A Berlin dispatch says

GERMANY. LONDON, Dec. 20.—German papers announce that the Tobacco Inquiry Commission has rejected the proposal for a monopoly by 8 votes against 8. It has also declared in favor of a commission to weight an inland tobacco, and duty according to weight on inland tobacco, and such customs duties on foreign tobacco as would about correspond to the proportion between the customs and excise accepted by the Imperial Taxation Commission of 1873. The Inquiry Commission will recommend this resolution to the Bundstrath and Reichstadt. The decision gives entire satisfaction to the National Liberal party, while the Commission itself was composed of eight delegates of the Government, with three experts. The correspondent of the Times says: "Bismarck's defeat has created deep surprise. The rejection of the scheme by the Government Committee does not amount to a Parliamentary defeat, but Bismarck is so accustomed in having his own way that it is believed he will not rest content with this initial overthrow of his project. Immediately on the decision becoming known, he sent for Hobrecht, the Minister of Finance. The Chancellor's health has not been improved by the worry now occasioned, and, on the earnest protestations of his family, he has abandoned the idea of visiting the Emperor before Christmas."

PROTECTION PREDICTED.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—A Berlin correspondent such customs duties ou foreign tobacco as would

PROTECTION PREDICTED.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—A Berlin correspondent says he has good reason to believe that the labors of the Committee of Representatives of the various States on the reform of taxation will result in the return to protection to a certain extent.

BAYARD TAYLOR.

BAYARD TAYLOR.

PUBLIC SYMPATHY.

By Ouble to New York Herold.

Berlin, Dec. 20.—The sorrow for the death of Mr. Bayard Taylor is universal. The Emperor and Empress only a Iew hours before the fatal symptoms appeared, sympathetically sent in to inquire regarding the American Minister's health. Many telegrams are arriving from all parts of the world, especially America, tending sympathy to the bereaved wife and daughter. Gen. Grant sent a dispatch last night offering his condolence. Members of the Imperial family, dignitaries, and State officers left cards to-day for the widow. The German imperial Government in the name of the nation sent a touching letter sincerely lamenting the loss of such a distinguished man. The entire newspaper press of Berlin speaks of Mr. Taylor in the highest terms of praise.

The Berlin Official Gazette pays a high tribute

Ar Taylor's character. All other ne

publish similar papegyries BAYARD TAYLOR'S FUNERAL.

To the Western Associated Press.

BERLIN, Dec. 20.—The funeral services over the remains of the late Minister Taylor will be held at the American Legation Sunday, when the body will be taken to the mortuary, and await transportation to America. Sunday the American residents will take action at the American Chapel. BAYARD TAYLOR'S PUNERAL

PANEGYRICAL.
BERLIN, Dec. 20.—The Official Gaz Government sincerely regrets the early and un-expected demise of the Hon. Bayard Taylor, expected demise of the Hon. Hayard Taylor, who in the short period of his labors here succeeded in promoting and maintaining, in the most desirable manner, the relations between the United States and Germany. The Gantipavs a high tribute to Mr. Taylor's character. All the other newspapers publish similar panerosina.

CONDOLENCE.

Berlin, Dec. 20.—The imperial Government and the condolence to the Legation of the United States expressing profound regret at the death of Mr. Taylor. There is a general feeling of sorrow over the metalogy event.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—The London papers publish leading articles eulogistic of Bayard

THE BYZANTINE PARTICULARS OF THE STRAMSHIP DISAFFE.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—A dispatch received in Paris says that only four persons—the surgeon first officer, chief engineer, and one seaman—escaped from the wreck of the Byzantine. The

escaped from the wreck of the Byzantine. The disaster occurred on Wednesday night during a heavy gale. The Byzantine, on her way from Marseilles to Constantinople, was proceeding up the Dardanelles, when she ran into the British steamer Rinaldo, of 1,000 tons burden, at anchor off Latakia, bound for Hull, Eng. The Byzantine, a vessel of 900 tons burden, belonged to the Fraissinet Company of Marseilles. The Rinaldo returned to the Bosnhorus for remains.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 20.—The British steamer Rinaldo, which was in collision with the steamer Byzantine, has arrived. The Captain reports saving ninety persons from the Byzantine.

PARIS, Dec. 20.—The Fraissinet Company received a telegram announcing that nearly all the Byzantine passengers are among the saved.

GREAT BRITAIN. CREDITORS' MEETING CALLED.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—McKean, Titley & Co., old merebants of Bradford, have called a meeting of their creditors. Liabilities, \$86,000, and will be paid in full.

THE LATEST PAILURE LONDON, Dec. 20.—The firm in the East India trade whose bills have been returned and whose liabilities are not believed to be heavy is Ebsworth, Sons & Co.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—Sir T. McClure, Liberal, has been elected to the House of Commons for the County of Londonderry, defeating Mr. Alexander, Conservative, by a majority of 611. TURKEY.

THE DEFINITIVE TREATY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 20.—The Porte will deliver the answer to Prince Lobanoff, the Russian Ambassador, concerning the definitive treaty immediately. LONDON, Dec. 20.—A correspondent at Vienna states that twelve Turkish battalions have been ordered to Podgoritza to prevent the Albanians from resisting the cession of the place to Montenegro.

MADRID, Dec. 20.—Both Houses have finally approved the Copyright bill.

The Minister of Finance to-day read a statement in Congress that, as the Cabinet possesses the confidence of the Crown and Chambers. pere was ano wossible reason for a l GEN. GRANT. HE WILL VISIT RELAND.

By Cable to New York Herald.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—Gen. Grant con visiting Ireland about Christmes time, panied by Ministers Welsh and Noves. The li-

health of the Minister to England has delayed the journey comewhat. The General gos to Ireland as his last jount before his departure CANADA.

Encouragement of the Iron Industry-Lient.-Gov. Letellier-The Death of the Princess Allec-Hanlan.

Special Dispatch to The Tribusa.

MONTREAL, Dec. 20.—A party of Mormon, numbering thirty, principally ladies, passed through Montreal to-day, bound for Salt Lake

It is reported that a dry-goods firm in St. Paul street have been swindled out of \$40,000 worth of goods by the chief clerk in the catab lishment, acting in collusion with par side. An attempt is being made to but

and a further decline, especially in banks, took place. Rolland, O'Brien & Co., boot and shoe manufacturers, on St. Paul afreet, have failed, with liabilities of \$40,000. They claim to have

QUEBEC, Dec. 20.—The Board of Trade had a meeting to-day, and elected delegates to the Dominion Board. A warm discussion took place on a motion to instruct the delegates to vote for legislation with a view to repeal or unstrend the inscriptor of the trade was lost in a size of the delegate of the contract of the cont

vote for legislation with a view to repeal or suspend the Insolvent act, which was lost by a vote of 10 to 6.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

OTTAWA, Dec. 20.—Messrs. W. E. Dodre and A. M. Dodge, of New York, and several other gentlemen have been incorporated as the Collingwood Lumbering Company, with a cspital of \$100,000, for acquiring mills, timber-lands, water-power, and steam vessels and other craft.

A deputation from the Ottawa Iron & Steel Company waited on the Premier and Minister of Public Works and requested the Government to pass such legislation as would encourage and develop the new industry. The Premier said the matter would receive the Government's

develop the new industry. The Fremier and the matter would receive the Government's most serious consideration.

It is understood that Sir John A. Macdonald is endeavoring to avoid acceding to the demands of the Quebec Conservatives, and in this sitempt he is supported by all his Ontario colleagues in the Cabinet. He is willing either to refer the matter to the Privy Connell is England, or leave it to the vote of the Provintal Legislature. The signers of the petition contend that the matter is one purely of Canadian interest, and should be decided in Canada, and that, even if the vote of the members of the Quebec House should be favorable to Mr. Letellet, it would not condone the unconstitutional (as they claim) dismissal of the late Government.

ment.

A terrible accident is reported from the Lievres. Two men, named McTearres as Vauter, were working in the Buckinsham Mines, and through the careleas handlier of dynamite an explosion took place and the men

Mines, and through the caretean management of the men were blown to atoms.

\*\*Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.\*\*

MONTREAT, Dec. 20.—Upon the news of the death of the Grand-Juchess of Hessellarm stadt being received here. Mr. W. C. Aimdeloi. German Consul, transmitted to the Princes Louise a letter of condolence written in the German language; and has received a letter conveying her Royal Highness' thanks for his sympathy expressed on behalf of the German language; and has received a letter conveying her Royal Highness' thanks for his sympathy expressed on behalf of the German inhabitants of Montreal.

A leading merchant of this city has been asked to persuade Scotchmen in Montreal to contribute to the relief of the sufferent by the fallure of the Glasgow Bank.

\*\*Toronto, Dec. 20.—The papers here publish a communication signed by Hankin, emphasically denying the report published by the New York papers, to the effect that he has asked his connection with the Hanlan Cigh.

THE SIERRA NEVADA.

Special Disputes to The Tribust.

VIRGINIA CITY, Nev. Dec. 20.—The Sierr
vada incline is down seventy-five festwhole face of the incline shows rich oraOphir 2,000-foot station will be counted
morrow.

OAN DAGUE

CRIMIN.

Execution at l of Post

The Former a

Diggs, a Bla fessedly G

Conclusion at

Evidence of Exper Fight to 1

One of the Most Dis

DOUBLE

Fort Smith, Ark., spe Creek Indian of co being a member of James Diggs (colored sames Diggs (colored samelgallows at 1 o'clo dered John Ingley in killed J. C. Gould in mounted the scaff a brief speech, warning ky and gambling as brought him to his door ten minutes prayer Diggs struggled viole minutes; while Past Oa minutes. Both conf spiritual adviser befor

HANGING There have been the same gallows du seven being hanged gust, 1875. The cere gust, 1875. The cerein the directions of Genetic States Marshal of the kansas, which includer He is opposed to the ping an execution a publing is done inside of the being surrounded by a feet high. Only physicand news aper correspondent when the factors of the present when the factors is the present when the factors be present when the fa
JOHN P
was a full-blooded Cree
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sins, and pleasing in c
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Creek Nation, a respec
man. He gave his son
England seminary, at
keep him in the straig
neck was broken at th
wife or child mourns to
A DOUBLIA
In the fall of 1877, in
dian Territory, he kille
The man was a pure
pure Creek Indian. Ti
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stected. In broad
called the man to

spected. In broad of called the man to shot him down. the murder, cried out when the murderer said a good deal, of your n love him and you've kill further words he stable in the breast, placing the bosom that her dress from the powder.

THEIR DEAD BODIZ Eleven days passed the called the control of the called the calle

Eleven days passed the cabin. They four man and woman, the off the bones by a pack months-old child, day couple, was found be much emaciated and in afterwards confused at a sterwards confused at ALL FOR A CHI
Indian-like, Post Oak
to another red man.
he went to the murdere
him for some tobacc
give him any, calling the

give him any, calling the telling him to go to wor Post Oak declared the him a dirty dog and man, and then the we so much fuss over the that it was his intentiation to the weak of the dead to do so, supported to do so, support

tence was pronounced in JAMES
the Creek Indian's comp was a negro, about 25
tai in disposition, and munity. He was born a Mo., and in his childhoo the Civil War, was takes and soid to a wealthy re worked the African will use about the close of and took refuge in Texa DIGGS DASTA
In November last the nounced uppn Diggs, bench. He was convicte C. Gould, a Missourian, in the Texas cattle trade a large herd of cattle in mile south of the Kan were Diggs and a whinamed Mann. On the August, 1878, the star three went to sleep by sun rose in the East Gd Mann was insensible, his head. Neighborian morning, visited the cfriend Gould dead, his ax, and Mann, as they so diction. Mann's right a baralyzed, a piece of bowas chipped out of the ithere was a terrible ax and a portion of the sk of one's hand, had been directly over the left ea

of one's hand, had been directly over the left ea A MANN WITE Man was taken care of out the least hope that his terrible wounds, too home in Kansas. For the unconscious, between His indented piece of skull skillfully removed by became conscious, and "That d—d nigrer. Determine away with my bestated that when the ne awakened by the noise; his friend, when the ness drove him into unconsciently recovered, Mann home, Port Huron, Michael Wille, and ridden up to the white men; that he had woods and hid underproved his statement alof money, recognized as cealed in his coat lining. Ft. Smith jail, but in the given his freedom, owin terral witnesses. Then wandered through Undian Territory, his name a terror throofy. Last spring a Marshal took him in ou County, Kansas. Mann terd his trial, and he shadow of a doubt, Diffould.

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THE SIERRA NEVERTHERS.

Special Disputch to The Tribund.

A CITY, Nev. Dec. 20.—The Sierra Neva City Nev. Dec. 20.—The Sierra Neva Dec. The se of the incline shows rich ore. The completed to Office station will be completed to DAN DEQUELLS.

CRIMINAL NEWS.

Execution at Fort Smith, Ark., of Post Oaks and Diggs.

The Former a Full-Blooded Creek, Educated in New England.

Diggs, a Black Negro, Confessedly Guilty of Many Butcheries.

Conclusion at Janesville Yesterday

of the Testimony of Mrs. Mack. Evidence of Experts Alleging the Pitcher-

Fight to Be Necessarily

Mythical.

One of the Most Diabolical of Single Murders Committed on the Grand Trunk.

DOUBLE HANGING. Fort Smith, Ark., special says: "John Post Oaks, Fort Smith, Ark., special says: "John Post Oaks, a Creek Indian of considerable note, his father being a member of the Creek Council, and James Diggs (colored) were executed on the samegallows at 1 o'clock to-day. Post Oaks mardered John Ingley in October, 1877, and Diggs killed J. C. Gould in August, 1873. Both men mounted the scaffold with a firm step, and, after religious services, Diggs made a brief speech, warning everybody against whisky and gambling as being the vices which brought him to his doom, and Past Oaks made a ten minutes prayer in the Creek language. Diggs struggled violently, but died in seven minutes; while Past Oaks did not appear to move a muscle, but his pulse continued to beat eleven minutes. Both confessed their guilt to their spiritual adviser before leaving the jail.

There have been twenty-two executions on the same gallows during the past two years,—seven being hanged at the same time, in August, 1875. The ceremony is performed under the directions of Gen. D. P. Upham, United States Marsnal of the Western District of Arkansas, which includes the Indian Territory. He is opposed to the prevailing system of making an execution a public spectacle. The hanging is cone inside of the garrison, the gallows being surrounded by a tight board fence, thirty feet high. Only physicians, ministers, officials, and newscaper correspondents are permitted to be present when the fatal trap is sprung. the same gallows during the past two years,-

and news aper correspondents are permitted to be present when the fatal trap is sprung.

JOHN POST OAKS

was a full-blooded Creek Indian, of magnificent physique, standing over six feet in his moccasins, and pleasing in countenance. His father is a member of the House of Kings, in the Creek Nation, a respected and well-to-do old man. He gave his son an education at a New England seminary, and constantly strove to keep him in the straight path. The profligate's neck was broken at the age of 30 years, and no wife or child mourns the event.

A DOUBLE MURDER.

In the fail of 1877, in the Creek Country, Indian Territory, he killed a man and his wife. The man was a pure Circassian; the wife a pure Creek Indian. The couple were well-to-do, industrious, law-shiding, and respected. In broad daylight the murderer called the man to his cabin door and shot him down. The wife, witnessing the murder, cried out in loud lamentations, when the murderer said: "You seem to think a good deal of your man?" She sobbed: "I love him and you've killed him." Without any further words he stabbed her and then shot her to the powder.

THEIR BAD BODIES DEWOOREE ET DOOS.

bosom that her dress and chemise caught fire from the powder.

THEIR DEAD BODIES DEVOURED BY DOGS.

Eleven days passed by and neighbors visited the cabin. They found the skeletons of the man and woman, the flesh having been eaten off the bones by a pack of hungry dogs. A 15-months-old child, daugnter of the murdered couple, was found beside the skeletons, very much emacated and insensible. The murderer afterwards confessed that the little one, when he attacked the mother, cried and crawled under the table.

ALL FOR A CHEW OF TOBACCO.

Indian-like, Post Oak made a full confession to another red man. His statement was that he went to the murdered man's house and asked him for some tobacco. The man refused to give him any, calling the Indian a lazy dog, and telling him to go to work and earn his tobacco. Post Oak declared that "no man could call him a dirty dog and live." So he killed the man, and then the woman, because she made so much fuss over the man's death. He said that it was his intention to fire the house and burn the dead todies and the living bate, but neglected to do so, supposing that the woman's burning clothes would set fire to the same.

BRAYE IN HIS WICKEDNESS.

Burning clothes would set fire to the same.

BRAYE IN HIS WICKEDNESS.

The Indian confidant gave Post Oak away, and he was committed for trial. While in jail, and during the trial, he carried himself with perfect stoicism. After conviction, when the Hon. Isaac C. Parker, United States Judge, asked him if he had anything to say why the death sentence should not be pronounced, the only response was a grunt, full of indifference. He passed twelve months in jail, and the death sentence was pronounced in October last.

JAMES DIGGS.

AMES Didds,
the Creek Indian's companion on the fatal drop,
was a nerro, about 25 years old, illiterate, brutai in disposition, and a terror to the community. He was born and raised in Chilicothe,
Mo., and in his childhood, in the early days of
the Civil War, was taken to the Indian Territory
and sold to a wealthy red man. The aboriginee
worked the African with too much zeal, and,
just about the close of the War, he deserted,
and took refuge in Texas.

DidGs? DASTARDLY DEED.

just about the close of the War, he deserted, and took refuge in Texas.

DIGOS' DASTARDLY DEED.

In November last the death penalty was pronounced upon Diggs. Judge Parker on the bench. He was convicted of the murder of J. C. Gould, a Missourian, for many years engaged in the Texas cattle trade. Gould was grazing a large herd of cattle in Cherokee County, one mile south of the Kansas line. His assistants were Diggs and a white man from Michigan named Mann. On the night of the 3d of August, 1878, the stars shining brigutly, the three went to sleep in the camp. Before the sur rose in the East Gould was a dead man, and Mann was insensible, with gaping wounds in his head. Neighboring herdsmen, the next morning, visited the camp; they found their friend Gould dead, his head smashed in with an at, and Mann, as they supposed, in a dying condition. Mann's right arm was shattered and baralyzed, a piece of bone as big as a half-dollar was chipped out of the right side of his skull, there was a terrible ax cut over the right eye, and a portion of the skull, the size of the paim of one's hand, had been driven into the brain directly over the left ear.

AMANN WITH NINE LIVES.

Man was taken care of by friends, who, with-

of one's hand, had been driven into the brain directly over the left ear.

A MANN WITH NINE LIVES.

As was taken care of by friends, who, without the least hope that he would recover from his terrible wounds, took him to a comfortable home in Kansas. For thirty days he lingered, unconscious, between life and death. Then the indiented piece of skull over the left ear was skillfully removed by physicians; he at once became conscious, and his first remark was:

"That d—d nigger, Diggs, came pretty near retting away with my baggage." He afterwards stated that when the negro killed Gould he was awakened by the noise; he rose up to protect his friend, when the negro gave him a blow that drove him into unconsciousness. When sufficiently recovered, Mann went to his mother's home, Port Huron, Mich.

The morning after the murder Diggs was armsted. He swore that two Texan desperadoes had ridden up to the camp and shot the two white men; that he had taken a spin into the woods and hid under a log. Circumstances proved his statement a lie, and a large amount of money, recognized as Gould's, was found concealed in his coat lining. He was placed in the Ft. Smith jall, but in the course of a few months given his freedom, owing to the absence of material witnesses. Then for a few years Diggs wandered through Western Arkansas, the Indian Territory, and Texas, making his name a terror throughout this vast terriory. Last spring a United States Deputy Marshal took him in out of the wet, in Osage County, Kansas. Mann was persuaded to attend his rial, and he identified, beyond the shadow of a doubt, Diggs as the murderer of Gould.

taking-off will be hailed as a blessing to the

MRS. MACK AND DICKERSON. MRS. MACK AND DICKERSON.

Special Dispaich to The Tribune.

JANESVILLE, Wis., Dec. 20.—This morning there was a slight falling-off in the andience at the opening of the court, but, as the trial progressed, the number in attendance increased. Mrs. Mack again took her seat in the witness-box, and was cross-examined further by Mr. Bennett: "I was present when Dickerson threatened Mack's life. They had had a dispute about some whisky, and Dickerson called Mack a Har. Mack said Dickerson could not work for him any longer. Dickerson replied that if he was not paid off in ten minutes he would kill Mack. All the children slept up-stairs the night of Mack's death, and for a week previous. Bernice wanted to sleep for a week previous. Bernice wanted to sleep with her father the Saturday night he was killed, but I thought she would disturb him, as his head was cut. I know Henry Hobert. I did not, in the presence of Brown and Fillmore, say that on Friday morning my husband and I had a quarrel about deeding some land, and that I had just as soon shoot him as not. I said something like that, but not the last about shooting. I said something about shooting, but that was not it. I told them we had a querrel Friday night, and that Mack said 'You have killed me!' and that Ireplied: 'I am glad of it.' I was glad of it or a minute, and I said so. I also said that I had his revolver, and refused to give it to him. I also told at the inquest that I refused to deed away some property which he wanted me to. The origin of the trouble Friday forenoon was about signing this paper. It commenced about 11 o'clock. I don't know where Dickerson was nor where Watsic was. Etta was up-stairs making the beds. I was talking with Mack for about an hour on various sub-jects connected with that. He was angry at me, but I was not. I only feit bad at what he said. We had never shown any vio-lence to each other before in all our married life. After Mack went to bed I took a pitcher and went out to the well. I took the pitch merely as an excuse to get outdoors. I didn't want a drink. I went out because Mack threatened to burn the house. Mack came out and promised not to trouble me, and I went back and up-stairs, leaving the pitcher on the piazza. Went down after it about

2 o'clock, and, when returning, was attacked by Mack on the stairs, he choking and striking me, and trying to push me lown-stairs. I bit him on the shoulder and hit him on the head with the pitcher. The wound in Mack's head did not bleed much,—not enough to run in a stream on the floor. He put a clot and a bandage on the wound that night. We made up that night, but I did not dress his head, because there was nothing but cold water I dressed it early in the morning, and severa mes during the next day. Mack was about all day, and in the afternoon drove the reaper Mack drank half a cupful of tea Sa

day, and in the afternoon drove the reaper. Mack drank half a captul of tea Saturday night before he remarked about its queer taste. I siept very soundly that night. I called Watsie in the morning. I don't know how long it was after Watsie was called before he got up, dressed, went to the barn, fed the horses, and returned. I heard him cry out 'Frank'! as he came toward the house from the barn. I did not hear Frank reply. I heard Watsie again call at the foot of the stairs, 'Frank'! George is dead behind old Jeu!' I was dressed then, all but my feet. I did not go to the barn until I went with Mr. Burton, after the body had been brought in. It was only a few minutes after I learned he was dead before his body was brought in. As they laid the body down, Dickerson said: 'He laid right under the horse's heels.' I did tell Mr. Burton that 'Mack is dead; that wicked horse has killed him.' I never told Mr. Burton not to go near that horse, for see was ugly; that the borse had never injured stack before that season, or that he ever struck or kicked her. I did not know that the horse had bitten him that week or made any effort to kill him, or that Mack had been imperiled by the horse that week. I never asked them to see if he had been robbed. I did not say anything to anybody that day about the money. Ior I did not think about it until Monday. I have told some officer since my arrest that I believed Mack had some money with him when he was killed, but I can't tell which officer I told. I first thought Dickerson was implicated in the murder when I heard him testify at Beloit."

Mr. Bennett then asked: "Did you ever, to Sheriff Colley, Mr. Lash, or the District-Attorney, make any suggestion that would help them to ferret out anything to show that Frank

sheriff Colley, Mr. Last, or the District-Attor-ney, make any suggestion that would help them to ferret out anything to show that Frank Dickerson was guilty of the murder?? She said she did not see what suggestions she could make when she knew nothing about the murder, she did not see what suggestions she could make when she knew nothing about the murder, except her suspicions. The only suggestion she ever made was that the place should be thoroughly searched to see if there was any laudanum there, or anything that Dickerson had been telling about, but she thought she had made this suggestion not to any officer, but to her nephew. She then continued her testimony: "I saw Mr. Poole at my house lunday morning; saw him when is took the cloth off my husband's face. I did set hear him say, as he took off the cloth, 'Some of you have killed him, and I know it!' Mr. Poole once came to my house while my husband was sick. and said: 'He must have care, or 're will die.' I answered: 'No, he is too ugly to die.' I don't remember of saying in Mr. Poole's presence, Sunday, that the horse had killed him. At the Coroner's inquest I did not say that 'Mack was jealous or me, but he never said so. I knew it from his actions.' I didn't say it in that way."

Mr. Bennett then declared the cross-examination finished.

The prosecution then called Carl Goodall, a Beloit druggist, who testified: "Joe Watsle bought landsnum of me. He said he got it for Mack's folks."

Dr. Be'll, of Beloit, was sworn: "I examined the body at the inquest. The injury on Mack's head would have prevented him from being out, much less working the next day. That would had neither been washed nor dressed. It could not possibly have been done Friday night, as claimed by Mrs. Mack, but had been done within a few bours of the time I saw it. It could not have been done by a blow from a pitcher. No part of the wound was on the forehead, but all was in the hair."

Dr. Strong, of Beloit, who also examined the body, stated the same, and said the blow was not struck with a pitcher, and could not have been done by a person other than some person who was above him. The whole cut was made by one blow.

The prosecution then introduced seventeen witnesses as to the reputation of John Roethinger, Jr., Stephen Snell, and Wallace Wright, the p

oath.

The Court here adjourned. It is probable that the evidence will be concluded by to-morrow noon.

THE CLEVELAND "ACCIDENT."

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 20.—The Ailger homicide is assuming more and more serious and sensational forms as time progresses. This evening an inquest was held, at which the dying man's statement, taken down by Judge. dying man's statement taken down by Judge Caldwell was produced and read. The main points of this were as follows: "I expect to Caldwell was produced and read. The main points of this were as follows: "I expect to die within an hour. Rice was jealous of me in regard to his wife, without cause. He told me so last September, when I was at his house. He said his neighbors talked to him. He then talked about shooting me if he should become convinced. Last night we had a little talk, and he spoke about shooting me. I told him I wasn't afraid of anybody's shooting. He said, 'I may get the drop on you, sometime.' He said this in a joking way, but I thought he was in earnest. He drank some the day before. He came downstairs and went out doors. He said the whisky he drank made him sick. When he came in he sat down about four feet from me. He said something about a present, pulled a paper out of his pocket, and took something out of it, and sprang for me. He pointed the revolver at me, and held out his arm, and shot instantly, before I had time to zet out of my chair. His face looked like that of a demon. The first thing he said was, 'I did not know then I was cocked.' This was in reply to my question, 'Was it loaded!' And he said, 'Yes, but I did not know it was cocked.' This was in reply to my question, 'Was it loaded!' And he said, 'Yes, but I did not know it was cocked.' I did not know then I was shot. The pistol was within six inches of me. There was no further talk that I remember, until others came. Rice was pretty druke the day before, and I smelled liquor when he came in from out of doors. I had been doing some business for him in the city, helping him buy a rubber stocking for variose veins. He did not accuse me of anything wrong last night, only said what the neighbors had said to him down in the country, I feel conscious that I shall never get well, and I make this as my dying declaration. Rice and I had always been intimate friends." This statement was properly signed. Dr. Ashman, who attended the deceased, stated that the lattersaid that Rice believed he (Ainger) was the father of one of Rice's children. Rice was to-day referenced on the charge of murder. He has retained two of the best lawyers in the city to defend him, and they had a long consultation with the prisoner to-day. Aliger had a bad reputation, and made many boasts of his success in seducing women.

MURDER AND ROBBERY.

Special Dispates to The Tribuna.

Detroit. Dec. 20.—The police authorities were notified this morning of a terrible crime perpetrated on the Grand Trunk train No. 7, eastward bound, last night, when near Ridgeway, Mich., thirty miles from here. The victim is Walter S. Storms, of Kingston, Ont., and his story is that he went out on the rear platform of the train, when a fellow passenger with whom he bad struck up an acquaintance followed him out, and attacked him with a razor, inflicting out, and attacked him with a razor, inflicting three shocking gashes across his throat, after which he tore from his pocket a wallet containing \$600, and threw him headlong-from the train. It was up grade, and the train going slow, and Storms struck in a snow-bank sustaining little additional injury. Extricating himself, he pressed a handkerchief to the gap-ing wounds, and, with great difficulty, made his way about a mile up the track, where he saw a hight in a farm-house, and proceeding thither fell unconscious in the doorway, when the occu-pants rushed to his feeble knock. Dr. Clark was summoned, and informed THE TRIBUNE reporter, who visited the scene to-night, that Storms cannot recover. The wounded man the Peace to-night, and, after detailing the above facts, said that he had some slight previous acquaintance with his assailant, who goes by the name of C. C. Crabbe, with several aliases. Concerning how the acquaintance was first formed Storms is unaccountably reticent. He met crabbe at Jackson on Thursday, accompanied im to this city, and they left together on the Grand Trunk for Canada. Crabbe is about five goatee, with a mole on his right ear, and wore a heavy ulster with a belt. He was bound to Montreal, and thence to Syracuse, N. Y. The money stolen consisted of fifteen bills of \$20 denomination, each marked with a "V" pricked in with a pin, and the balance of the \$600 was in \$10s. No clew to the villain's movements can be obtained, though the detectives here are all working on the case.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
PITTSBURG, Dec. 20.—County Detective Peter Dressler arrived here this morning with George W. Watson, the man who is charged with being concerned in the crimes committed by the fa-mous "Buena Vista gang." Dressler was informed, about two weeks ago, that Watson was living in Barton County, Kansas, where he was working a farm of 160 acres of Government land. He found his man without much trouble, and arrested him, assisted by Sheriff Winstead. Watson was placed in jail, as no train left for Watson was placed in jail, as no train left for the East until the following day. The prisoner sent for a lawyer named Nimick, who sued out a writ of habeas corpus. The case was heard by the Probate Judge of the County, who gave a decision in favor of Dressler. Watson's lawyer was severe in his strictures, calling Pennsylvania the Mollie Maguire State, and Dressler a kidnapper. To avoid any other trap to save Watson, Dressler and Sneriff Winstead procured a barouch and a team of fast horses, into which they tunibled the prisoner, who was driven post-baste to Sterling, Rice County, Kansas, thirty-three miles away. On arriving there, Dressler found there were two telegrams from Barton County, ordering his arrest for kidnapping, and he and his driver were taken into custody by the City Marshal. Dressler at once telegraphed to the Governor of Kansas for protection, but did not receive an answer. A hearing was had before a Police Magistrate. The City Attorocy being called in, Dressler showed his papers, and was allowed to proceed. Being afraid of further delays from similar arrests, the placky officer drove thorough a terrific snow-storm to Elisworth, a station on the Kansas & Pacific Road, forty miles from Sterling. The party were almost frozen when they reached the station, but at once went to Kansas City, Mo. Here Dressler ran out of money, and telegraphed home for funds, which were promptly sent to him, and he left for this city, where he arrived at 8 this morning. Watson says he is not guilty, but the case is strong against him. He has a wife and two children, who were left in Kansas to charge of a neighbor. Dressler has a poor opinion of Kansas justice, and says he will take a small army with him when he goes there for another man. the East until the following day.

A PERJURED WRETCH.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

VINC Dec. 20.—Your correspondent has just returned from Washington. twenty miles east of this city, where considerable excitement exists over the arrest of three prominent citizens who to-day had a trial for incendiarism. They are charged with burning the Sherman House in March, 1877. Their names are William Harris, proprietor of the Hvatt House; John Stornes, ex-City Marshal; Hvatt House; John Stornes, ex-City Marshal; Pat Grimes, a policeman, and Bon Pauly, negro hotel parter. The property belonged to the Washington National Bank, who have had a detective employed over a year working the case. Pauly's story, if true, would be conclusive evidence, but at the trial he testified that he was forced by threats of his life to make affidavit, and tell the story he did by the detective. At this stage of the proceedings the detective was arrested, and the other parties acquitted. Great indignation is felt by the citizens over the part played by the detective, and they are determined to make him suffer for his perjury.

MISSED HIS MARK.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
Galena, Ill., Dec. 20.—Great existement was caused in this city this afternoon by the at-tempted assassination of John Claran, the grocer, by J. D. Keily, one of his customers, whom he has sued before a Justice for a small bill. Kelly has sued before a Justice for a small bill. Kelly armed himself with a double-barreled shot-gun, and, cautiously entering the rear of the store, with the gun concealed behind him, advanced to within four feet of Claran, who had not observed his approach. Kelly quickly raised the gun and fired, the load of No. 6 shot barely missing Claran's head, and lodging in the wall behind him. Several shot grazed Claran's ear, and his face is discolored by powder. The assassin was disarmed, and subsequently arrested by Marshal Sheean, and bound over to the Circuit Court on the charge of assault with intent to commit he charge of assault with intent to commi

ALICE COWMAN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribung.

Lincoln, Neb., Dec. 20.—A special dispatch to the Globe to-night gives an account of a case of infanticide at Pawnce City. Alice Cowman, 19 years old, gave birth to a child in the privy of the house where she worked Tuesday. Getwalking to the outhouse, she threw the child down the vault, and was at work getting breaktast at the usual bour in the morning. She was arrested yesterday, and denied the crime at first, but finally said the child was still-born. The woman does not appear to realize the extent of the crime charged against her. She is now in custody.

ACQUITTAL.
Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
MADISON, Wis., Dec. 20.—J. J. Starks, of Chicago, largely known among the firemen an Chicago, largely known among the Bremen and police of Chicago, was arrested in the southern part of Illinois last August, charged with committing a larceny on a sleeping-car of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, on the La Crosse Division in July, the charges being brought by a colored porter. Mr. Starks' trial came off at Portage City before Judge Stewart to-tay, his case being conducted by Lawyer Trude, of your city. Mr. Starks' Innocence was proven beyond cavil, and he was honorably discharged.

QUINCY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

QUINCY, Ill., Dec. 20.—Henry Dissler was today sentenced to the penitentiary for life for
the murder of Policeman Seeborn in this city
last summer.

The case of the Chinaman accused of the
murder of another Chinaman in this city a few
weeks ago was brought for trial to-day.

BREATHITT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 20.—Intelligence comes from
Breathitt County, Kentucky, to the effect that Judge Randell will arrive at Jackson, the coun-

detachment of the guard of fifty men under detachment of the guard of fifty men under Capt. E. H. Taylor, and will on Monday next begin holding a special term of the Circuit Court is that county for the trial of all persons charged with offenses against the peace and dignity of the State. It is understood that the special term will last at least a month if not longer, as, from the large number of offenders, it will be impossible to clear the docket in less than thirty or forty working days. The juries will have to be obtained from neighboring counties, as is frequently the case in Kentucky.

THE VOLS TRAGEDY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

McHeney, Ill., Dec. 20.—Eight men were arrested last night at Vols, Lake County, charged with assault upon the person of Barney Martin a week ago. Martin received fourteen wounds inflicted with flat-irons and other implements, but is still alive. The row occurred in a saloon The accused were conveyed to Waukegan to answer the charges. They were John Frost, Adolph Buck, Stephen Thelan. John Stodfield, Ben Rosing, and John, Jack, and Henry Meyers.

THE FROST MURDER. CRYSTAL LAKE, Ill., Dec. 20.—Edmond Baldwin, of Woodstock, has been appointed by Probate-Judge Smith as administrator of the estate of the late William Frost, murdered near here, as recently detailed in The Tribune. No tidings have been received from the relatives of the deceased.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 20.—Advices from Texas say that official intelligence has been received at Austin from the E1 Paso district that armed bands of desperadoes have arrived there from New Mexico, and that the Mexicans show signs of making trouble. The Judge of the district fears that court cannot be held.

MURDERED. LOUISVILLE, Dec. 20 .- At Obion Station, Ky., on Monday last, C. W. Crow was murdered by an unknown assailant. The affair occurred at the Widow Moss', a popular resort for idle men.

FOUND GUILTY. COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia., Dec. 20.-In the District Court here to-day, Jonathan Jones, charged with killing David Roberts last spring, was found guilty of murder in the second degree.

\$36,000 OUT. San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 90.—The exten of the defalcation of Lawrence O. Hall, absconding clerk of the London & San Francisco Bank, is ascertained to be \$36,000.

ST. LOUIS BRIDGE.

Sale of the Structure and Formation of a New Company.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ST. Louis, Dec. 20.-The new Bridge Com oany met this afternoon and elected as officers: Solon Humphreys, New York, President; E. W. Woodward, Vice-President; Laward Walsh, Jr., Secretary. The Company entered into a con tract with the purchaser, who represent-ed a committee of English bond-holders, to buy the bridge. The Company will give new bonds at par to the holders of first-mortgage bonds. First pre-ferred stock will be issued to the holders of second-mortgage bonds, and second preferred stock to the holders of third-mortgage bonds. The arrangement contemplates the setting apart of the earnings of the bridge until 1881 for division among the first-mortgage bond-holders and the holders of indebtedness in-curred while the property was in the Receiver's

hand.

To the Western Associated Press.

St. Louis Mo., Dec. 20.—The Illinois and St. Louis bridge was sold at the east front of the Court-House between 12 and 1 o'clock to-day, under decree of Court foreclosing the first the Court-House between 12 and 1 o'clock today, under decree of Court foreclosing the first
and second mortgage bonds. It was purchased
in the name and authority of J. Thomas, New
York, who paid \$50,000 in gold as carnest
money. The price caid was \$2,000,000.

Although the bridge was bid in for Mr. Thomas, of New York, who is said to represent a
large number of stockholders, it is understood
that after the sale is confirmed by court it will
become the property of a new commany organized here a few days ago, called "The St. Louis
Bridge Company." the corporators of
which
Are Solon Humphreys, New
York; E. W. Woodward, G. B. Allen,
Julius S. Walsh, Edward Walsh, Jr., Carios S.
Greeley, R. B. Whittemore, N. S. Chouteau,
William Taussig, B. M. Chambers, all of St.
Louis. The Directors of this Company are:
Solon Humphreys, J. S. Walsh, E.
W. Woodward, G. B. Allen, and
Ed Walsh, Jr. The capital stock is placed
at \$7,990,000, Most of the same varties have
also organized a new Tunnel Company, with J.
S. Walsh, President and N. S. Chouteau, Vice-

Ed Waish, Jr. The capital stock is placed at \$7,990.000. Most of the same parties have also organized a new Tunnel Company, with J. S. Walsh President, and N. S. Chouteau Vice-President. Capital, \$1,900.000, and Judge Treat, of the United States Court, has directed the Receivers to deliver the possession of the tunnel property to the new Company.

St. Louis Globe-Demberat, Dec. 20.

The history of the bridge is familiar to the general public. It has been a convenience that cannot be over-estimated. It has never paid, but it is still there, and will remain. To the passenger who gladly embraces the opportunity for safe and speedy connection between the Missouri and Illinois shores, it matters nothing who owns the bridge. The general public would not be alarmed at the prospect that a coterie of sparvely-clad natives of the South Sea Islands intended purchasing the structure. They could not take it away with them. So, after all, the sale of the bridge to-day is but a mere commercial transaction, in which the money transferred will never reach more definite form than certificates. Two years ago the bridge passed out of the lands of the stockholders into those of Solon Humphreys, of New York, and J. P. Morgan, who have been and are acting as Receivers under the order of the United States Court. Being unable to meet the interest indebtedness, the Receivers in the interest of the holders of the bonds (principally in England), have forced a foreclosure, and hence the sale.

The fact is that a company has already been

interest of the holders of the bonds (principally in England), have forced a foreclosure, and hence the sale.

The fact is that a company has already been formed to buy the bridge. It is not supposed that one or two men can go down into their pockets and effect the purchase. Remember that the bridge is worth \$10,000,000. Auction is a very familiar term to apply to such a stupendous sale, but it will be a simple auction, all the same. There is little prospect of any competition. For a week past there have been capitalists from all over the country in the city on business connected with the bridge sale. They have caucused incessantly. As a result, articles of incorporation were filed in the office of the Secretary of State on Wednesday, as follows:

St. Louis Bridge Company—Capital. \$7,990.-000: number of shares, 79,900, of the par value of \$100 cach. Directors—Solon Humphreys, of New York; Joseph S. Walsn, Ezekiel W. Woodward, Gerard B. Allen, and Edward Walsh, Jr., of St. Louis. Incorporators—Solon Humphreys, New York; E. W. Woodward, G. B. Allen, Edward Walsh, Jr., Carlos S. Greeley, R. B. Whittemore. William Tanssig, B. Mazier Chambers, N. S. Chouteau, and Julius S. Walsh, St. Louis. Purpose of Company: To construct and maintain a bridge over the Mississippi River, in the City of St. Louis and opposite thereto, for public use for the crossing of persons and property. Amount of tax paid on capital into the State Treasury, under Sec. 21, Art. 10, Constitution of 1875, \$4,020.

In the list will be found many of the original owners of the bridge. The new Company will probably become the purchaser, and subsequent developments will appear in the court records.

levelopments will appear in the court records Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., Dec. 20.—Following is the record of the Appellate Court, Second District,

5. Commissioners of Highways, etc., vs. The People, ex rel.; petition dismissed.
6. Hazzard et al. vs. Davis et al.; same order.

Feople, ex rel.; petition dismissed.

6. Hazzard et al., vs. Davis et al.; same order.

TERM DOCKET.

31. Sapp et al. vs. Paris et al.; supersedeas.

33. Scaooi Directors of District No. 2, etc. vs.
Pierce; dismissed on short record, with damages.

CALL OF DOCKET.

16. Cooper vs. Cooper; taken.

17. Young, impleaded, vs. Stearns et al.; taken.

18. Magnusson vs. Williams et al.; passed.

19. Bohanan vs. Bohanan; taken.

20. Hattau et al. vs. dattan et af.; taken.

21. Richards vs. Raymond; taken.

22. Allen et al. vs. Woodraff et al.; taken.

23. Finn vs. Finn; taken.

24. Harms vs. Jacobs et al.; passed.

25. Leach vs. City of Jollet et al.; taken.

26. Darst vs. Bates et al.; taken.

27. Gould vs. County of Rock Island; taken.

28. Murphy et al. vs. Woodward; taken.

29. Soles vs. Sheppard; continued for service.

30. Darrow, impleaded, vs. Roberts; taken.

CONDITION OF THE SOUTH. . Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 20.—The Hop. E. D.

Standiford, President, H. Victor Newcomb, VicePresident, F. Defuniak, Chief Engineer and
Superintendent of Machinery, and A. Sherman, ville & Great Southern Road, returned to-day from an inspection of the various roads of that Company and a general Southern tour. They visited various cities in the South, and report their condition better than over before, all classes of citizens being very hopeful that prosperous times had already commenced. The terrible state of affairs caused by the yellow fever had altogether disappeared, and the crops were being handled and marketed with the utmost rapidity, taxing the transportation feelities of rapidity, taxing the transportation fact the railroads to the utmost.

with the comment of the state o

FIRES.

AT LUDINGTON,

Special Dispases to The Tribuna.

LUDINGTON, Mich., Dec. 20.—A fire broke out this noon in the rear of the City Hotel, occu-pled by John Miles, and swept the entire block of wooden buildings fronting on the avenue. The hotel was owned by S. T. White, and insured in the Aurora and Roger Williams for \$800; loss, \$1,200. Two buildings used for a neat market and marble-cutter's shop, owned y Cretszmer, of Milwaukee; store owned by by Cretszmer, of Milwaukee; store owned by Mrs. L. H. Foster; not insured; loss, 828-800. Stephen Murphy's hotel; not insured; loss, 82-900. Lozo's store building; insured in the Aurora and Roger Williams for \$7,000; loss, \$1.-500. Most of the furniture was gotten out. The wind was strong in the west, and the fire went out because nothing was within reach.

A still alarm to Engine No. 12 yesterday af-A still alarm to Engine No. 12 yesterday afternoon was caused by a fire in the rear of No. 1042 Madison street, owned and occupied by Mrs. Orchard. Damage, \$5. Cause unknown. The alarm from Box 122 at 4:51 yesterday afternoon was caused by a fire in the two-story frame building No. 122 Twenty second street, owned by J. M. Keen, and occupied as a tailor shop by J. M. Louff and by J. J. Cooper, dealer in artificial flowers. Damage, \$50. Cause, gasjet setting fire to goods in the show-window.

AT LANESBORO, WIS. Crosse special says the flouring-mill of White, Nash & Co., at Lanesboro, was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss \$40,000.

THE RUSSIANS.

Two of Their Philadelphia Steamships Sali To-Day for Kronstadt Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
PHILADBLPHIA, Dec. 20.—The two Russian

cruisers built here, and whose movements have been so closely watched by British agents, are preparing to sail to-morrow for foreign waters, while the Africa, another of the vessels, will remain for a week longer. The two vessels sailing to-morrow will leave under the command of an American master, Capt. Shankland, of the Board of Underwriters. A feature worthy of notice is the two names which each of the vessels carry—one being the new Russian name in Greek letters, and the other, by far the more prominent, the orignal name of the craft. The latter will be dispensed with as soon as the vessels have been dispensed with as soon as the vessels have been properly transferred to the Russian service, when the old names will be torn off without any disfigurement to the vessels. It is understood that the vessels will be torned over to the Russian officers as soon as they get out of American waters. Capt. Shankland will return in a tugboat to this city, and will take the other two out and perform the same ceremony. The point of destination for all of the vessels is Kronstadt, Russia, where they will receive their ammunition and further orders. It is the desire of the Captains of the Russian corvettes to reach that point before the rivers are frozen, so that no time will be lost in loading. If, however, it is found impossible to arrive there, some other place not mentioned will be their destination. The Zulicca, the last of the four vessels, has made a short trip down the Delaware with very satisfactory results. She will remain in port about a month yet.

IN EDISON'S WORKSHOP.

ome Months Probably to Elepse E New York World, Dec. 19.
Up-stairs and down-stairs in Edison's labora ory there is a continual hammering, and pound ing, and tinkering, and everything is in a con-fusion that would delight a careful housewife.—If she were given a chance to housewite.—If she were given a chance to 
"put things to rights." Perhaps much 
of this condition of things is owing to the 
fact that Edison is moving piece by piece into 
his new building, or perhaps it is because every 
one in the workshop is devoting himself in one way or another to assisting at the birth of the electric light substitute for gas. Edison himself and his assistant, Mr. Bachelor, were at work all Tuesday night, and did not go to bed until the sun was well up. Early yesterday afternoo both of them appeared in the laboratory agai and immediately went to work as hard a

both of them appeared in the laboratory again and immediately went to work as hard as ever.

Edison says he is dally making improvements on the highting apparatus, sometimes at one point and sometimes at another, and he isn't quite ready to stop yet. He has constructed lamp after lamp, all embodying the same principle and all of different form. He made some valuable improvements while at work Tuesday night, but they are not yet to be made public. Much of the work in connection with the apparatus remains to be done after the new building with its eighty-horse-power engine is in order. There is a wide impression, even among scientific men, that Edison's claims are based entirely on making an incandescent light and dividing the electric current, and consequently his plans are looked on with distrust. Really, however, Edison's experiments have been made with a view to produce an improved and durable incandescent light and a means of generating and subdividing the current economically.

The objections to Edison's patent that were filed in London by Mr. Russell are of a purely general nature. Mr. Russell are of a purely general nature in the latter should object to an application for a patent on Russell's part. Edison's application for an English patent was made early to protect himself, and now that the application has been granted he has six months in which to take the patent out. His application seems to have made pienty of business for the English Patent Office, for within a few weeks there have been six applications fled for six sorts of electrical and dynamo-electrical apparatus.

Edison is now using a Wallace dynamo-elec-

sorts of electrical and dynamo-electrical apparatus.

Edison is now using a Wallace dynamo-electric machine, but has contracted for and will soon receive a Gramme machine and a Siemens machine. The first is the favorite in France and the second in England.

Athough Edison claims not only to be on the right track, but substantially to have attained his object, he will not fix any time when he will be able to say that he has completed his work. Some months at least must clapse before a public exhibition of the light will be given. The experiments cover a wide field of every branch of mechanics, electrical science, metallurgy, and the correlation of forces, and are probably the most complete and costly ever undertaken.

Cincinnati Taking an Inventory of Hei Stock on Hand.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 20.—The discussion of

CINCINNATI. O., Dec. 20.—The discussion of the state of morals in Cincinnati has led to the thorough canvass of the churches. The result, which will be published to-morrow, reveals some interesting facts. One is that Protestant churches are almost entirely free from debt. The Baptist, Episcopal, Congregational, Presbyterian, and numerous minor denominations have no debts at all, execut small expense in have no debts at all, except small arrears in running expenses. The Methodist Episcopal denomination, which owns several fine church-buildings, owes \$40,000, and all other Protestbuildings, owes \$40,000, and all other Protestant churches combined \$73,000, making an aggregate of \$113,000. The total value of church property (Protestant) is \$3,300,700, and the total church membership 20,822, or about one in fifteen of the total population. There is an average attendance at Sunday morning service of about 13,000. The Catholics claim a membership of 160,000, counting all persons baptized in that faith as members of the Church and estimate the regular Sunday attendance at 75,000. Their church property is valued at \$3,000,000, and is considerably in debt. The Church authorities decline to give figures of indebtedness. The controversy that has been in progress has revealed the fact that the attendance at the Sunday theatres afternoon and evening falls but little short of the aggregate attendance at the Protestant churches morning and evening.

ate attendance as advantage and evening.

Tennessee State Debt.

Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 19.—It is gen

cent debt of \$25,000,000 at 60 cents and 4 pe cent interest, or at 50 cents and 6 per cent interest, or at 50 cents and 6 per cent interest, or perhaps both, leaving the Legislature to choose between them, trasmuch as both propositions amount to about the same at the end of forty years. It is thought the former proposition would be less burdensome.

CART LOADS OF MEDICINAL RUBBISH Are swallowed by invalids, and their physical troubles thus kept alive for years, when that perless tonic, stimulant, and corrective, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, would speedily set the disordered and worn-opt mechanism of the system in active and healthful operation again. It has open demonatrated over and over again that the requirements of the sick are answered far better by the Bitters than by a majority of the miscailed remedies of the plaarmacopaus. The stomach is strengthened, the liver regulated, the bowels put in proper order, the blood surfiched and purified, and the nervous system rendered tranquil and vigorous by this inestimable family medicine and safeguard against disease, which is, moreover, a most agreeable and effective appetizer, and a cordial peculiarly adapted to the wants of the aged and inform, delicate females, and convalescing patients. It is, besides, immensely popular as an antidote to majoria.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS patrons throughout the city we have established franch below whate advertisement Divisions, as designated below whate advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 8 o'clock p. m. during the week, and until 9 p. m. of Satur for the same price as charged to the same price as the same of the price of the same price as the same pr until 8 o'Clock p. m. during the week, and until v p. m. on Saturdays;
J. & R. SIMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 123
Twenty-second-st.
S. M. WALDEN, Newsdealer, Stationer, etc., 1008
West Madison-st. near Westorn-8, News

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE-\$2,000-A GOOD SIX-ROOM COT-tage, and lot 44132, two blocks west of railroad on West Washingtones lots, 28190, south front, on Tay-8000 each—Three lots, 28190, south front, on Tay-lor-st., between Wood and Lincoln; these are bargains. T. B. BOYD, froom 7, 179 Madison-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED. WANTED-FOR \$2,500-A HOUSE EAST OF IN diana-av., between Thirty-fifth and Forty-fifth sts. J. C MAGILL, 86 Washington-st. WANTED -THE BEST CITY HOME THAT CAN BE bought for about \$4,000 cash; must give number and price to receive any attention. Address, confidentially, B 13, Tribune office.

MUSICAL

A TTENTION IS CALLED to our fine stock of UPRIGHIT PLANOS, OBGANS, OS, from the platnest cases to the richest variegated woods, or chony and gold. For sale on easy payments. Every instrument warranted five years. Plano-covers and stools of every description.

W. W. KIMBALL, W. W. KIMBALL, Corner State and Adams-sta

A FULL STOCK OF THE
HALLET, DAVIS & CO. S
upright and square planor
W. W. KIMBALL.
Corner State and Adams sts. A NOTHER LARGE INVOICE EMERSON PIANO CO.'S upright and square plans W. W. KIMBALL'S, Corner State and Adams-sta

BEAUTIFUL CHRISTMAS PRESENT. KIMBALL OYMBELLA ORGAN. with full set of chim W. W. KIMBALL. Corner State and Adams-sta LARGE ASSORTMENT OF THE SMITH AMERICAN ORGANS. W KIMBALL A SMITH AMERICAN W. W. KIMBALL.
Corner State and Adams-sta.

A T THE FACTORY-ORGANS AT PRICES BEyound competition, \$50 and upward; best in the
market. NICHOLSON ORGAN CO., 63 E. Indiana-st.
SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS—
Mason & Hamisin Cabinet Organs, new and beautiful
styles, at the lowest prices for cash, or on easy monthly
or quarterly payments.
The best organ in the world within reach of all. A
few second-hand at bargains.
MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO.,
250 and 252 Wabash-sv.

WE OFFER UNPARALLELED INDUCEMENTS PTANOS AND ORGANS
DURING THE RAMAINDER OF THE MONTH.

Don't fail to give us a call before purchasing.

STURY & CAMP, ins and iso State-st.

\$185 BUYS BEAUTIFUL TONED NEW HOSE-five years' warrantp given. Inquire at 148 Illinois-st. BUSINESS CARDS. A RELIABER BUSINESS MAN WITH FROM \$300 sales of a staple specialty in different cities that will pay a profit of from \$10 to \$15 per day. For particulars call at 156 Kast Madison-st., Cleveland Gas Economizing Company.

Dang Company.

DRUG STOCK IN CHICAGO FOR SALE ON YOUR Own time. No trade wanted. DRUGS, care S. M. Todd, New Orleans, La. DEUG STOCK FOR SALE—THE DRUG STOCK IN Bechelle, Ill., or Jay L. Petman, deceased, can be purchased at private sale and business continued without interruption. Address W. F. & JOHN BARNES, Rockford, Ill. PERNALD & WOOD, COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
No. 7 Doans st., Boston, Mass. References unexceptionable. All correspondence promptly answered.
Constrainests solicities.

Consignments solicited,

TO PHYSICIANS -A PHYSICIAN OF CHICAGO
wishing to spend a few years in Europe can afford
the best possible opportunity. The soplicant must purchase real and personal property; must have not less
than \$8,000 in cash. Address \$100, Tribune office. BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE-EXCELLENT RETAIL BUSINESS:
FOR SALE-EXCELLENT RETAIL BUSINESS:
Largives by addressing, in full name, BB, Tribune.

SPECIAL NOTICE—A FIRM OF EXTENDED REPUtation, manufacturing an article ured in hearly
every business establishment, desires to make arrangements for an axency in Chicago to control the city and
such adjacent territory as may be agreed on. A capital
of \$10,000 will be required to conduct the business
properly. This is a lexitimate business and will stand
investigation; the more capital employed the business
properly. This is a lexitimate business and will stand
investigation; the more capital employed the keyneter
the advantages granted and larger the territory included. With energy a profitable business can be
done. For further information direct, with full name
and address, INVESTIMENT, Post-Uffice Box 422, Cinclinnati. O.

To RENT—ONE OF THE FINEST DRY-GOODS
stores west of the Mississippi River, now doing an
exclusive dry goods and shoe business of \$100,000 per
annum, in one of the best and most enterprising new
cities of the State of Kansas: a rare opportunity for a
competent merchant, Inquire of F. E. BRETT, with
Field, Leiter & Co.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES. HORSES AND CARRIAGES,
A UCTION SALE-THIS DAY-OF HORSES, CARArlages, sieighs, and harness, at J. F. EMERY & COS,
196 and 198 Washington-st. Sale commencing at 10 a.m.
FOR SALE-SUME FINE POBTIAND SLEIGHS,
I single and double, swell body, and one six-seated
sieigh, new and second hand. do 0 west Madison-st.

ANE AND SICK HORSES, PRONOUNCED INLAURE AND SICK HORSES, PRONOUNCED INLAURE AND SICK HORSES, PRONOUNCED INLAURE CORPORATION OF THE SEASON OF THE SEAS

DARTNER WANTED—TO TAKE A TWO-THIRDS interest in a large and rapidly increasing manufacturing business; must be able to invest \$25.00 to \$50.00.00 in all; have an entire monopoly of the goods manufactured; rare oppo. tunity for a first-class must no old debts; strong concern. Address, with real name and appointing an interview, B. 5. Tribune office. ppointing an interview, B.s., Tribune omes.

DARTNER WANTED—FOR EXPOSITION SKATlog Rink. Call or address ABBUTS, 150 State-st.

DARTNER WANTED—WITH \$2,000 TO \$10,000 TO
engage in an easi-blished manufacturing Justiness
ip Wisconsin. Address 8, 14 South Canal-st., for two
days.

FOR SALETOE SALE-AUTOMATIC PASSENGER ELEvator, hand power; used by a lady one year at 170
State-st., Round 2, where used until Jan. 1; can be
operated by an invalid, and sultable for office, store, or
dweiling; can be bought and put up for about \$100;
cost \$500. G. DAY.

FOR SALE-TWO GOOD CARROM BILLIARD-TAbles, \$45 and \$75; three 15-ball pool-tables, \$40,
\$40, and \$75; good order. 231 Fifth-ay.

FOR SALE-SEALSKIN JACKET, 28 INCHES
long, trimmed with beaver, for medium size lady;
\$45; cost \$110. H6, Tribune office.

From String with beaver, for medium size lady; \$45; cost \$110. BG, Tribune office.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—A 20X26 STEAM ENGINE; SPLENDID machine, and is prime condition. W. McGREGOR & Co., 35 South Canal-at.

WANTED—TO RENT—A GOOD PLANER (GEAY & wood's prefured) and is good band saw. Apply corner De Koven and Clinton. A. W. STEWART, Superintendent.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND-HAND BOILER and engine, 10 to 15 horse-power. JURDAN & PISHER. 104 Washington-at., 1000m 20.

MEDICAL.

RHEUMATISM. ANY CASE, CURED IN THREE dispiniteria and headache. Keelpe sent to any address, so the medicine can be prepared as your own dragstore, on receipt of \$1. GEORGE T. HAMMOND, M. D., Chicago, 118.

AGENTS WANTED—THE CLIMAX CLOTHES-A Wringer for \$1 is seiling rapidly. Ladies or gentlemen, call at once. 128 Washington-at., 1000H by.

SEWING MACHINES.

LOT OF NICE SINGER, DOMESTIC, WHEELER & Wilson, and other inhabines below half price, and warranted. Loss office, 125 Clary M. MATED.

ENITURE, CARRIAGES, MERCHANDISES is advancesmade, 10 se year; money loaned ic on good se carries without removal, 160 W; Mos OFFICE FURNITURE. WANTED FOR CASH—A GOOD SECUND-HAND medium size burgiar-proof safe; give weight, size, price, and maker. Address D. Grand Pacific.

WANTED-MALE HELP.

WANTED-BOOKKEPER WHO CAN and correspond in German; also have knowledge of the manufacturing be with references, B 1, Tribune office. WANTED-A MILLINERY HOUSE WI elaity of artificial flowers and feathers experienced salesmen with established trade. Bys, Tribune office.

WANTED-A STARCH-MAKER WHO FULLY understands the manufacture of starch. Address R SR. Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED-BOOT AND SHOE SALE:
has been selling the jobling trade exclusive
three salesmen to travel on commission in the
States to sell the retail trade. Address, sta
and reference, BOOTS AND SHOES, Journ WANTED-100 BOYS OR MEN TO SELL A HOLd-day toy; capital required, 50 cents; toy sells for 5 cents; can double your money every two hours; still like hot cakes. Call at office of St. Charles Houel, 15 and 17 coult clark-st. WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OF APILITY AS LIVE COUNTY AND LIVE COUNTY A WANTED-AN EXPRESENCED SALESMAN TO Selicarriage and heavy bardware in the country Address HARDWAKE, Tribune office. WANTED-BOY: ONE FAMILIAE WITH BUSINESS OF BOARD OF Trade. Call at 130 Lasafie-st.,
Room 5, between 11 and 12 m.
WANTED-WE WANT AN ACTIVE MAN IN
every county in the United States to establish a
business that has no competition; pays \$5 to \$15 per
day; \$50 to \$500 required. Call and see goods. Room 13,

157 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A FEW EXPERIENED MEN TO INtroduce a new map of the United States, complled by Col. Wood, Clerk of thouse of Representatives. Ready Dec. 20. For terms apply to M. G. BALDWIN, 18 Park-place, New York. WANTED-VARIENT TALENT OF EVERY DEscription. Inquire at 226 North Clarkes.

WANTED-AN EXPERIENCED NEWSPAPER
advertising canvasser. Liberal inducements. Apply, between 8 and 10 a. m., to FEANK GLOSSOP. 46
SOuthClarkest.

WANTED-PEMALE HELP. WANTED-GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK. WANTED-A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family at 83 Warren-av.

WANTED-A PROTESTANT GIRL FOR SECOND work and plain sewing, with good recommenda-WANTED - THIS MORNING, GOOD PLAIN cook, washer, and froner. 41 Oak-av. WANTED-A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO GEN
eral nousework in private family: good reference.
No Irish need apply. 717 West Monroe-st.

Miscellaneous,
WANTED-8 SALES-LADIES AND 2 CASH-BOYS,
at 81 South Clark-st. Call between 8 and 9 a. m. SITUATIONS WANTED\_MALE. Book keepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—TO HANKERS, CITY OR
country, by a young man thoroughly experienced to
banking business as bookkeeper or assistant. Best of
references from former employers. Address for one
week B 2, Tribune office.

CITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG MAN OF integrity, who would loan employer from \$400 to \$500 if right place is offered and seeady employment quaranteed. Address B 14, Triuse odden. SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE. Domesticas
SITUATION WANTED—BY A SCOTCH GIRL
experience as second girl or nurse. Address

SITUATION WANTED—A TOUNG MARRIED Swoman, with fresh breast of fulls, having lost her baby, will take a baby to nurse at her own home. Hofers to Dr. DAVID DODGK, 152 West Twelfth-ss. Miscollancone.
SITUATION WAN IED-BY A YOUNG LADY,
write: a plain, rapid nand, and is a good accous
as cashier, cierk, or copyist. References if requ
Address for one work 64, Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING To Loomis-st., Half Block FROM Madisol of the Back perior, also large room, with registand hot and cold water, nicely furnished, with board. North Sides

AND 7 NORTH CLASK-St.—FIRST-CLASS
board, with room, 34 to 35 per week, with use of liane and bath; day-board, 35.50

EVADA HOTEL, 148 AND 120 WARASH-AV., near Monroe-st.—Good rooms and board, \$1, \$1, 23, 50 per day: a liberal resits ion to weekly boarders. ANDS HOUSE, COMNER WABASH-AV. AND Madison-st.—Fermanent board at very low rates, ransient, \$2.00 per day. Day board \$5. Come and see. Pransient, \$2.00 per day. Day board as, Come and see.

THE HOLIDAYS WILL NOT INTERFERE WITH.

The special rates given drovers at the Garden City
Hotel, opposite flows ratand Depot.

WINDSOR HOUSE, 17s STATE-ST., RIGHT OPPUsite Panner House—Comfortable, warm rooms, with
board, \$5 to \$7 per week. Transient, \$1.00 per day.

BOARD-FOR MARRIEDLADY IN PRIVATE PAM
ily at \$3,50 or \$4 per week. Can furnish room ex
cept carpet. B 11, Tribune office. MISCELLANEOUS.

A NO. 1 MEATS AT THE LOWEST PRICES IN the city at the Tweifth-st. Packing-Rouse. 11s. 121, and 12s East Tweifth-st. Packing-Rouse. 11s. 121, and 12s East Tweifth-st. Just west of Stafe-st. Always on hand a full stock of hams. bacco, lard, and fresh jork and beef. We take pleasure in recommending our kettle-rendered less lard and our New-England pork soursages (made daily), from the best of pork. Cash contomers will save 25 to 50 per cent by ouying of us. Send for price-tist, or est and be convinced that our meats are of the best quality. Seelag is believing.

ULSTERS, MENTS OFFERED TO BUYERS ON CLOTHING. I AM CLOSING OUT MY STOCK OF READY-MADE SUITS, 200 overcoats and ulsters to be sold at a great marriace.

The custom department will be considered to the constant of the custom department will be constant on the custom department of the cus

Send for catalogue.

WANTED-VESSEL-WE WANT TO BUY FOR cash a first-class A 2 or A 1 schooner that will carry 370 to 370 in fees of lumoer on a draft of ton fees or less of water. BLANCHARD & BOILLAND, Chicago.

WANTED-MANUPACTURKER's AGENCIES OF any goods to sell to wholesale and retail grocers, by a man well acquainted with the trade. B 24, Tribune office. me office.

25 CENT GLOVES AND MITTS.
Thirty styles on our 25-cent counter.
For men, women, and children.
PARIS KID-GLOVE DEPOT, 94 State-st.

FINANCIAL A DVANCES MADE ON PLAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDERS private office, 120 Randolph st., near Clark, Rooms S and the habitaged is st. ANY SUM TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, PLANOS, A diamonds, and all good securities. Poom 11, with the private of the state of the sta A diamonds, and all good securities. Hoose 11, 90 Dearborn-8.

(HTT SURIF, SAVINGS BANKS BONES, VI Unified cash prices, bought by SAM SSELS, MAN at Schnool's cigar store, No. 99 East Washingson-st 810 9 and 12 to 1. Omec (licensed), so heat Madisonest. Litanished init.

M ONEY TO LOAN ON HRAL ESTATE, IN 6UMS
to suit, at lowest rates. E. S. DHEYER & CO., is
llearbornest.

WANTED—TO BOIRRUW FOR A YFAR OR LONGer. 85.01 or 87.01; will secure it, with a lib-yal interest, by first-class stock in an A i manufactarities establishment, and dividuals on same declared annually.

Address Bu, Tribune office.

7 AND 8 FER CENT—MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS
to suit, on city property and improved farms. W.

WILLINES, 198 LEASHE-81, ROOM I.

9 PRECENT—MONEY TO LOAN OF PRODUCTIVE
city and farm real estate in Illinois, ite An &
PAYNE, istate Agents Northwestern Muspal Life-Instrance Co., Eandolph and Descriptions.

LOST AND FOURD.

LOST AND FOUR.

1 ost—A RUSSIA LEATHER POCKET-BUOK CONtaining notes and papers of no value, except to use
owner. Suitable reward will be paid on return to & L.
HEDISTROM & CO., is Dearborn-is.

Cost—On the Morring of DEC. is, in Vicintaining about 50°, two rings, and private papers. Ample reward for return of contests. By, Tribune offices

TO RENT—ROUSES.

TO RENT-TWO ELEGANT MARBLE FRONT houses, corner of Monomisos and North Clarktes, oppositioned Park, 10 rooms, all drak-class improvements, will rent cheap. Apply to M. Patrik, No. 163 Washington-st.

TO RENT 1638 WARASH AV., DRIVEEN Thirty-first and Thirty-second-sta, Zergey and basersons stop front dwelling, with madern improvements. DAVIS & WALKEE, 142 Dearborn-st.

FO RENT—9), 50 PER WEEK—NICELT FURNISHED of rooms to gentlemen only: transless gentlement of the rent state of the second stat WANTED TO BENT. WANTED TO RENT SUITE OF CHEFFE or elsewhere retrieved to the cross of the cross of the transfer of the transfe

DOOKS FOR THE HOLIDAYS - THE LOWIS Deprive discounted. The standard poses at 15 cent Chambers' Edsyclopedia, last English edition, new to yota. 2-30; albums at your own trice. You can money by buying at GILBEST'S, 31 South Glark-Open evenings. 10.000 YOLUNES OF BOOKS FOR HO clarics, cards, box-papers, poets, etc. Bown MILLER'S Cheap Book Stors, 105 Mars.

## The Tribune

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TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE has established branch officer the receipt of subscriptions and advertisements NEW YORK-Room 29 Tribune Building. F.T. Mc PARIS, France—No. 16 Rue de la Grange-Bate MARLER, Agent. ONDON, Eng.—American Exchange, 449 Strand EXEY F. GILLIG, Agent. SAN FRANCISCO, Cat.—Palace Hotel.

AMUSEMENTS.

McVicker's Theatre Haverly's Theatre. orn street, corner of Monroe. Engagement

Hooley's Theatre. treet, between Clark and LaSalle. En Emerson's Minstrela. Afternoon and

Academy of Music. isted street, between Madison and Monroe, entertainment. Afternoon and evening. Hamlin's Theatre.

Tark street, opposite the Court-House. Engage.

Rentz's Minstrels. Afternoon and evening

Metropolitan Theatre.

No. 65 Washington street. Loan Exhibition of the hicago Society of Decorative Art. Day and evening White Stocking Park. can avenue, foot of Washington street. G Carnival. Day and evening.

SOCIETY MEETINGS. FRMAN'S LODGE. NO. 717. A. F. & A. M. Communication Saturday evening, Dec. 21, 7 ton of officers. All members are requested at. Visitors cordially welcome. By order E. M. ASHLEJ, Secretary BLANEY LODGE, A. F. & A. M.—Special Com-vanication at 76 Monroe-at. (Free Mason's Hall), his (Saturday) evening at 8 o'clock, for installation of factor. Members are requested and visitors invited to

GEO, GARDNER, W. M. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1878.

TO ADVERTISERS

An unusual pressure upon our advertising col-umns is anticipated for to-morrow's issue of TRE Thisuws in connection with the boilday trade, and advertisers will consult their interests by arranging for space at as early an hour as possible to-day. Greenbacks stand at par.

It now appears that the disaster to the steamship Byzantine in the Bosphorns was not so serious as at first reported. Nearly, if not quite, all of the passengers are re ported to have been saved.

The German press and Government are outspoken in their sympathy and condolence in noticing the death of BAYARD TAYLOR, OUT Minister at Berlin. All the Berlin papers speak in the highest terms of the decer

the Ameer of Afghanistan has fled from Cabul, taking his family with him into vol untary exile. This report is supplemented by the statement that the "ill-starred wretch," YAKOOB KHAN, has assumed the reins of Government, which, if it prove true, removes England's casus belli, and promis an early return of peace in that far-off be-

Judge Kelley is out in a letter explana tory of his course in supporting the Demo-cratic measure in the House designed to punish Federal officials who exceed their legitimate functions in interfering with elections. He claims to have had ample reason in his own case for favoring a lav that shall prohibit the use of money by Fed. eral officials to help or hinder the election of a candidate, having himself been compelled to fight against this kind of influence.

Serious trouble has occurred at St. Petersburg between the Government authorities and the students at the Academy of Medicine and Surgery, occasioned by the refusal of the latter to conform to rigid class regulations imposed for the purpose of repressing disorderly demonstrations. News of internal disturbance in Russia travels slowly, such is the censorship of the telegraph lines exercised by the Government, but it is evident that the fiery young bloods in the universities have set up a de ined resistance to the despotic course taken toward them, and have suffered severely through the corrective measures applied through the Cossacks and gendarmes. These Cossacks are unpleasant on tomers to come in contact with, as they carry heavy whips and are free to use then in a disorderly crowd.

Resyance has suffered an aggrevating feat in the rejection of a pet measure by the Government Commission appointed to con-sider the tobacco question. The Chancellor had assumed the sponsorship of the proposi-tion for placing the tobacco business under the exclusive control of the Government, as is the case in France, and the disapproval of the scheme is all the more surprising in view of the fact that the Commission was composed of eight members designated by the Government, ogether with three experts. In place of the Government monopoly plan is put forward the duty and excise system as applied MARCE's health, which was none of the strongest under smooth political sailing, is likely to be considerably impaired by this new wory, and he must again pay the pen-alty of being great and occasionally unsuc-

action in reference to the case of Judge Blooderr. It would appear that no Illinois member was willing to take the responsi-bility of prosecuting the petition for a re-view of the facts with a view to instituting the Speaker for presentation as a privi-leged matter. His right to submit it to the House was challenged by Mr. BURCHARD, of Illinois, and pending

. .

ers impatient to leave for any stand the House is concerned, is as though it never had an existence, although the fresh notorie-ty received through the proceedings of yes-terday is not calculated to assist the friends of Judge BLODGETT in their efforts to quiet e matter by the process of suppres

The expression of views communicated by ministioner Pinz, an eminent railway authority, through the columns of THE TRIBone this morning will be received with interest among railroad mes, merchants, ship-pers, and producers. Mr. First has evi-dently given careful consideration to the provisions of the bill for the regulation of inter-State commerce recently passed by the House, and the objections he makes will undoubtedly receive consideration when the bill comes to be debated in the Senate, where it will hardly be rushed through with the haste and lack of adequate attention which characterized the action of the House. Mr. FINE is of the opinion that the evils of discrimin and extortion in railway management are susceptible of treatment at the Congress, but he is convinced that they are not to be remedied in the manner propos in the bill in question.

Inquiry in regard to the recent restoration by the Eastern railroad pool of the former rates to the seaboard reveals that the action was taken because the roads have already contracted for pretty much all the bus they can handle up to the first of February next. If this is so, then they can better afford to abide by an agreed tariff than to cut rates for the additional freight that will come to them; they will thus get an advance on the carriage of freight that comes to them outside the contracts, but the increased rates will not affect the bulk of the business, even if the roads keep faith in the new compact. Nothing of all this applies, of course, to the roads cannot force the steamers to any agreed and sustained rates; steamers cannot be laid off on side-tracks like empty freightbut must make their regular trips, carry the mails, and incur a constant expense, so that they will carry freight at the very lowest figure rather than not carry it at all. Besides, the Pennsylvania Company controls the Philadelphia trans Atlantic steamers, and the Baltimore & Ohio Company the Baltimore steamers, and these Companies are always ready to cut ocean freights when that is necessary to secure cargoes for their vessels. Nor is it at all certain whether the railroads propose to be governed in the renewed pooling as to freights carried around Chicago. That is a matter which can only be determined by actual experience, and it may be that the new order of things is only intended to af ford a better opportunity for discriminatin against Chicago.

ASPECTS OF AMERICAN LIFE. We reprint from the January number of the Atlantic Monthly a serious article from

the pen of CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER, entitled "Aspects of American Life." We have no notion that Mr. WARNER contemplates turning critie; it is not in his vein, h isn't cynical enough, and he is too good a rist to be permitted to become a pessi mist. He seems to have been prompte write the article we print elsewhere by sense of duty, and we reproduce it because it has a train of thought that may be fol-lowed out with advantage by large numbers of American people. Nevertheless, we think Mr. WARNER takes too serious a view of the matter in hand; your jolly fellow usually becomes dolefully despondent and morose when he drops into moralization, and Mr. rule. We hope his lecture to the giddy pecple of this country will accomplish all he has hoped it would, but at the same time we must protest against his treating as univer-sal and dangerous traits of American character what he properly characterizes in the title of his article as aspects of American

The social aspects which Mr. WARNER

regards as most conspicuous in this country are the wasteful and spendthrift habits, eagerness for wealth unaccompanied by econ-omy, ostentation in display, and self-indule. ence carried to excess. The Frenchman, he tells us, is economical and provident, always laying aside some of his earnings, even at the cost of self-denial; the Italians are economical of labor if not of money, and save selves much in the way of physical exertion if not of their incomes; the Germans are industricus and fond of money, but in-dulge themselves with recreation and amusenents; the English practice a sort of compulsory economy, necessitated by a fixed income which attaches to almost every condition in life, but as a rule spend as much as they earn. But the tendency of Americans is to live beyond their incomes; not to get rich by saving, but to strive after wealth in order to meet their extravagances; and to gauge position and influence by the possessions and the extent of stentation attached to them. This general characterization undoubtedly finds considerable warrant in the present aspects of American life, but not to such an extent as to create an apprehension of ultimate excess and decay; nor does it make proper allowance for the conglomerate and inc dition of American society which may well be expected to outgrow the foibles, and retain the stronger and more conservative traits, of the various peoples that have contributed

to our population.

Every estimate of American life, whether its political or its social aspects be in question, must take into consideration the fact that a great bulk of the population of our arge cities is made up of foreigners and the first generation of their offspring. These people come to America with notions and habits strongly fastened upon them, which they transmit in a certain degree to their children. They co.aprise peoples from many lands, and social, religious, and political amalgamation is necessarily a work of time; this circumstance alone would prevent any absolute estimate of national traits likely o endure and grow. But it must further be taken into account that a very large pro-portion of the foreigners who have come to america were of the poorer and more illit-America were of the poorer and more illit-erate classes. This was natural, since those well established in their foreign homes or bound to them by strong social or educa-tional ties would be less willing to break them for a new and experimental life. There are exceptions to this rule, of course, for political and religious intolerance has given America some of Europe's best citizens. But, as the bulk of the foreign immigration into this country, here desire for gain, a disposition for a dispus, which was before impossible to them, and the vary obvious tendency of the nourcoun of distinction. The War, and the specu lation and extravagance growing out of it, added to these "aspects" of American society large numbers who were "to the manor [and the manner] born." But both the foreign influences and the bad habits generated by the War will wear off in time, are wearing off every day,—and the higher traits of the Anglo-Saxon, Teutonic, and Gallic natures will have a more favorable held here for growth and development than they ever enjoyed in the countries of their As to speculation, extravagance, and osten

ation, it is a great mistake to assume tha rears have indulged these weakness legree that forms an exception in history. There are prototypes among all peoples and in all periods for these so-called American vices. This country has never yet had an ers of wild, reckless, and foolhardy speculation that would compare with the experience of Spain when her people were discovering and plundering the New World, or England luring the term of the South Sea Bubble, or of France when JOHN Law turned the heads of her people, or of staid, sober, phlegmatic Hol-land when the people went crazy over tulips. More recent epochs in Europe evealed the same human tendency to yield to temptation when it comes in the shape of easily-gotten gains and self-indulg Justria, on the strength of consolidation and enlargement, undertook a gigantic sys-tem of internal improvements that gave birth to Credit-Mobilters and ran into exravagance and riot until the collapse came. rance, under the Second Empire, went allooning till the bag of wind was riddled by the German needle-guns. Germany, runk with the stinculant of a huge inder nity fund for the French war, went on a prolonged spree from which the na-tion is still suffering Katsenjammer. America had a more fertile soil for the growth of such excesses than the old and well-worn ground of Europe. Here speculaon grew by what it fed on, for the earth was bountiful of its treasures, and yielded a wealth of breadstuffs, and minerals, and rich oils almost at the touch of a wand. There is not much wonder that our people were infected with insatiable greed, in spite of Solon's wisdom that "satisty is generate by wealth and insolence by satiety." But epentance set in some years ago; we have n doing penance with as good a grace as ossible; we are taking on more conse ive notions; we are learning to go more slowly, to live within our incomes, and to set nore store by the moral and intellectual refinements than by the fineries of wealth and tentation. The American tendency is in he right direction.

A COLOSSAL SWINDIES The loose and reckless manner in which

any American banks have been conducted. and the frequent cases of official dishonesty which have come to the surface, has given this country an odious reputation abr and English journals have not been slow in commenting upon these banking irregularities, and attributing to them a national character. In comparison with recent crim inal developments in Europe, however, our own operators appear at decided disad vantage, whether we consider the amount of noney involved or the degree of skill and audacity displayed in their operations. Our coundrels are of such a petty sort that they are hardly deserving of notice by the side of those who are continually turning up across the water. With the details of the precipitated its downfall, the public is already familiar. Following closely upon this disaster comes a case of individual crim which dwarfs anything known in our crim inal records. On the 4th of November last. EUGENE T'KINT DE ROODENBEKE WAS brought to trial in Brussels upon 149 distinct acts of theft, involving in the aggregate \$4,000,000! On the 4th of December he was found guilt and was sentenced to fifteen years of solitar confinement. As an offset to her superiori in crime, Europe may claim a superiority the administration of justice. She punishes

her criminals: we let ours escape. T'KINT, twenty years ago, entered the ank of Belgium as a supernumerary clerk By his native ability and knowledge of busi less he gradually rose until he anager of the securities of the bank. He had no private fortune, and while he was drawing a salary of \$840 per annum he was speculating upon the Bourse with an andac ity that was colossal. He had twenty-five agents in Brussels and Paris; one of them ought for him within five years securit nounting to \$92,424,678 and sold to about the same amount, while another bought over \$21,000,000 and sold about the same. The commissions of one agent alone were \$40. 000. From first to last he lost a million of dollars on the Bourse. Three years ago he estimated his fortune at \$400,000 and his yearly income at \$40,000. His stealings were exactly \$4,000,000. As compared wit ies of our own small-salaries bank clerks, T'KINT's operations not only lisplay a brillancy akin to genius, but a nagnitude on the sum total that is simply

The most remarkable feature of T'KINT's operations was their simplicity, and it was marked that they depended for success upon cheek alone. His business was to keep ecount of the securities of the bank, the key of the vaults where they were kept eing always in the possession of the bank ecretary, M. HEYVAERT. Every morning I'KINT sent for such securities as would b eeded during the day, and when he returned the bundle at night the Secretary's con idence in the clerk was such that he neve examined it to see if the number was correct. Meanwhile some of the securities were stolen. T'KINT's speculations were well known. No one, however, took the trouble to make any deductions from these premises. T'KINT had such influence ove the employes of the bank that they came to regard him as its manager and wen to him for instructions, while the real manager of the bank complacently smiled at every hint of his clerk's duplicity There were outsiders, however, who were on the watch. M. BISCHOPPSCHEEN, a Belgian Senator, who had reason to believe that some of his securities had been sold, gave notice day. Before that day T'KINT stole the vouchers for 400 shares of the Luxembourg Rail road and bought back BISCHOFFSCHEIM'S se-curities, and had them ready for him. Mean-But, as the bulk of the foreign immigration into this country has consisted of the impoveriahed classes seeking to improve their fortunes, and of people who have enjoyed very limited advantages in education, literature, and social intercourse, it is natural

When M. VANDEVIN made his report h that all the securities were in proper orde regularities, but no signs of fraud. The Belgian Secretary of Legation at Paris discovered that the numbers of some coupons which he took out of the bank were different from those of the securities which he had deposited, but even such evilence as this T'KINT was able to beat down Meanwhile the manager of the bank, with a negligence so culpable as to be criminal, no only made no personal examination of the securities or any scrutiny of his conduct, but even allowed him to have unlimited credit, with which and the clever manipulation of the bank accounts he was able to temporarily cover his tracks.

The day of reckoning losmed up befor him at last. An official examination was ordered. Knowing it would reveal his guilt, he fled for the United States, but the police were so promptly on his track that they cap tured him at Queenstown and brought him back to Brussels, where retribution has at last overtaken him. The sentence is righteous one, and the same Court which sentenced him has also punished the negligent manager.

THE WHIPPING-POST STATES. A recent dispatch from Newcastle, Del., says: "Nine convicts—six black and three white-were publicly whipped to-day, five being also pilloried." A later dispatch from the same State announces that a negro found guilty of some criminal offense has been ser tenced to stand an hour in the pillory, to be fined \$1,000, to receive sixty lashes, and to go to the Penitentiary for life, by the provision of which sentence the authorities not only administer justice but take vengeance and stea the victim's property. The disgrace of the whipping-post for a long time past has been confined to Delaware; but Virginia has reintroduced it, and we now have the firs result of the barbarous practice. A negre arrested for petty larceny was sentenced t receive thirty-nine lashes. The whipping was administered, and the negro, overe with shame, went home, took a shot-gun and blew his brains out. Two hundred years ago announcements

this kind would not have occasioned any surprise. The bitter vindictiveness ligious intolerance, which scarcely knew any bounds to its cruelty, and the degrading influences of Slavery urged on the people of Massachusetts to cts of barbarism in which they imagined they were devoutly serving God as well as humanity. They dragged men to the pillory and the whipping-post for the most trivial offenses, and compelled them to go to church upon pain of fine and imprison ment. Religious toleration was secured a an early period of our history, but Slavery flourished until it was crushed out by a long and bloody war. The one vision of horror that rises most clearly in the remembrance of Slavery is the whipping-post The branding-iron, the bloodhound, the auction-block. were horrible adjuncts of the system, but the lash in the merciles hands of Legree, and the bleeding, quivering back of the poor victim, sometimes mutilated for life and often dying under his inhuman punishment, are the blackest features of this inhuman crime of Slavery, which projected its dark shadow even into the nineteenth century in a coun

try that boasted the largest measure of freelom in the world. The War of the Rebellion compelled the South to relinquish human slavery, and yet two States, Delaware and Virginia, cling to its most degrading and barbarous access the whipping-post, and almost every day men and women (if they are black), convicted of petty offenses, are led to it and colossal collapse of the Bank of Glasgow, and lashed. White women are never whipped, Every man who has a "claim" of such quesand white men rarely. The degradation is reserved for the blacks. After a recent whipping in Virginia, the officer who had nflicted the penalty informed the representative of a newspaper that he never whipped a white woman, that he had whipped about as colored girls as he had men make them strip down to the waist and I lay the stripes on pretty hard. An Ethiopian's back is tough, and can stand it. And yet the sense of shame oppressed the whipper as he added, "It's mean business,

though, this thing of whipping." There is no view of the case which mitigates the barbarity of whipping. It is vengeance, not justice. It is brutality, not retribution. The lash removes the last hone of reform. Every stroke of the lash crushe out the manhood of the victim, degrades and shames him, and makes of him a dangerous beast. He is branded for life, and he comes an enemy of his kind. It degrade the community in which it is practiced, and renders every man callous to cruelty and blood. It reduces the man who is whipped to a slave, but a dangerous one. It reduces the man-whipper to the loathsome office of the brute who, in the days of Slavery, was empowered to lash the negroes. disgrace to the spirit of education, religion, and civilization. It can only be practiced in a community that has been brutalized by long association with Slavery, and has not yet been aroused to the sentiment of absolute justice, of manly independence, and of that large and noble humanity which is a feature of the progress of the age. The State which thus jously clings to this horrible relic of barbarism is ambitious to seat its most prominent citizen, Mr. BAYARD, in the Presidential chair, -a man who, notwithstanding his high character and ability, has not made effort to repeal this odious law which he could remove from the statute-books if he were so disposed. If there were no other obstacle in his way, the whipping-post alone and the odium which it has inspired for the community that tolerates it would prevent his election. No upholder of any of the surroundings of Slavery will ever receive the in-

dorsement of the American people. GEN. OGLESBY AS HIS OWN SUCCESSOR. The approaching Senatorial election in Illinois is attracting great attention, and discussed largely in the Republican press of the country. So far as we have noticed, but one or two Republican papers outside of Illinois and but few within this State have been able to discover any pretext for not reelecting Senator OGLESBY. Viewed in every light, there is a confessed inability to understand why the Republicans of Illinois, having a clear majority in the Legislature should not re-elect the present Senator for second term.

Against his Republicanism, his long devo tion and support of the party, his Anti-Sleveryism when Anti-Slaveryism was un-popular and fatal to all hopes for political honors, there has never been a question or a doubt. Senator OGLESBY is known to the Republican party in all the States of the Union, and there has been no more inquiry as to the time when or the reason why

The Republican press of the other States ask the question, Why should the Republic-ans of Illinois not re-elect Senator Oglean And there seems to be a general surprise tha if there be any real or substantial reason for repudiating the old soldier, why no one ever nswers that question. Did Gen. OGLESBY defeat the re-election of a Republican prede cessor two years ago? Did he labor to prevent the re-election of a Republican Senato who had been faithful to his party? Mos ertainly not.

The Senator whose time was to expire in 1873 had been a Republican convert from the old Pro-Slavery Democracy, and, after several years of faithful service, went back o his first love. The office, so far as the Republican party was concerned, was vacant, and the Republicans of Illinois without a dissenting voice named Gen. OGLESBY to fill that vacancy. The office fell to him by general acclaim of the whole party by whom he had been twice elected

The question propounded by the press the country irresistibly repeats itself, "Wh then, should Gen. OGLESBY not be elected his own successor?" No one has answered or even attempted to answer it. There has not been and cannot be a decen pretext given for thrusting Senator OGLESBY side in order to elect-whom? Is it pro posed to elect an abler lawyer, a better scholar, or a more intellectual man? If so, who is the man? Call over names on the list of those who are seeking to be elected in place of OGLESBY, and which of them is a etter Republican, a braver soldier, a better awyer, a better scholar, or more intellectual han he? Let a candidate presenting these uperior qualifications avow himself, or let him be named by his advocates. Has any such person announced his candidacy, or his purpose to crowd Occessor out of the Senate?

Is a change of Senators demanded on the ground that the State of Illinois should be represented by a person having experience in Congress? Senator OGLESBY has had six years' experience in the Senate,—as long as that of any Republican now living,—and if it should be the case that others may have been in Congress longer than that it should be remembered that Senator OGLESBY's whole service has been as a Republican, and is sub ject to no set-offs for service in the camp of the adverse party.

Who, then, are opposing the re-election of Gen. OGLESBY? It is not easy to clothe shadows with substance, and perhaps if the mestion be framed so as to inquire, Who are hey that do not support OGLESBY? it may be more readily answered. In the Senate he has been the same plain, straightforward, honest-thinking, and honest-voting man of the people that he was as Governor, mem of the State Senate, and in private life. He has never been popular with Treasury-grab bers, claim-agents, subsidy-seekers, or that class who follow plundering of the Treasury for a living. These people have disliked him, and they think that the State of Illinois should have a Senator who will make himself heard oftener and at a greater distance, who will vote liberally in the distribution of other people's money, and who might have even an mbition to be President. All this class of persons oppose OGLESBY, and he is also oposed by every man holding office or who expects to hold office for the purpose of making the largest possible sum of money for the least service and holding office for the longest time. All the odds and ends of old party machines, those who, though no longer of any service, still cumber the earth and piteously claim to be supported at the public cost,-all these oppose OGLESBY. tionable character that he is willing to nev half or two-thirds of its amount to get the rest, or would like to have a Senator in the Senate as his attorney, opposes OGLESBY, and thinks the Republicans of Illinois should elect some other man.

With a public record unblemished b word, act, or vote; with a private life as respected as his public life, having served his State and his party truthfully and honorably, and his country devotedly and callantly without a man in all Illinois who dare stand up and make a valid objection to him, the Republican members of the Legislature will take a serious responsibility in discarding and defeating Gen. OGLESBY. In the mean time, the plain Republicans of Illinois ar asking, Why should the party and on what grounds should the party refuse to make Gen. OGLESBY his own successor in the Sen ate? Nobody has given them an answer to that most pertinent question.

PORK AND MUSIC. There are some practical men in Cincin-nati who are lamenting that, while they have secured an elegant music-hall, a large new organ, a colossally-laid-out college, a brand-new orchestra, with THEODORE THOMAS to lead it, the best string quartette in th country, and big festivals every two years which trumpet the musical fame of their city far and wide, Chicago has been quietly taking all the hogs away from her and packing them; and that, while they are producing more symphonies, and senatas, and concertos, which do not yield any revenue and cannot be made to figure in the annual commercial statistics, Chicago is piling up hams and bacon, and mess pork, and sending them all over the world, thereby stealing the reputation which Cincipnati has so long enoyed as the pork-centre of the country. The argument with which we answered

Prohibitionist the other day applies with equal force to the situation in Cincinnati. The human mind is not so constituted that it can be swayed by two great excitements at the same time. To be thoroughly absorbed in one great effort requires the entire virile force. To push great enterprises to success, man cannot divide his energies. The logical deduction from this philosophical truth is that, if a man attempts to direct two great and all-controlling forces at the same tir he will fail in each. He must inevitably fall between the two horses and see them both running away. Cincinnati cannot devote her soul absorbingly to hogs and music at the same time. She cannot concentrate her whole mind on pork and at the same time devote the requisite attention to music. If she is to challenge the world in devotion to the Heavenly Maid, she must yield her clair upon the terrestrial hog; and, vice versa, if she demands recognition as the centre of pork, she must abandon all musical pretenion, close her college, discharge her fiddlers and give her whole mind to swine.

Another insurmountable difficulty onfronts Cincinnati grows out of the eterna fitness of things. There is no affinity between hogs and music. The hog is a squealing but not a musical animal. Some patient trainers have taught him to form words from letters, to pick out a good poker hand from a deck of

but no one has yet succeeded in teaching him to play a fiddle or blow a trombone. There are many animals—nearly all of them—peculiarly sensitive to music. The bird loves the flute. Lambs frisk to the music of the pipe. The horse is stirred by the trumpet. Tigers even have been restrained by human song Dogs will try to sing. ORPHEUS gathered al may squeak a piccolo, saw a fiddle, bray an ophioleide, and pound a kettle-drum to a hog all day without making any impress upon him at all. His temperament is not sensitive nor his tastes esthetic. You cannot move him with the concord of sweet tone, much less produce a musical sequence or a common chord. GARDNER has reduce the sounds made by all the common anima to musical notation, so that they can be imitated on the piano, with the solitary exception of the hog, whose gutturals cannot be placed upon the staff in any known clef. He is not musical at either extremity. There is no music in his throat, and it has long been his reproach that you cannot make a whistle out of his tail any more than you can make a silk purse out of his ear. What is true of the hog as an entirety is true of his products. There is no point of comparison be tween a sausage and a symphony except perhaps that some sausages are some symphonies, nor can the most acute observer detect the remotest suggestion of sonata in souse. To the argument which may be made that some musicians are hogs there remains the crushing response that no

hogs are musicians. From all this it would seem eminently de sirable and even necessary for Cincinnati, if she insists upon being the great musical centre of the country as well as the authority in the cognate departments of wood-carving and jug and dinner-plate painting, to gracefully yield all claims upon the hog, and to cease to expect that because she has a great organ and orchestra that the hogs of West will troop there for the purpose of dying to the accompaniment of the dispasons of the one or the adagios of the other. It is a curious fact that the hogs began to drift away from Cincinnati about the time she be-gan to arrange for her first festival, and that the loss has kept proportionate progress to the increase of music. We might show the practi-cal men of Cincinnati solid reasons, growing out of the business enterprise and progress of Chicago, the vicinage of the hog market, and the greater facilities for handling and shipping him, why he prefers to end his days in this city, but as this would only lead to crimination and recrimination we prefer to rest our case upon the higher ground of philosophical necessity and estheto incompatibility.

ASTRONOMICAL-1879.

The following are the principal astronomical phenomena of the coming year. The times given are for the meridian of Chicago, which is Dearborn Observatory) 42 minutes 14 second west from Washington, and 5 hours 50 minute 6 seconds from Greenwich.

Jan. 5, 12, 19, 26.
Feb. 2, 9, 16, 23.
March 2, 9, 16, 23, 30, Sept. 7, 14, 21, 28.
April 6, 13, 20, 27.
May 4, 11, 18, 25.
June 1, 8, 15, 22, 29.
June 1, 8, 15, 22, 29.

SUNDAYS.

July 6, 13, 20, 27.

May 4, 11, 18, 25.

Nov. 2, 9, 16, 23, 30,

Dec. 7, 14, 21, 28. The first full moon after the vernal equino will occur Sunday, April 6. By the rule go

erning the movable feasts of the Papai and

ing that is Easter Sunday, which, therefore, falls upon April 13. THE SEASONS.
Sun in perizee. Jan. 2, 3 p. m.
Vernal equinor, March 20, 5:44 p. m.
Sun in apogee, July 2, 2 p. in.
Sun in apogee, July 2, 2 p. in.

the solves out his solu-	New Moon.		Full Moon.
Month.	h. m.	均銀 4	h. m.
January 22	6. 0 a. m.	8	5. 57 a. m.
February20	10.13 p.m.	6	7.51 p. m.
March	3. 14 p. m.	8	7. 19 a. m.
April21	8. 5 a. m.	6	
May20	12. 0 p. m.	6	0. 22 a. m.
June 19	2.29 p. m.	4	7.45 a. m.
July19	3. 15 a. m.	3	3, 47 p. m.
August 17	2. 20 p. m.	2	1. 22 a. m.
August	3373040 34425	31	1. 7 p. m.
September16	0. 6 a. m.	30	3.26 a. m.
October15			8.19 p. m.
November 13	6.48 p. m.	28	
December13	5.14 a. m.		10. 25 a. m.

ECLIPSES.

There will be three colleges during 1879,—two the sun, and one of the moon; but they are of little interest to dwellers in this region. Jan. 22, at 6 o'clock in the morning, the sur will be eclinsed. The phenomenon will be annular along a narrow belt extending from east ongitude 814 degrees and south latitude 2714 degrees, to 141% degrees east of Washington and 7% degrees north. It will be visible as a on each side of that belt, the area including shout two-thirds of South America and the

moon near the perigee. Her parallax will be 53 minutes 55.3 seconds at the first date, and 61

minutes 27.3 seconds at the last.

onthern half of Africa.

July 19, at 3 o'clock in the morning, will be another annular eclipse of the sun, the entral line running from longitude 5714 nd latitude 7% north, to 17514 east and 2314 south. It will be visible as a partial eclipse from a large part of the South Atlantic Ocean, early the whole of Africa, and Southern Europe and Asia.

Dec. 28, at 10 o'clock in the morning,

noon will be eclipsed, being at the time below our horizon.
THE PLANETS.

Vu'can-It now is almost certain that within the orbit of Mercury there are two or more planets. A transit of one of these may be expected to occur Sept. 18, but it may be too ear n the day to be visible from Chicago. Mercury-Will attain his greatest elongation

West, rising before the sun; Jan. 16(24 deg.); May 14 (28 deg.); Sept. 9 (18 deg.); Dec. 28 (221/4 deg.). East, setting after the sun; March 29

leg.); July 27 (27 deg.); Nov. 20 (22 deg.). His conjunctions with the sun occur March , April 17, June 18, Aug. 23, Oct. 5, and The most favorable time for seeing him

be in the early evening of March 29. At that date Venus will be about 9 deg. further east than Mercury, and may serve as a directrix.

Venus—Will be an evening star during me than eight months. Her superior conjunction occurring Dec. 5, 1878, she will be nearly half an our east of the sun at the opening of the year a little to the west of Capricornus, and the head stars of that constellation Jan. 11. On the 28d of the month she is in with Jupiter, passing 47 min. southward of that planet, near the tail of Capricorn. In the evening of March 2 she will be about 11/4 degs. orth from Saturn, both being nearly in line with the eastern side of the Square of Pegas April 15 she will pass just below the Pleia and ten days afterward be 6% degs. north from Aldebaran. She passes through the southern part (feet) of Gemini during May, skirts the north-ern edge of the Beehive cluster June 18, is one degree north from Regulus during the night of July 4, and in the afternoon of July 8 passes only 15 minutes north from Uranus. She attains her greatest elongation east (45 der. 33 min.) the night of July 15, and her greatest prilliancy Aug. 19, and is very near the moon a boon of Aug. 20. She is in inferior conjun-tion with the sun Sept. 23, and thence become a morning star, rising before the sun during the remainder of the year, and attaining her greatst'brilliancy Oct. 30. Mars-Will not attract much attention from

naked eye observers in 1879. From his ction with the sun last September opposition Nov. 12, next, he is star, rising before the sun; and, and at the last named date, his nearest approach, he will b some 48,000,000 mites from the earth. He will however, be watched by astronomers in vember with great interest. His two mo discovered by Asaph Hall in 1877, will prob be visible only through a very few tel including the one at Chicago; and the tions then made will enable astrono fix precisely the periods of re-of the satellites, and thence to the present estimate of the sun being taken as the unit. In January, Man will pass through Scorpio, in February and March through Sagittarius and Capricorous, in April and May through Aquaries, in July through Pisces, in August through Aries; and he will be nearly stationary, not far from the Pleiades, in September and October. He will then retrograde into Aries till Dec. 16, and then turn direct. May 9 he will be less than one degree south from Jupiter; and June 30, at 1h. 36m. p. m., only one minute of are borth from Saturn. These two planets will be very nearly in conjunction during the night preceding and that following this date. In the morning of Nov. 19 he will pass only 12 ninutes of arc north of No. 53 in Aries; and in the evening of Nov. 29 will be only 1 minute of are south from Rho prime in the same constillation. Mars will be near the moon in the evenings of Sept. 8, Oct. 4, Oct. 30, Nov. 26, and may learn to recognize him among the stara.

Jupiter—Will be in conjunction with the sur

Feb. 7, and in opposition Aug. 31. Hence he will not be an object of interest to those who only study the evening sky, till the latter part of the year. During the autumn months be will be conspicuous in the constellation Aqua-ries, about 10 degrees south from the five stars known as the Urn, or the M. This planet is now nearing his conjunction with Saturn, which will occur in the last half of April, 1881; both

south of Sigma in Aquaries; the apparent distance between the two being only about two ilameters of Jupiter.

Saturn—At the beginning of the year will be

bout 5 hours east from the sun, and below the well-known square of Pegasus, near which he meets Venus, in the evening of March 2. His conjunction with the sun occurs March 26, and his opposition Oct. 5, when he will be in the constellation Pisces. The last three months of the year he will be visible evenings to the naked eye as a star of the first magnitude, and will be a very interesting object through the telescope. His rings were completely closed up last March. They are now widening out. The ratio of the apparent axes Jan. 1 will be 1 to 25 nearly, and the 1st of August about as 2 to 11. We are now looking at the southern side of the ring system of Saturn, when we see this phenomenon. Astronomers will not again see the northern face of the rings of Saturn til early in the year 1898, when they will have a good opportunity to observe the change, as the planet will then be about 90 degrees away from

Uranus—Will be in opposition to the Sun Feb. 20, and may be seen about that date, and for a couple of months afterwards, with the unsided e shines as a star of the sixth magnitude only. He may easily be found as follows: Take as the 13¢ magnitude, in the bandle of the sicket of Leo. From that star, 6½ degrees eastward, in line towards Spica, is Rho Leonis, of the fourth magnitude—easily picked up, because there are no other stars near it.
At the beginning of March Uranus will be degrees nearly northwest from Rho; and at the nd of the month a little more than 4 der northwest by west from the same star. two distances are respectively equal to about 5% and 8 times the apparent breadth of the full moon.

Neptune-Will be in opposition to the sun Nov. 3, at which time his right ascension will be 2 hours 3514 minutes, and his declination 13 deg. 1616 min. north; not near any prostar, but very close to an interesting nebula He cannot be seen without the aid of a good

be of interest during the coming year. We give the following notes of prominent stars, the appulses to which may be watched with interest

hrough an opera-glass:
April 10, in the early morning, the moon bethe meridian, will pass just south of Antares. June 3, about 10 o'clock, when east of the meridian, and near the full, the moon will oc-

alt Antares.

August 24, the moon in the west, and near her first quarter, will occult Antares about half

Sept. 7, at 2 o'clock in the morning, the moon being near her last quarter, will pass through the Pleiades, and occult Alcyone near the time of her ilsing.

Nov. 26, about midnight, the moon being near

the full, and or hour west of the meridian Dec. 1, at 11 o'clock in the evening, the moon being east of the meridian, and a little past th full, will occul: Delta Geminoram. E. C.

its opinion of the new Postal bill agreed upon by the House Committee, -- CANNON, of libnois, alone dissenting, for some perverse or m scrutable reason. It observes that "Classifications tion of mail matter is more reasonable, as well as more comprehensible, than any which has heretofore been produced. There is, however, a needless amount of red tane in the regula which requires publishers of newspapers and periodicals to register their issues and to print abers on their sheets. But it is a sensible to include in one class (the third) all m intended for publication, proofs, corrected proofs, and manuscripts accompanying the same Heretofore, an absurd distinction has made between "copy" intended for b books and that sent to the magazines. A cor rected proof has had privileges which a proof with a direction to a printer on its margin has been denied. Some of these incongruities have been removed, and the new classification though not perfect, shows a considerable advance in Congressional intelligence.

The stage is a poor place for jealous people, as things get considerably mixed sometimes among the performers. A New York paper says that last week, in the "Comedy of Errors." Miss Robson, the Lucianna, slapped the face of her father, the Dromio of Syracuse. At the Brooklyn Park, WILLIAMSON, as his wife's stage. father in "Struck Oil," saw her wooed by another man. At Wallack's the lovers' parts usually fall to Mr. and Miss COGHLAN, brother and sister. At the Lyceum, in "Double Mar-riage," STEVENSON makes fove to Mrs. Lts-GARD, while his wife, KATE CLAXTON, has another actor for a lover. But then-

And all the men and women merely pisyers. Senator GARLAND, of Arkansas, is trying to

revive the old State Rights doctrine a li following clause to the Judiciary act: But no city, town, village, county, or other municipal or public corporation shall be sued in the courts of the United States. the courts of the United States.

The meaning of that is plain. The State Court Judges are elective, and where there is a popular sentiment in favor of the repudiation of municipal bonds the Courts are apt to held the same way. It is a bill that ought not to

The British Post-Office has been the pe savings bank for those who cared to avail the selves of the privilege for eighteen years. the beginning of 1877 there were 1,702.374 positors remaining on the books, and the total deposits were \$134,932,750, being an average of a little over \$79 to each depositor. The Post-Office is intended to be a bank for the people, and a number of strict provisions are made to

prevent the use of it as posit. Deposits less the \$150 in any one year. We reached \$750 no further and when principal and \$1,000 interest ceases. The only a little more than 1 pe are invested in consols, on 3 per cent; hence there is per cent on that amou this way both the people

By a pen slip the other of Connaught, was "en young blood's girl, and it i what an amount of volu tendered to correct it. It of THE TRIBUNE, and the the press that all of its a stricily correct at all the should be at least one acc there should be one sober dance, and by common co mes nearest filling the l

It is now GEORGE H. P. THURMAN is too timid to Ohio, and there is really bundred for a Democrat. win, then good-by, Mr. don't you know that There is a tide in the affair Which, taken at the flood, Omitted, all the voyage of Is bound in shallows and in

There is a row over in Evenday question. The tepelled the enforcement which prohibited liquorse The same law applies to not business, and the liquointed by closing the drug and eigar-stands on Sunday the publisher of a Sunday quiet, healthy town now in

The Manchester Mirror Tramp law passed by the No lature had the effect of wandering foot-pads, making comparatively secure, and and children to go and co out danger of insult and have evidently taken the la

A Hartford (Ct.) paper as in the case of the Charter Company gives a tolerably affairs were mismanaged were loaned on the securit swamp-lands along the Val surprising thing about this anything left of that on

CAMERON, of Wisconsin placed on the investiga ttention to the cond South since he has been in experience and temperamen deal fairly with all parties It seems that as a gnaher

North Carolina, atands at t on the BLAINE resolution w eagle affair, full of sound nothing. Ransom's is style of oratory. It is the tar-heels of his own S States Senate. There is a crazy woman

imagines that she is the G She occasionally goes up to give Mr. HAYES the benefit public affairs, and the Press are less annoying than son A resolution is now in or

disbursements. The ready expended by them. is concerned, it got a little NASBY enters heartily in

Southern question, and view of it in a nutshell. hes the rite to vote. We use respect it. But there must may vote—the law sez that; say how he shell vote. That

The Philadelphia Telegray, census of St. Louis, recent suppressed because it was a mates of the population ma Chicago paper had made au have been called hard name BISMARCE doesn't like C most tiresome to discuss e six persons who know little subject. In BISMARCK's

EDWIN BOOTH has writ drama, in which he ex to speculators, and placed he who value their reputations

A Washington correspo SHERMAN sits on the mo cleanness." It's a mighty Washington, and it is a pity the mold in which that type

The Springfield Republication when Conkline says be aspirant. It says CONKLI The members of the Por

take passage on the next No. Anywhere to get away fi farce. "Myself am hell." The Indiana Supreme promises to pay made on void. Lifters of church-

se take notice. Minister STOUGHTON IS St. Petersburg. No Ohio

THURMAN'S friends say he ernor, because he must have DRICKS. Ohio elaims Epison no

State. VICTORIA WOOD The Mollie Maguires are generally with a halter ab

A sweet subject: The sur

THE INDI NORTH PLATTS, Neb., I foutteen mounted Indian ranche, eight miles west of driving away eight horses, head of horses at Randal from Lang's. The Sheriff from Lang's. The Sheriff with a posse of citizens an from Fort McPherson, are hope to overtake the rasidation of the first state that is the third time the I this vicinity without being p they will not expect it during Sioux Cirr, is., Dec. 20.-dian Agent at Yankton Age Journal says that the report Yankton to the Associated that about seventy Indians in pursuit of food, is entit some forty left by permiss below, with ample ration money in their pockets, at and in good season, says the behind, imposed upon the

ervers in 1879. From his con-ne sun last September (20th) to Nov. 13, next, he is a morning re the sun; and, and at the lastles from the earth. He will stehed by astron eat interest. His two moons, saph Hall in 1877, will probably arough a very few telescopes, se at Chicago; and the observae will enable astroni the periods of revoluties, and thence to conpart in 8,095,300, that of the as the unit. In January, Mars ittarius and Capricornus, in through Aquaries, in July in August through Aries; and stationary, not far from the tember and October. He will into Aries till Dec. 16, and then ay 9 he will be less than one de-Jupiter; and June 30, at 1h. one minute of arc borth These two planets will be conjunction during the night that following this date. In Nov. 19 he will pass only 12 orth of No. 53 in Aries; and in for. 29 will be only 1 minute of Rho prime in the same conbe near the moon in the 6, Oct. 4, Oct. 30, Nov. 26, and ich date the casual observer ognize him among the stars. be in conjunction with the sun ition Aug. 31. Hence he

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e with the New York Times in the new Postal bill agreed upon Committee,—Cannon, of Illi-Committee,—CANNON, of Illi-nting, for some perverse or in-lt observes that "Classifica-tter is more reasonable, as well etensible, than any which has produced. There is, however, at of red tape in the regulation publishers of newspapers and gister their issues and to priot heets. But it is a sensible thing class (the third) all manuscript publication, proofs, corrected useripts accompanying the same. absurd distinction has been "copy" intended for bound ent to the magazines. A cor-had privileges which a proof n to a printer on its margin has and the new classification, fect, shows a considerable ad-

poor place for jealous people, considerably mixed sometimes rformers. A New York paper sek, in the "Comedy of Errors," to Lucianna, slapped the face of Dromio of Syracuse. At the WILLIAMSON, as his wife's stage-Wallack's the lovers' parts r. and Miss CognLan; brother he Lyceum, in "Double Mar-son makes fove to Mrs. Lins wife, KATE CLAXTON, has ra lover. But then-

All the world's a stage nen and women merely players. and, of Arkansas, is trying to ate Rights doctrine a litt bili which proposes to add the to the Judiciary act:

town, village, county, or other blic corporation shall be sued in United States of that is claim. The State pelective, and where there is a at in favor of the repudiation

ede the Courte are apt to hold. It is a ball that ought not to ost-Office has been the people's those who cared to avait themivilege for eighteen years. At f 1877 there were 1,703,374 de-

prevent the use of it as a general bank of deposit. Deposits less than twenty-five cents are not received, and no one can deposit more than \$150 in any one year. When the deposits have reached \$750 no further deposits can be made, and when principal and interest amount to \$1,000 interest ceases. The rate of interest is only a little more than 1 per cent. The savings are invested in consols, on which the interest is per cent ou that amount of national debt. In this way both the people and the Government

By a pen slip the other day, PATRICE, Duke of Connaught, was "engaged" to another young blood's girl, and it is perfectly marvelous what an amount of volunteer aid has been tendered to correct it. It shows the popularity of The TRIBUNE, and the general desire of all the press that all of its statements should be strictly correct at all times. It is felt there should be at least one accurate newspaper, as there should be one sober Indian at the wardance, and by common consent THE TRIBUNE comes nearest filling the bill.

It is now GEORGE H. PENDLETON's chance. THURMAN is too timid to run for Governor of Ohio, and there is really only one chance in a ed for a Democrat. But then "Gentle man" George may as well risk it. If he should win, then good-by, Mr. THURMAN. GEORGE, on't you know that

There is a tide in the affairs of men Which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune; Omitted, all the voyage of their life Is bound in shallows and in wiseries?

There is a row over in Evansville, Ind., on the unday question. The temperance men compelled the enforcement of the Sunday law which prohibited liquor-selling on that day. The same law applies to nearly all other kinds iness, and the liquor-sellers have retal inted by closing the drug-stores, barber-shops, and cigar-stands on Sundays, and by prosecuting the publisher of a Sunday newspaper. It is a quiet, healthy town now under the new regime

The Manchester Mirror says the stringent Tramp law passed by the New Hampshire Legisthe effect of ridding the State of randering foot-pads, making life and property comparatively secure, and permitting women out danger of insult and injury. The tramps have evidently taken the law for what it was inended, a notice to quit.

A Hartford (Ct.) paper says that the testimony in the case of the Charter Oak Life-Insura Company gives a tolerably clear idea of how its sfairs were mismanaged. Enormous sums were loaned on the security of sand-banks and swamp-lands along the Valley Railroad, and the surprising thing about the matter is that there is anything left of that once flourishing institu-

CAMERON, of Wisconsin, is a good man to ! placed on the investigating committee raised by the BLAINE resolution. He has paid much attention to the condition of affairs in the South since he has been in the Senate, and is by experience and temperament well calculated to deal fairly with all parties in conducting such

ems that as a gusher Senator Ranson, It seems that as a gusner seems of Arisspeech on the BLAINE resolution was a sort of spreadesgle affair, full of sound and fury, signifying sething. RANSOM'S is the Aurora Borealis nothing. RANSOM's is the Aurora Bo style of oratory. It is better appreciated by the tar-heels of his own State than in the United

There is a crazy woman in Washington who imagines that she is the Goddess of Liberty just stepped down from the dome of the Capitol She occasionally goes up to the White House to give Mr. HAYES the benefit of her advice on public affairs, and the President says her visits are Jess annoying than some others he could

A resolution is now in order asking the Por-TER Committee for an itemized account of their disbursements. The country would like to know what they have done with the \$26,000 already expended by them. So far as the public is concerned, it got a little fun out of "the JENES testimony, but that is about all.

NASBY enters heartily into the debate on the Southern question, and puts the buildozer's view of it in a nutshell. He says: "The nigger hes the rite to vote. We understand that and respect it. But there must be limitashuns. He say how he shel vote. That is for us."

The Philadelphia Telegraph alleges that the census of St. Louis, recently taken, has been suppressed because it was so far below the estinates of the population made beforehand. If a Chicago paper had made such a charge it would have been called hard names.

BISMARCK doesn't like Cabinets. He says it is most tiresome to discuss every plan with five or subject. In BISMARCK's opinion, one man is mough in a Government, especially if he is the

EDWIN BOOTH has written a letter upon the drama, in which he expresses the wish that "the management of theatres could be depied to speculators, and placed in the hands of actors who value their reputations and respect their

A Washington correspondent says John Sherman sits on the money-bags "the type of cleanness." It's a mighty good type to have in gton, and it is a pity that Nature broke he mold in which that type was cast.

The Springfield Republican thinks it all bosh when Conkline says he is not a Presidential aspirant. It says CONKLING don't want to score too long before the race begins.

The members of the POTTER Committee will take passage on the next North Pole Expedition.

Anywhere to get away from that played-out farce. "Myself am hell."

The Indiana Supreme Court decides that promises to pay made on Sunday are illegal and void. Lifters of church-debts in that State will

Minister Stoughton is said to be sick of diplomacy, and will soon resign as Minister at St. Petersburg. No Ohio man need apply.

TRURMAN's friends say he can't run for Governor, because he must have time to watch HEN-

Ohio claims Edison now as a native of that State. VICTORIA WOODHULL was born there,

The Mollie Maguires are going, 'one by one-generally with a halter about their necks. A sweet subject: The sugar-frauds.

THE INDIANS.

North Platte, Neb., Dec. 20.—A party of foutteen mounted Indians raided Walker's runche, eight miles west of here, this morning, driving away eight horses. They also got a few head of horses at Raudall's ranche, and one from Lang's. The Sheriff of Lincoln County, with a posse of citizens and squad of soldiers from Port McPherson, are in pursuit. They hope to overtake the raiders on the Loup. As this is the third time the Indians have raided this vicinity without being pursued, it is thought they will not expect it during this cold suap. Story Crry, fa., Dec. 20.—J. W. Douglas, Indian Agent at Yankton Agency, in a card to the Journal says that the report telegraphed from Yankton to the Associated Press, to the effect that about seventy Indians had left his Agency in pursuit of food, is entirely false. He says some forty left by permission for a short visit below, with ample rations offered them and money in their pockets, and returned quietly and in good season, saye the lotterers who fell, hahind, imposed upon the whites, and made

false representations. The Yanktons, he says, have enough food and clothing, and are doing well in matters of education and self-support.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EDDY ORGAN RECITAL. The seventy-sixth organ recital will be given y Mr. Eddy this noon at Hershey Hall, with the following programme: "Sinfonia," from "The Last Judgment," by Spohr; chorus from "The Last Judgment," by Spohr; chorus from
"St. Paul," "How Lovely are the Messengers"; Bach's choral Prelude, "Wir glauben
all' an einen Gott's; Voickmar's Sonaia in D
minor, op. 69; Whiting's "Sancta Maria"; and
Lemmens' "Christmas Offertorium." Mrs.
Clara D. Stacy will sing the seven songs from
"The Poet's Love" of Schumann, and Benedict's aria, "I Mourn as a Dove," from "St.
Peter." As Mr. Eddy leaves for the East on
Monday, to be absent three weeks, the next recital will not take place until Jan. 11.

THE NATATORIUM CONCERT. A reunion concert will be given this evening the Chicago Natatorium under the direction of Mr. Wolf. The programme, which is a very pleasant one, will be performed by the Misses Bertha Sceleman, Jenny Dutton, Clars Kadish, Ella A. White, Mrs. Jenny Vaily, and Messrs. George Wolf, Armand Buisseret, Herman Wetzler, and Otto Helms.

KELLOGG AND CARY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 20.—Another secret row reported between Cary and Kellogg. Cary furnished her magnificent Russian silver to the ladies of the Loan Exhibition, and it proved a great attraction. The ladies sent her yesterday a magnificent basket of flowers. Kellogg was very much put out at this, and is said to have displayed much feeling against the ladies and Cary. Strakosch is the grand arbiter, and de-ciares that no blows were inflicted.

THE LEAK.

Peorla Is Making the Seven-Up Club Swallow It.

Swallow It.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PEORIA. Ill., Dec. 20.—The defense in the unuingham whisky case are making a strong effort to make their case respectable. so they summoned Lewis Howell, the President of the econd National Bank, a feeble old man whom no one, however, charged with being connected with the Seven-Up Club, not even as an honorary member. They drew out of him the fact that he had never been in Hotebkiss' store, where the whisky was stored, while it was there. In their next move they got a black eye. They have been trying to prove that there never was any whisky in the Collector's office, never any drinking there, and that Todd's tale of private guzzling within the inner temple was a wild fiction. They put Simon J. Kilduff on the stand to prove this. Kilduff is a prominent young man, and universally liked. He testified ethat, finding the clerks slow in issuing stamps, he sent up a demijohr of whisky to encourage them, and this at their own suggestion; that afterwards he drank out of the same demijohn and out of a jng that was there as a present from another distiliery. He coulan't remember whether be had drunk with Knowles or not in the Collector's office, but be might have done so. This evidence was re-luctantly given, and he refused point blank to state how many times he had drunk with Knowles at other places. This fully corroborates Todd's testimony in regard to the drink-ing in the Collector's office, and in regard to both jugs of whisky which he testified were

sent there.

The following is the testimony of Conrad S. Suss: "I am an employe of Lindsay & McCoy. I remember a five or ten gallons they had on Whiting's boat in '74 or '75. [As Todd testified.] There, was a barrel Todd of whisky in the cellar of the store, but I did not know whether this whisky came out of that

barrel or not. I remember that he hunted around for a box to put it in."

John C. Proctor swore that he never drank any whisky while playing seven-up, but he drank cider. He wasn't in idotchkiss' store very often. He didn't know whether he kept whisky or not, and wasn't a regular member of the

Club.

David Proctor testified in a similar manner. He was only there occasionally. He had seen Whiting and Knowles there. Lewis Howell testified that he didn't remember seeing any whisky in Hotchkiss'store, or any drinking.

Mr. Ela asked him, on the cross-examination, the single question as to when he was in Hotchkiss' store. He said he didn't remember being these driving the left five years—that is while there during the last five years—that is, while the Cunningham whisky was in the cellar, and very seldom before that. He was allowed to depart in peace. lepart in peace.
Simon J. Kilduff was next called. He testified

Simon J. Kilduff was next called. He testified that his foreman, Bill McLean, fold him that they were very slow in issuing stamps out of the Coljector's office, and that a little whisky would help things along. So he sent up a demijohn to the Collector's office. He did not consider this bribery. Afterwards he had been there, and had drunk out of this same demijohn at least once, and perhaps more. He had also drunk out of a jug similarly presented to the Collector's office by Wilker. There was a card on this jug labeled:

Corn-sod, Forty-rod, For Ben Todd, By God!

This was in accordance with Todd's testimony, even to the poetry. He drank at least once out of that jug in the Collector's office. He refused to say how many times he had drunk with Knowles out of the Collector's office. He thought this might have been during Whiting's campaign.

campaign.

H. Gunderson testified that he is a Government Gauger. He had played cards in Hotchkiss', and drunk whisky there. Whenever he went into Hotchkiss' ceilar it was to drink cider or look at the pups.

POISONED SUGARS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

LAKE FOREST, Dec. 13.—Glucose! What is glucose? inquires many a reader whose atten-tion has never bitherto been directed to this subject. This is the branch of the sugar ques tion furnished for to-day's discussion. Glucose is a Greek word signifying sweet, and s applied to a substance containing from one-

fourth to one-half the saccharine matter of canewhich is contained in fruits, and is sweet and palatable. It is found more abundantly in aisins, figs, etc. When produced in Nature's abcratory, like fruits, it is perfectly healthful and no one need fear to use it when extracted from the fruits containing it. But this kind of glucose is never made an article of commerce. When extracted from the fruits it would be worth far less than the fruits in their natural

condition.

The second kind of glucose is artificial. It is made of starch, corn, and sometimes of rags, by the use of sulphuric acid. It is sweet, with a bitter flavor. Its saccharine properties are much less than that of cane-sugar. As an article of commerce it is sold in a transparent sirup form, and also in a white, hard substance, resembling tallow. It is e-tensively used for adulterating sugars, sirups, and candies. It is also employed in making counterfeit honey and in canning fruits.

also employed in making conterries noney and in canning fruits.

A number of establishments have of late years been started for its manufacture,—two in the State of New York, one in Indiana, and two in Illinois. There may be others. But it appears the cornfields of the United States are not sufficient to sunny the constantly increas-

in Illinois. There may be others. But it appears the cornfields of the United States are not sufficient to sunply the constantly increasing demand. The importation is also rapidly augmenting. The value of the imported article in 1875 was \$2,352, and in 1877 was \$233,363. With such a demand as this new factories will doubtless start up, as it can be made much cheaper in this country than any other.

This article is sent to commercial centres by car-loads, and used for the above-named purposes. The late analysis made in New York by the authority of the Government officials proves that some of our sugars contain 15 per cent and upwards of glucose, The sirups are found to contain from 25 to 70 per cent of glucose, the balance being cane-sugar and sirup. As glucose costs only two or three cents per pound, this amount of adulteration secures to the refiner an immense profit, counting by millions. If they should be allowed to continue in this way undisturbed, it would require but a short period to heap up colossal fortunes.

Supposing that by the use of glucose they could increase their profits half a cent per pound, and that the large refueries turn out 2,500 barrels per day—which is not an extravagant estimate—the extra yearly profits to each establishment would be about \$1,000,000. No wonder that the manufacture of glucose has attained such large proportions! A New York manufacture of this article has said that he

could save \$80,000 per year by moving to the cornfields of Illinois.

But, according to the New York Star, the refiners have made a more astounding discovery,—a process by which they can granulate glucose. The editor gives the authority of a chemist to the effect that, in consequence of this discovery, some of the refiners make white sugar entirely from glucose.

om glucose.

Mr. Booth's testimony before the Cong from glucose.

Mr. Booth's testimony before the Congressional Committee for the examination of frauds in sugars must satisfy every mind in relation to glucose adulteration. He says: "Do you ask me whether I believe the refiners adulterate their sugars? Do you ask me, as you asked Mr. Fuller the other day, whether I know how they do it! I tell you, yes, I do. I know they adulterate their sugars, and I know how they do it. A man came to me some time ago and said: Doctor, you are a fool!' I said, 'It may be so, but I am an honest one.' Said he, 'You know about that glucose business, don't you? Why don't you go into the glucose business! Your firm has had the reputation of making good, straight, honest sugars, and you can put glucose into them, and nobedy will know about it.' 'Well,' said I, 'when I have to me week after week, offering me this and that uie, I will die honest.' I have had men come to me week after week, offering me this and that adulteration, and saying, 'Others nse it. I sell car-load after car-load of it to this and that con-cern. They are all using it in large quanti-ties.'"

cern. They are all using it in large quantities."

The subject of the adulteration of sugars was discussed by the New York Academy of Sciences at a meeting held lately. We give an extract from the remarks of Prof. Chittenden. He said: "I suppose that it is well known to all the chemists present, and possibly to everybody here, that the article which enters in the largest quantities into these sugars is called glucose. I have here some specimens, said to be very perfect of their kind, manufactured from Indian corn, at a cost, I believe, of something less than two cents a pound, and which are sent here literally by the car-load, and enter largely into the adulteration of a great many articles that we eat. Honey is made from it, fruits are preserved in it, and it is largely used as an adulterant of sugar. It is now made in granular form, of very much the color of white sugar, and can be used without difficulty in the in-anufacture of the best qualities of white lump and crushed, and all other kinds of white sugar."

lump and crushed, and all other kinds of white sugar."

"I simply desire to say," said a lawyer whose name is known throughout the land, and who at present is in the service of the Government, "that the sugar frauds are being thoroughly investigated, and that some of the largest firms in the city [of New York] are to be prosecuted in the United States and State Courts. Chemists in the employ of the Government are at work, and the evidence against these firms is as clear as the noonday sun." Other testimony might be adduced in proof of these gigantic frauds; but surely the foregoing are enough to convince the most skeptical of the truth of our charges, Shall the denial of the guilty parties suffice to convince any one that they are innocent! We trow not. Next Saturday we will inquire whether glucose is prejudicial to health.

L. ROSSITER.

AN OLD GAME.

Boston Rises to the Occasion, and Shows Exactly How to Answer a Shark as Ev

erybody Else Answers Hip erybody Else Answers Him.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna:

Bosron, Dec. 20.—The Daily Advertiser tomorrow will publish the following letter, re-Boston, Dec. 20.—The Daily Advertiser tomorrow will publish the following letter, received by a Boston merchant a day or two ago:
DEAR SIR: Some time ago we mailed you our
pamphlet explaining the different modes of operations on the Board of Trade, and, not having
heard from you we have concluded to make you
an offer which is very advantageous to you. There
is a strong combination of New York and Chicago
capitalists manipulating the wheat market, and
a very large movement is about to occur
which will make contracts exceedingly profitable. If you will send us an order for a
straddle bu January and February whest, on either
2,500 or 5,000 bushels, costing respectively
\$128. I3 and \$256. 25. leaving the account in our
hands to handle, trading on it as we may deem judictious, and to the best advantage, we will guarantee that the contract will make a profit, and, if
it does not, we will refund your money. Of the
two contracts, we prefer the larger, as it can be
traded on to much better advantage. We are
prompted to make you this offer by two considerations: First, we desire your patronage, confiderathat, once secured, by zeal in your behalf and care and good judgment in the
execution of your orders, we can retain the same,
and that your long-continuedcustom will repay any
effort we may make in securing it. Again, we
earnestiy desire to build up a business in your locality, and would desire, when we have been of
service to you, that you would aid as by a favorable mention of our name to operators with whom
you may be acquainted. This, we are sure, you will
be willing to do. The contracts, with proper and
careful handling, will undoubtedly pay
from five to ten times their cost
during the next thirty days, and those
secured at an early date will probably be more
successful. We trust you will give this offer your
immediate consideration, and favor us with your
prompt reply, as we desire to secure at as early a
date as possible. Awaiting your favor, we remain
yours very truly.

Lewis R. Dexter &
Co.

has been sent:

Boston, Dec. 18, 1878.—Levis R. Dexter & Co., Commission Merchants and Brokers, Chicago, Ill.—GENTLEMEN: Yours of the 16th is at hand. If you are so positive of making a fat thing on the wheat corner, it strikes me that it would be more sensible for you to put in your own money, and so reap the entire benefit, rather than give a stranger the opportunity to sweep the board, and you only make a paltry commission. Now, if you are really in earnest, I would suggest that you place to my credit either one of the amounts named in yours as above noted, handle the same as best suits you, and, to convince you there is nothing mean about me, you need remit but 50 per cent of the profit, which, I think, is a fair divide. Respectfully,

CANCELING POSTAGE-STAMPS.

result:

To the Editor of The Tribune.
OTTAWA, Ill., Dec. 19.—About two years ago my attention was called to the losses of the Government occasioned by the use of canceled stamps, and I made the matter the subject of meditation, if not of prayer, with the following

I devised this method of putting the stamp

upon the letter and canceling it: Let the stamp be made oblong, one-half longer than at present. Let the left one-half be gummed in the usual manner, and the portion stack upon the envelope, with the ungummed end projecting over the edge. To cancel the stamp tear off the projecting end. Between the gummed and ungummed portions a row of fine perforations may be made to facilitate the separation. A large number of letters can be held in the left hand, and the projecting ends of the stamps torn off with a single motion, with less time and labor than are now required with the present canceling stamp. Stamps canceled in this manner can never be used again. Little is to be feared from the Postmaster failing to do his duty. He does that now, but no ink has been devised which is perfectly reliable. But, when the stamp is divided by the cancellation into two parts, I do not see how it can possibly be restored. If several stamps are used upon the same letter, let them project along the top instead of the end. By the use of proper machinery, the gum could be applied to the stamps in narrow sheets at the same expense as now. Placing them upon the letter would be as easy, and removing the loose end much easier than inking the face of each stamp, the means now employed to cancel.

I wrote to the Department about this long ago, and received a courteous reply, to the effect that I was not the first to devise, the plan, and, moreover, that it was not practicable. The first is probably correct, but I fail to see why it would not work well when once inaugurated, and save the Government at least a million a year.

P. S. GAINE. large number of letters can be held in the

Women and Lager. Women were allowed to vote on the question of selling lazer beer at Plymouth, Mass., the other day, and the sale of the liquor was prohibited by a two-thirds majority.

TEAS AND COFFEES.

CHRISTMAS **NEW YEAR'S** 

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PHOTOGRAPHY. GIVEN AWAY

ng on the books, and the total 184,933,730, being an average of the each depositor. The Post-d to be a bank for the people,

I per cent russed on that grade. As Dakota No. I sells for 15 to 18 per gent more than Chicago's best grade, the wheat grown along the line of the Northern Pacific Raitroad has a decided advantage over that of the Northwestern States.

In my next I will give some facts regarding the extension of the railroad west, the country it will traverse, and the commerce of the extreme Upper Missouri River.

No-Comus.

MARINE NEWS.

PORT NOTES.

Messrs. Blanchard & Borland, lumber merchants.
of this city, have contracted with Messrs. Wolfe &
Davidson, of Milwaukee, to build for them a threemasted echooner of 13G feet keel and twenty-nine

masied schooner of 135 rect Rect and twenty and feet beam, and designed especially for their carrying-trade between this port and Ford River. The contract price, exclusive of the outfit, is \$11,000, and all complete the vessel will cost \$15,000. The new craft is to be ready by spring. The South Branch was quite solidly frozen over vesterday.

esterday.

The schr Morning Star was ready yesterday for nother trip over the lake.

THE DEAD PRINCESS.

Sketch of Princess Alice Mand Mary, Grand Duchess of Hesse-Darmstadt. New York Herald. The deceased Princess, Alice Mand Mary, was

the second daughter and third child of the late

Prince Consort Albert (Albrecht), of Saxe Co-

burg Gotha, and of Alexandrina Victoria, Queen

India. She was born at Windsor Castle, April

25, 1843, and a few days later the happy mother

25, 1843, and a few days later the happy mother wrote as follows to her uncle, King Leopold:

Our little baby is to be called Alice (an old English name) and the other names are to be Maud (another old English name) and Mary, as she was born on Aunt Gloucester's birthday. The sponsors are to be the King of Hanover, Ernestus Primas, poor Princess Sophia Matilda, and Feodore, and the christening is to be on the 2d of June.

The King of Hanover, it is chronicled, arrived too late to be present at the ceremony, which, powerfuless as the Curem dilly recorded to her

nevertheless, as the Queen duly reported to her uncle, "went off very brilliantly. Nothing

could be more anstandig, and little Alice be haved extremely well." The Princess Alice

seems to have been devoted from her cradle to the especial affection of the people of En-

gland, as her elder brother was to the Principality of Wales, the Duke of Ed-ingburg to Scotland, and the Duke of

Connaught to Ireland. At all events, she soon became especially dear to the English subjects

of her Majesty, and her fair, sweet face was fa

The late Princess was perhaps the best known and loved of all the daughters of the

known and loved of all the daughters of the Empress-Queen from the tender care which she lavished upon her father during his last illness, "her pame becoming synonymous with a father's farewell and a mother's consolation." She was also, of all the Royal children, the one who most resembled her mother both in person and character. Her elder sister, now the Crown Princess of Germany, having been early destined and trained for her brilliant marriage, and the Prince of Wales being notably the nation's ward, Princess Alice was the first of the children of the Empress-Queen in whom the Royal mother could fully realize a sense of personal maternal ownership, and it was, perhaps, for this reason, aided by an especially affectionate disposition, that she became the favorite of both her parents and ultimately of the whole British public, in so far as personal qualities were ever allowed to outweigh the claims of primogeniture. The "Memoirs of the Prince Consort." so large a portion of which is made up of the private correspondence and journals or the Royal parents, hear ample testimony to the affectionate foudness with which Princess Alice was regarded by them from her infancy. Of the particulars of her education we have as yet, no accurate information, but it is known

Alice was regarded by them from her infancy. Of the particulars of her education we have as yet no accurate information, but it is known that she was an apt scholar in all the usual branches of princely study, and was particularly accomplished in instrumental music.

At the time of the death of her father, the Prince Consort Albert, which occurred on Saturday, Dec. 14, 1861, just seventeen years before her own death, and on the same day of the week, Princess Alice was the member of the Royal family who, next to the Queen herself, excited universal sympathy, mixed with respect and admiration. During the long, weary days of watching at her father's bedside she was his chosen attendant, companion, and contidant, and

The Princess Alice made herself popular in Germany by her activity in promoting hospital arrangements during the Franco-German war, when she was a constant visitor at the "Alice Hospital" at Darmstadt, and President of the "Alice Francoverein," or woman's association for charitable purposes, affiliated to the Berlin "Vasterlandischen Verein." Her husband, now the Grand Duke, was a titular Lieutenant-General in the German army and Colonel of a regiment of Prussian Hussars, and served in the late Franco-German War with the actual rank of Captain in the First Regiment of the Prussian Guard. He received the title of Royal Highness and the Knighthood of the Garter from Queen Victoria on his marriage in 1862.

miliar in nearly every village in England.

The Princess Alice

f Great Britain and Ireland and Empress of

### THE COPPER REGION.

Portage Lake and the Mines Its Vicinity.

An Annual Product Worth Several Millions of Dollars.

The Various Mines-Mineral Range Railroad-The Villages of Houghton and

Special Correspondence of The Tribuna. HANCOCK, Mich., L. S., Dec. 16.—We scarcever rend anything, in the leading newspap of the West, concerning this portion of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan,—as if this really interesting section of the Northwest had been ompletely iorgotten or ignored by the corre ents of the Western press,-and yet it is beyond all manner of doubt, a very important lice of the great Wolverine State, from both a physical and an industrial point of view. Per-haps, to its distance from Eastern and Western centres, to its isolated and almost insular poon, may be ascribed this seeming neglect

LAND OF LAKES AND BOARING RIVERS esses so many singular and interesting tures, both natural and social, that we ought oot, in justice, to pass it unbeeded.

The romantic beauty of its scenery; its sombre and almost impenetrable forests of aged pines ars: its bubbling streams, sparkling among the hills, and in whose laughing waters legious of speckled beauties disport them-selves; its bracing and salubrious atmosphere; even than some of the antiquated Kingdoms of the Old World can boast of; and last, but not least, its rugged hills, from the pregnant flanks of which one of the most useful minerals is extracted,—all these natural gifts, all this scenic beauty, all these marvels of land and water, and all this unsurpassed mineral wealth, entitle this portion of the great Northwest to the attention of the reading public, and to a mention honorable in the columns of the leading paper

Some twenty-five years ago, the wooded shores of Portage Lake, whence your corre ent is now writing, were still slumbering in that silence and awe-inspiring solitude that ever seem to hang over the wilderness like a funeral-pall. 'Among the lonely hills and deep woods that skirted its tranquil waters, dwelt the Chippeway Indian, who passed his days in pursuing the swift-footed deer or in trapping the industrious beaver. The tread of the early pioneer had not as yet left its impress upon the virgin soil. In those early days there still linguing about the wood-clad

tread of the early pioneer had not as yet left its impress upon the virgin soil. In those early days there still lingered about the wood-clad hills, and quiet like, and murmuring streams, that strange charm which can be felt, but cannot be uttered,—an overwhelming sense of peace and loneliness peculiar to regions not in labited by civilized man.

Soon, however, this lovely spot—the very Paradise of the poet and the dreamer—was

INVADED BY THE ANGLO-AXON,
who came with pick and shovel, and soul full of pluck and greed, and began, with his characteristic perseverance, to delve into the very entrils of the hills, and extracted therefrom the mineral which to-day constitutes the staple article of our industry, and the golden base, in fact, of all our wealth. From time immemorial this useful mineral had lain secreted, and through a succession of ages, perhaps, had been undergoing a process of formation and development in the dark chambers of the earth's bosom. The genius of man soon discovered its hidden recesses, and, animated as man always is, and ever shall be, by the love of riches, he began to build upon these same shores, where once the spirit of the wilderness alone reigned supreme, stamp-mills, rolling-mills, and smelting-works; and, behold to-day the banks of Portage Lake are alive with the bustle of traffic, the shrill screaming of a hundred steam-whistles, the continuous thud of the pond rous stamps crushing the copper-laden rock, and the red glare of smelting-works; whilst its waters are being steadily plowed by palatial steamers and propellers, and numerous other craft, which come and go all summer long, transporting to Eastern marts the product extracted from the bowels of our opulent bills. What a contrast! All these wonderful changes have been wrought within the last twent-five years. The desert has been metamorphosed into an active bee-hive; the wilderness has been made to blossom as the rose.

The copper annually taken from the mines that he within our immediate vicinity amounts to several millions'

made to blossom as the rose.

The copper annually taken from the mines that he within our immediate vicinity amounts to several millions' worth of dollars.

THE CALUMET AND FECLA, the richest and most productive of them all, yield on an average some 14,000 tons per annum. To the fortunate stockholder they pay a quarterly dividend of \$5 per share, and have, moreover, a cash surplus of \$4,000,000 in their treasury. Although these mines have been worked for years, the supply still seems inexhaustible. The stamp-mills of these unified bouanzss are located on the banks of Lake Linden,—a beautiful sheet of water, near which has been built a village bearing the same name. A distance of five miles separates the mines from the mills; but a railroad, owned and built by the Company, transfers the rock from the shafts to the stamp. The Quincy, a well-managed and dividend-paving mine, right in sight of the Village of Hancock, is another bonanza,—on a smaller scale, however, than the above. A monthly product of 100 to 120 tons is generally reported at its headquarters. On its prosperity hundreds of miners and operatives depend for their support. Near by we have the Franklin and Pewabic Consolidated Mines, whose joint product ranges from 100 to 120 tons per montu. Another very promising mine, aithough still in its teens, is the Oscoola, a neighbor of the imperial Calumet.

On the SOUTH SEORE OF THE LAKE

product ranges from 100 to 130 tons per monto. Another very promising mine, although stilin its teens, is the Oscoola, a neighbor of the imperial Calumet.

ON THE SOUTH SHORE OF THE LAKE are several other mines, one of which alone—the Atlantic—is now in active operation. A change of managers has lately taken place in this mine. The newly-appointed Agent was formerly a Captain at the same mine, and is, I understand, an experienced and practical miner. It is to be hoped that the Atlantic has reached the end of its troubles, and that the impediments under which the management of the mine has labored in the past are now forever removed. Not only is its prosperity of vital importance to the stockholders, but upon the uninterrupted activity and good management of the mine the families of scores of hardy miners depend for their daily bread and comfort.

The other mines located on the southern shore of the lake—the Huron, the Isle Royal, the Grand Portage, and the Shelden and Columbia—have seen their day. Their glory has departed. Tributors have leased these dead bonanza, and are straping out whatever mineral they can find.

Since the last panic, the prosperity of the copper region of Lake Superior

HAS STEADILY DIMINISHED.

Although the shock was not feit as heavily in the first instance as it was in some of the Middle and Western States, yet the blow has played havor with the copper interests of this section. Copper, which a few years ago was quoted at from 35 to 36 cents per pound, now fluctuates between 15 and 16 cents. So wast a disparity in market-quotations must necessarily affect the welfare and prosperity of the population of the copper district and mineral range:

Few are aware that copper-mining is often attended with serious secidents, involving life and limb. No sadder picture can meet the eye of the casual observer than that of a strong, ablebodied miner, whose eye-sight has been literally extinguished by the premature explosion of a charge. It is a long damonitions of a sweet philesophy have found an ent

n ade .... as is the case in nearly all mining dis In. s. of an admixture of various and healities,
—American, English, Scotca, Irish, German,
French, Italian, Scandinavian, Russian, Austrian, and Bohemian. All these foreign elements, fused and model into one beterogeneous mass, form the population of the mineral range,
The pune-clad moon aims and mist-ridden serbeard of Scandinavia, the fruitful plains of Sardinia, the thrifty Thames, the blue Danube, and telands watered by the historic Rinic,—all h ve seat their quots of natives to the copper and from regions of Lake Superior. Almost every nook and corner of old, musty, monarchical Europe has a representative up here. And yet, incredible as it may seem, and despite all the national, political, social, and religious disparity and diversity of languages that exist here, the scarcity of crime in our midst is, to say the least, remarkable. Be this as it may, the fact remains, that, out of all these Incongruous and apparently-conflicting parts and structures, a harmonious whole, a health, social virtue, and respect for law and order, might be equaled, but cannot be surpassed, by any other community in the Union.

The FRESS.

passed, by any other community in the Union. THE PARSS

up here is represented by two weeklies, whose columns are almost entirely devoted to the mining interests of the copper and iron regions of Lake Superior. The Portage Lake Mining Gazette has its headquarters in Houghton, on the south shore, and the Northwestern Mining Journal in Hancock, on the north shore, of Portage Lake. The latter is owned and edited was achieved as in the same of the south shore, of the latter is owned and edited was achieved.

I almost forgot to mention the Mineral Range I almost forgot to mention the Mineral Range Railroad,—a narrow-gauge road some twelve miles in length, the only railway we can beast of on the Range. It commences at the Village of Hancock, and terminates at the Caiumet and Hecha,—thus uniting those oputent mines with the central point of navigation ou Portage Lake. This road has been of incalculable value to the country and to the people thereof, and owes its existence, on the whole, to the indomitable pluck and persevering energy of one of Hancock's foremost citizens, the Hon. C. E. Holland, President of the road.

HOUGHTON (AND HANCOCK.

On the south shore of Portage Lake, about twelve or thereen niles from the Entry, stands

On the south shore of Portage Lake, about twelve or tharteen miles from the Entry; stands the Village of Houghton, the county-seat of Houghton County, and, on the northern bank, the thrifty Village of Hancock dips its corporate feet in the waters of the lake, Each of these towns claims a population of about 3,000 souls. They are the bee-hives of the copper region, and owe their existence and prosperity to the copper mines. Tourists—thousands of whom annually visit the great lakes, some in search of plrasure and recuperation, others in quest of neath—evince no little astonishment to find these places well supplied with churches, public libraries, school-buses, fine private residences,—in short, all the requirements of an advanced civilization,—where they only expected to meet the ruide social exhibitions peculiar to the mining districts of the Far West and the accommodations incidental to border-life. Not very long since, the Towns of Houghton and Hancock, divided as they are by the lake, had no other way to reach one another than by means of small boats or by ferry. Some enterprising citizens, however, originated the plan of spanning the Portage with a bridge. The project had no sooner been evolved than it was put into execution, and to-day a fine, subsubstantial wooden bridge spans the take at its narrowest part, and unites the towns,—thus facilitating the social intercourse and the business of the two communities. scilitating the social intercourse and the busi less of the two communities.

## FINANCIAL.

Savings Bank at Indianapolis Agree Wednesday to Suspend, and Takes De-posits Up to Thursday Evening-Formal Bust Last Night-Other Items. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 20.—The suspen-

on of the Indianapolis Savings Bank to-day was a great surprise. The reports were at tirst scredited, but inquiries at the bank revealed the fact that, at 11 o'clock, in accordance with a decision of the Trustees, business had been ispended and an application made to the Auditor of State for a Receiver to put the bank in process of liquidation. Col. John W. Ray has been Secretary and Treasurer of the bank, and W. N. Jackson President, from its organization in 1871, while the Directors and Trustees have been leading citizens, bankers, and capitalists. In consequence, the bank has enjoyed the fullest confidence of the public, so that in July, 1877, it had secured 3,818 depositors, aggregating \$413,-000 of deposits. According to a statement of Manager Ray, it has now about 8,000 depositors, and deposits of \$206,000. Col. Ray has been appointed Receiver, and proceeded to pay deomblished, and every one would know just what it would pay. Talks with officers and Directors show that, in their opinion, the bank will pay 90 per cent. A Directors show that, in their opinion, the bank will pay 90 per cent. A Committee of Directors have been looking into the affairs of the Bank since Monday, and on Wednesday the Trustees agreed to wind up business as the best thing that could be done. The regular January dividend could not be paid, and it was feared that the failure would provoke a run on the bank which would be disastrous. Such is the official statement of the reason, made by the President and Secretary this afternoon. One year ago, when the State Savings Bank suscended, the Auditor of State appointed his regular Examiner, J. J. Bingham, who reported the bank in rosecolored, Elt-edged condition, and that its Trustees were men who could not afford to allow depositors to suffer from any cause. One of the Examining Committee to-night stated that the bank was at that time in a legally insolvent condition, having more suspended paper than surplus, and should have been wound up then. Although the suspension was agreed to on Wednesday, deposits were taken up to Thursday evening. The depositors are mostly working people, upon whom the loss will fall heavily, if the comparatively smail. Among bankers and business men the belief is that 90 per cent, will be realized, and that no unfavorable effect will result to other banks of the city, although sarings banks elsewhere in the State will have to wind up. Under the law of this State, depositors have no other security than the personal honor of the Trustees and Directors of the bank. Examiner Bingham to-Jay fited his report of the conduction of the Laporte Savines Bank. He fluds an apparent excess of \$15,000 of assets, but the bank is evidently in a not very sound condition. Depreciation of read estate troubles the Laporte bank, as it has troubled the Indianapolis hank. The deposits of the Laporte bank aggregate \$100,000.

New Orleans, Dec. 20.—Neather the Finding Boards nor the Committees of commercial organizations have accomplished anything in the way of resire moties to not the savinger anything in the NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 20.—Neither the Funding Boards nor the Committees of commercial organizations have accomplished anything in the way of raising money to pay the January coupons on the State canals.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 20.—The Vicksburg Morning Herald reports the failure of J. Hornthai & Co., of Vicksburg.

Lorne's American Consins.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 18.—The Preshylerian Week y, edited by the Rev. George Morrison, will publish the following editorian to-motrow:

"The Presbyterian Church has a warm place in its heart for the distinguished and noble family so consolicuously represented on this continent by the Marquis of Lorne, Governor-General of Canada. It has been the lot of but few men in history to be wedded to a Princess so noble, so pure, as the dauguter of the renowned Queen of England, the Christian woman and mother, but greater still is his lot that his intrinsic merits entitlehim to his position. The father, the Duke of Arcyli George John Douglass Campbell, is only 56 years of age, and is the author of several works on law. He is an eider of the Presbyterian Church, and has written two works on church questions which are authorities, one styled. Presbytery Examined," and one the "Son of a Peer to His Peer." "The Marquis of Lorne has prepared a translation of the Psalms. The family name is Campbell It is said that Gen. William Campbell, who fell when commanding our troops in the Revolutionary War, at Eutaw Springs. S. C., and exclaimed as he died, when informed of the defeat of the enemy, "I die contented," and was born in Virginia 1745, was the nephew of the then Duke. Gen. William Campbell left one daughter, who afterward married Gen. Francis Preston, of Virginia. She was the mother of Mrs. Gov. James McDowell, Mrs. Gov. John B. Floyd, Mrs. Gen. E. Carrington, Mrs. Rev. Dr. Robert J. Breekinridge, Mrs. Gov. Wade Hampton, the Hon. Senator W. C. Preston, the Hon. John S. Preston, and Thomas Preston, A candestick cut from the West Tennessee marble, used by Gen. Campoell in his tent life, is in possession of one of the proprietors of this paper." Lorne's American Cousins.

#### OUR NORTHERN EMPIRE.

Trip Along the Line of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

Various Settlements on the Route --- Fertility of the Country.

The High Quality of Wheat Produced Advice to Intending Immigrants.

Special Correspondence of The Tribuna BISMARCK, D. T., Dec. 13.-Having finishe ny examinations in and about Fargo, and gained growing young city,-which, although only 5 growing young city,—which, although only s years old, contains a population of nearly 2,000 inhabitants,—I decided to carry out my original programme, and "go West." And, in order to see as much of the country as possible, and have an opportunity of stopping when and where I pleased, and examining the country at leisure, I discarded the passengertrain, which only runs through from there to Bismarck at night, and availed myself of such rough, but not uncomfortable, accommodation as are afforded by freight-trains.

The first station of any consequence west of Fargo is CASSELTON, named in honor of George W. Cass, former President of the Northern Pacific. This place, tion-house and grain-elevator; has several welling a brief stay, I should say it has a large and rapidly-growing trade. The surrounding country is unsurpassed for productiveness, and the settlers far superior to those usually found in new countries. Those who have been here sufficiently long to raise a crop are unbounded in their praise of the richness of the soil. Many of them assure me that their profits during the past two seasons have

ranged from \$7 to 10 per acre per annum, after deducting all expenses, including first breaking,

interest on purchase of land, and every other

item incidental to the cost of growing a crop

and sending it to market. PROJECTED BAILBOAD. In my last letter reference was made to the necessity of a railroad down the west side of Red River to Lake Winnepeg, in the Canadian Province of Manitoba; and, with this object in view, the Northern Pacific Company has already caused a preliminary survey to be made from Casselton to the Canadian border,—a distance of 152 miles. The route is down the west side of the Red River Valley, and the the west side of the Red River Valley, and the country is unequaled in point of fertility. The report of the engineer who made the survey estimates the total cost of track, sidings, and switches at \$6,000 per mile; and, from what I have seen of the country, I am confident that the estimate is ample, as scarcely any grading will be necessary, and but few bridges, or trestles, or culverts will be required.

From Casselton west on the Northern Pacific Railroad, the next point of note is

JAMESTOWN,

Railroad, the next point of note is

JAMESTOWN,
on the James River. This place was formerly
Fort Seward; but the march of civilization
drove the Indians before it, and rendered the
fort unnecessary; hence it was abandoned a
little over a year since. The village
shows unmistakable signs of business
activity; and a gentleman whom I met
assured me that he counted 100
wagons here a few days since, a majority of
which were loaded with wheat. Some of these
teams came fitty to sixty miles; in fact, farmers
here seem to regard that distance from the railroad as of little consequence, as the level and
compact character of the roads enables them to
haul 50 per cent more here than it would be
safe to expect from the same team in any of the
States. The James-River is of little commercial
importance as a means of transportation, but
the valley overs an area of country of importance as a means of transportation, bu

the valley covers an area of country of UNSURPASSED PERTLITT.

and the rapidity with which it is being settled justifies the prediction that it will soon be traverved by a railroad connecting with the Northern Pacific at Jamestown. Indeed, the subject of such a line is dready receiving the attention of capitalists from abroad.

From Jamestown to Bismarck,—a distance of ninety-five miles,—the country is sparsely settled, and villages few and unimportant; but the country is furtile, and, as the lands are being rapidly taken up for settlement, it will not be long ere the now almost trackless prairies will wave with golden grain, and flourishing villages will be as common as they are at present along the line of any of the roads in Illinois.

DISMARCK,

positors at once 25 per cent, telling them that within ninety days, at the farthest, a full statement of the condition of the bank would be within the condition of the condition of the bank would be within the condition of the condition of the bank would be within the condition of the con Missouri River, and is the present western terminus of the Northern Pacific Raifroad. Its location is unsurpassed for beauty, as it over-looks the surrounding country about as far as the eve can reach. Its present fixed population is estimated at 1,500. It is also the rendezvous of a large number of Government teamsters, scouts, and others who, from necessity or choice, constantly hover on the extreme borders of civilization. But, notwith-standing the rough life they lead, they are, as a rule, exceedingly orderly during their stay here, and those swargering bullies, loaded down with fire-arms, so frequently met in the border towns in other Territories, are seldom seen here. The winters here are cold and long; yet those who have been here any length of time say they would not exchange the climate for that of Calcago. The atmosphere is pure and bracing; the people look robust, and move with a quick, elastic step, quite in contrast with the sluggish, halting gait so common with city people; a lady who has been here but a short time says she finds it easier to walk two or three miles here than half-a-dozen blocks in St. Louis.

THE SOIL OF THE PRAIRIES.

may be divided into three classes: First, a black, heavy loam, varying from twelve to thirty-six linches deep, with a compact, clay subsoil; second, a dark, sandy loam, underlait by an argillacious marsh, almost ideatical with that found in the famous marl-beds of New

subsoil; second, a dark, sandy loam, underlaid by an argiliacious marsh, almost ideotical with that found in the famous mart-beds of New Jersey, and so lasgely used in that and other Seaboard States for fertilizing purposes; third, a light, sandy loam, with a compact gravelity sand-base. One not well acquainte with the last-named would regard it as unproductive, and id-adapted to agricultural purposes. But those who have cultivated it cases. It is its produces in corpora and their purposes. But those who have cultivated it assert that it produces fine crops; and their statements are sustained by the rank coats of stubble to be seen on the wheat-fields and the luxuriant grasses that cover the untilled prairies. The poorest land we have yet seen in the Territory produces good pasturage, and will be valuable on that account.

A WOAD TO IMMIGRANTS.

Although my examinations have been far less thorough than I could wish, I am satisfied that the country extending westward from where

Although my examinations have been far less thorough than I could wise, I am satisfied that the country extending westward from where the Norchern Pacific Railrond crosses the Otter Tail River, in Mannesota, to Bismarck,—a distance of about 200 miles,—offers more substantial inducements to those who wish to secure homes where industry and economy will insure them a comfortable living if not an independent competency, than any other section of country in the United States. But, like all new countries, it has its drawbacks and disadvantages; and those who are not willing to take the bitter with the sweet, and face of fill thies and disappointments with a heroic determination to win, should not come here. It is true that many of the farmers who came to the Territory two or three years since have more than cleared the cost of their lands, improvements, machiners, and teams, from the crops; but all who come in the future must not expect an equal degree of success. Nor should the fact that the crops here have never yet failed be regarded as positive proof that they never will. On the reverse, all the chances, both favorable and unfavorable to success, snould be well considered before a move is made. The lateness of the season, and the impossibility of procuring comfortable accomodations for the winter, render immigration before spring inadvisable. To those in search of land, I say, either buy direct from the Railroad Company, or locate under the Homestead and Timber acts, and avoid speculators, who are swarming here in large numbers, the Company's lands can be had on seven annual payments, at a low rate of interest, and are exempt from taxation until the last payment is made. Locations under the Homestead and Timber acts are also exempt from taxas until all the requirements of the laws regulating such locations are complied with and a perfect file secured.

BUILDING MATERIAL AND PURI.

There are numerous saw-mills along the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad in Minnesota, where lumber, for buildings and miscellane

Duluth as cheaply as from DesMoines, Ia., to Chicago: and the freight from the first-named port to Buffaio is about the same as from your city. A gentleman who has investigated the matter states that the inspection of wheat at Duluth since Aug. 1 shows 59% per cent of No. 1, while at Chicago only 3-10 of 1 per cent raised on that grade. As Dakota ong with a dowry of £30,000, and a Parlia entary grant of £6,000 per annum was settle on the Princess.

GUI BONO !

Plans Being Laid in the Charter-Oak Trial to String the Agony Out Into a Goo-Many Pits-The Evidence for the Prose cution Closed, and Labeled "Testimony in Chief," to Indicate a Long Tail Stil

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 20 .- The first stage

in the Charter Oak Company's trial passed to

day by the ending of the testimony in chief for the prosecution. This was quite unexpected, as it had been anticipated that the State had in reserve much important evidence to be offered next week, and the close to-day was a real surprise. The State lost valuable testimon through the absence to-day of witnesses who had acted as appraisers of so-called New York "down-town property," which they valued at \$1,085,000, against a valuation of \$3.080,000 by the Company in its annual statement. This differ ence was one of the principal grounds on which the Special Commission based its report in 1877, which led to the displacing of Furber and his associates from the control of the institu-tion, and, therefore, was highly valuable. The State Attorney, having called other witnesses by 2 o'clock to-day, asked an adjournment to Monday to enable him to secure the attendance of these appraisers; but, after a general discussion between counsel, and the admission by the State that there was no certainty that the witnesses would come within the jurisdiction of the court and could not be compelled to, Judge Hovey decided to proceed with the testimony for defense. The prosecution may yet get in the evidence of the appraisers in rebuttal testimony to-day was comparatively unimportant. The prosecution put in evidence the appraisal of West Virginia mining property by the local surveyors at figures about one-fifth of those at which the property was held by the Com-pany, but the estimates appeared to have been made without reference to the value of the oroperty as ore lands. The prosecution also re-called President Batterson, of the Traveler's Life-Insurance Company, who presented a memorandum of an agreement under which Furber obtained from Edward Matthews the downtown New York property, substantially as here tofore given in the testimony of Special Insur-ance-Commissioner Stedman. The defense introduced a single witness to-day, Samuel Colt, of Hartford, President of the New River Car Company, who testified to the cost of the West Virginia property and improvements, and that the property was worth the full amount claimed. It is expected the defense will be enabled to furnish its testimony in chief next week, and the court will sit daily, except Christmas, with the object of pushing the trial

A BOSTON STEAMSHIP LINE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuse.

Boston, Dec. 20.—Boston is to have another steamship line direct to Liverpool, under the J. Henry Sears & Co., of this city, as their agents in America. The line will open New Year's with eight new iron steamers, each of 3,000 tons capacity. The first will sail hence Jan. 10, and the sailings will be weekly there after. During the year, though, from the present outlook of freights from Boston, the possibilities are that a sailing every five days will be necessary. The steamers will load at the Grand Junction wharf. The new line the first four steamers to sail engagements have been made. Another line of steamers will soon be started in the South-African trade, with

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DECATUR, Ill., Dec. 20.—Deputy United States Internal-Revenue Collector of New Mexco, Chris B. Smith, and Miss Ella E. Coitrin were married in this city last night. They will eave for Santa Fe in a few weeks. The bride

eave for Santa Fe in a few weeks. The bride is the daughter of Prof. I. N. Coltrin, an attache of the Decatur Republicam, and the lucky man is the son of Gen. G. A. Smith, Internal-Revenue Collector of New Mexico.

Suscial Dispetch to The Tribuna.

ELGIN, Ill., Dec. 20.—Mr. Darwin Owen, an employe in the Illinois Condensing Works, was last night married to Miss Lillie Gates, sister of the Widow Benner. The Rev. W. H. Burns officiated, and the friends and relatives of the contracting parties attended. Mr. and Mrs. intracting parties attended owen will reside in this city.

SECRET SOCIETIES. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ELGIN, Iil., Dec. 20.—The annual election of

Monitor Lodge, No. 522, A. F. & A. Masons, resulted as follows: N. J. Bloomfield, W. M.; Charles L. Young, S. W.; H. B. Willis, J. W.; G. H. Sherman, Treasurer; D. R. Jencks, Secretary; A. H. Smith, S. D.; Will Briggs, J. D.; A. J. Sharp, Tyler.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 20.—A certificate of organization has been filed by the Society for the Maintenance of the Hebrew Religion, of Chicago, its object being benevolence, charity, and burying the dead of the Society.

Where Edward S. Stokes Is.

New Fork World.

Many conflicting paragraphs have recently appeared concerning the whereabouts of Edward S. Stokes. Some of them alleged that he was in San Francisco as the swell of California or Kearney street; others placed him in Virginia City, Nev., with the avowed purpose on his part of making Messrs. Flood, O'Brien, Fsir, and Senator Sharon, and all the "rest of 'em on the Comstock," turn pale; while yet other paragraphs said that he was in St. Louis superintending the laying of a patent ravement. But Stokes is in this city, looking fresh and hearty, and a World reporter in passing the Hoffman. House last evening heard his name called, and, turning, saw Stokes, who said to him that he had sold out his interest in the oil business in this city, is having his patent pavement laid in St. Louis, but is chiefly interested in a mine in Columbia, Nev., whither in January he intends to go to make that place his home. Destitution,

Destitution.

A singular case of destitution has come to light at Westfield, Mass. A few days ago a medicine-peddier and his wife, giving evidences of respectability, went to the town and engaged a room with a good family. The man went out every day peddling his medicine from house to house without success, and at night would return bringing a few apples in his bag, and would remark to his landlady incidentally that his wife was very fond of baked apples, and would ask the landlady to bake them in her oven. Finally the woman was taken dangerously ill, and on investigation it was found that the man and his wife were wholly without means of support, and that a few baked apples had been their only daily diet since their advent to the place. Although actually in a starving condition, they were too proud to allow it to be known. They were suitably cared for.

chosen attendant, companion, and confident, and seemed to be endowed with a preternatural calmness and fortitude. Her father used to speak with her openly of his dying condition and of his desires for the future, even when he did not deem it expedient to speak with the same certitude of impending death to the Queen herself. Day by day she sat at his bed-side, nerving herself to look cheerful, and whenever the agritation of the moment proved too strong for her emotions she would repress her tears until she could gain the quietade of her own apartments. All this time it was her trying task to display her usual cheerfulness to her Royal mother, to brothers and sisters, and when all was over it fell to her lot to be the chief stay and consolation of the widowed Queen. These circumstances became well known and were not readily forgotten by theloyal people of Great Britain, who knew, moreover, that the dark winter of mourning season of her life. It was, in fact, no secret that for some months before the death of Prince Albert she had become engaged to her second cousin, Prince Friedrich Wilhelm Ludwig Karl, generally known in England as Prince Louis of Hesse, now the Grand Duke of Hesse-Darmstadt under the title of Ludwig IV. The marriage was one highly approved byboth her parents, and, though not unfufuenced by the usual political considerations, was chiefly one of the affections. Her intended husband was six vears her senior, having been born Sept. 12, 1837, and was the clieds son and heir apparent of Grand Duke Karl Ludwig Wilhelm, who died last year (June 13, 1877), his mother being a Catholic Princess, Mathilde, daughter of King Ludwig I of Bavaria. The marriage, first postponed in consequence of the death of Prince Albert, was a second time postponed on account of the death of Prince Louis' mother, which occurred in April, 1862, and still further delayed by the dangerous illness of the King of the Belgians. But four years previously her sister, Victoria Aueitaide, Princess Royal if the ceremony was privately pe Cholera in Morocco.

Dispatches received at the Department of State from the American Consul at Tangier give deplorable accounts of the condition of affairs in Morocco. The cholera still ravages the country, and, unless the outside world comes to the relief of the people, a fearful decimation of the population by starvation threatens the land. At Casablanca, 1,369 deaths by cholera, smallpox, and typhoid fever occurred in thirty-seven days. The misery at Tangier caused by the cessation of business as well as by the epidemic is increasing, the only communication with the outside world being with Gibraltar semi-monthly for flour and other food supplies. Cholera and famine are carrying off bundreds in the City of Morocco. At Safi and Mogador the epidemic still prevails. At, a small village near Alcazar the cholera and fever swept off thirty-six out of thirty-seven of its inhabitants.

Queen Vie. and the Glasgow Bank. Queen Vic. and the Glasgow Bank.
Queen Victoria may be held personally liable
for a share of the losses by the Glasgow Bank
failure. A woman died recently in England
who held a good deal of the stock. Having no
heirs, her property went to the Crown, and now
the bank's lawyers hold that the Queen is personally liable so far as that stock is concerned.

Senator Ransom ought to have known that his friend Goraon had tried the experiment of covering the tissue-naper and red-shirt orgies with a mantle of gush, and had falied utterly. Sentiment and buildoning.

VOTING-PRECINCTS.

Advantages of Decreasing Their Size---Registration Frauds.

Discriminations Practiced Against the Republican Party.

In a letter recently published in THE TRIBUNE the assertion was made that there were too nany voting-places in this city and county; that, at the recent election, there were numer ous precincts where the number of votes cast was so small that it actually cost \$2 per head to take them in; that there were twenty-five such precincts which could safely be consolidated with others, making a saving to the taxpayers of about \$4.000 an election. This statement seemed worthy of investigation, but an examnation made by a TRIBUNE reporter shows that

the facts do not sustain the allegations. THE COST OF HOLDING AN ELECTION at any one precinct is \$89. This includes the pay of United States Marshals and Supervisors, which is not a legitimate charge against the county. It also covers the expense of holding the registration, which occurs only at a general election,-that is, every two years. This \$89 covers the pay of judges, clerks, the rent of polling-place, cost of poll-books, etc. There are very few places in either city or county where the number of votes falls below 100. With one exception they are all country precincts, and have been made on account of their geographical position, which was such as to make it exceedingly difficult for their residents to vote elsewhere. For instance, when the strip of territory between Western and Crawford avenues was taken from Cicuro and added to Chicago, the gore between the Canal, Egan avenue, and Western avenue was expressly excepted. That little bit of territory, known as Brighton, still remains a part of Cicero, although attached to it by the skin merely,—just attached to it by the skin merely,—just attached to it at an imaginary point. It would be exceedingly inconvenient for the residents of that section—nearly all of them live up against Western avenue—to go westward and northward about three miles to vote, so they are given a voting-place of their own. This is proper. So the enormous Town of Hyde Park is given several voting-places. Some of them cast a very small number of votes, but they are so situated as to make it only proper that voting facilities should be afforded. There is one little settlement on the east shore of Calumet Lake and another on the west. November days are apt to be stormy and the traveling bad, and it is only proper that the voters should not be compelled to go to South Chicago on the one hand, or up north towards Hyde Park on the other. The only small precinct in the city is what is known as the Lawndale oue. This is at the remote end of the Sixth Ward, out at Lawndale Station. There is a little settlement up there, whose inhabitants should be given a voting place of their own, and not be made on account of their geographical position, which was such as to make it exceedingly diffi-Ward, out at Lawndaie Station. There is a little settlement up there, whose inhabitants should be given a voting place of their own, and not be compelled to travel a mile or so eastward for the purpose of casting their votes.

In order to show just exactly

HOW THE CITY PRECINCTS ARE DISTRIBUTED, the following table has been compiled. It shows the situation at a glance.

shows the situation at a glance:

vears, with split tickets. The recounting which has taken place thus far of the recent election, and especially of the Senatorial vote in the First District, shows a succession of small but vexatious errors. By the time the judges got down to canvassing the vote for Senator and Representative they were tired out; their eyes were in bad shape; and hence, probably, occurred the number of errors which the recount showed. Where the number of votes does not exceed 300, they get through in good time, the are less apt to make errors, and there is none of that opportunity for holding back returns for the purpose of fixing up things which, it has been charged over and over again, has been practiced in this city and elsewhere.

city and elsewhere.
In the second place, as the number of votes decreases
THE OPPORTUNITY FOR FRAUD DECREASES. THE OPPORTUNITY FOR FRAUD DECREASES.
It is coming to be perceived that the registry system, while a good thing in its way, and while an improvement on the lack of system which preceded it, is yet capable of being made one of the worst instruments of fraud. The registration books in those years when a registry is had are loaded down with fictitious names,—with names of persons who have no existence, living at houses which were never built. A few years ago, at the time of the Sullivan trial, the first venire was taken from the poil books of the election of 1875. When the saliffs went out to hunt up the persons on that venire, they found that the majority of them had no existence,—that they were put down as living on vacant lots, or in is taken the bailiffs went out to hunt up the persons on that venire, they found that the majority of them had no existence,—that they were put down as living on vacant lots, or in houses of people who insisted that no such individuals had ever dwelt there. There are no three persons, sitting as judges of registration, who can possibly know all the individuals living in a precinct which casts 600 or 700 votes. Where the precinct is narrowed down, however, to a voting strength of a little over 200, there are numerous individuals who can be selected as judges who are personally acquainted with the faces of every individual who is really domiciled within its limits. With an honest registration can only be secured by a thorough acquaintance on the part of the judges with the

oters.
In the next place, there is such a thing as

acquaintance on the part of the judges with the voters.

In the next place, there is such a thing as SAVING AT THE SPIGOT and losing at the bunghole. If a man is taxed five cents for an extra election precinct, and thereby avoids losing half a day's wages by hanging around the poils for a chance to vote he has gamed by the operation, even though his taxes are a little larger. It is the duty of the County Board or the Council, as the case may be, to give each individual a chance to vote promptly, and without wasting unnecessary time. At the election in 1876 the poils were closed upon hundreds of voters. At one-half of the voting places workingmen and business men, who could not afford the time to stand in a string for half an hour or more, were on hand waiting for an opportunity to cast their votes when the time came for closing. That is not economical, and is not right.

THE PRESENT DISTRIBUTION OF PRECINCTS is wrong in many respects, and should be corrected. The recent additions to the voting places for county elections were made by a which was antagonistic to the Republican party, and where new voting-places were added they were rather for the accommodation of Democrats than of Republicans. Those precincts which cast the heaviest votes are Republican ones. The big Republican wards, like the Fourth and Twelith, are the ones which cast an enormous vote, and are the ones which cast an enormous vote, and are the ones which cast an enormous vote, and are the ones which cast an enormous vote, and are the ones which cast is not enough the solutions of a few Democrats residing down there. At the last election there were twenty precincts in which the Republican vote was over 300. There were only nine precincts in which was over 300. There were only nine precincts in which the Democratic vote was over 300. In fifty-two precincts in which the Republican be given a fair chance. There will be a hoily-contested election next soring. A specially heavy vote will be cast, because Aldermen are to be elected. Before that comes

tion cast over 600 votes, and which, at the coming election, if the weather is any via pleasant, will cast over 800 apiece.

SHERIDAN'S SUIT.

Edd of One of the Long Trials of the Present Rigorous Winter—The Jury Pinds for the Lieutenant-General.

Social Dispatch to The Tribura.

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.—The long trial of Whalen's suit sergings for Shaddan.

Whalen's suit against Gen. Sheridan, which has occupied the sessions of the United State Circuit Court nearly three weeks, closed the afternoon, and James A. Whalen is a disp pointed man. The jury remained out only a hour, returned with a verdict for the defendant and were discharged. Whalen, it is undersivil appeal to the Supreme Court of the Us States, in case motion for a new trial is der for he does not propose to give up his first in dented for he does not propose to give up his first in \$416,278.57 while a ghost of a chance left to gain. Mr. Beckwith, in he last speech on behalf of the defendant designated the plaintiff and his compareset of men without skill or courage to

set of men without skill or courage to attack man and rob him of his property like highwaymen, but with cunning enough to seek to predict the courts to aid them in turning perjuy into cash. Gen. Butler paid a glowing trious to Gen. Sheridan, whose only fault was in allowing himself to be overcome by the lawyer who induced him to issue orders. Referring to Morgan Morgans, Gen. Butler said he was free to confess that, if he was ever to canonize a saint, it would not be the confess that, if he was ever to canonize a saint, it would not be the for all purposes for Hayt until he astonished the latter by coming here to tell the truth. The burden of the remainder of Gen. Butler's two hours' speech was the arbitrary power of a military commander. Judge Wallace, in charging, refuted Gen. Butler's artfully-concealed claim that the Government would have to pay elaim that the Government would have to pa the claim upon Gen. Sheridan, by instructing the jury that this was a controversy entirely between private citizens. between private citizens. Gen. Butler, waiting for the verdict, started for New

THE POMMERANIA.

The Terrible Disaster Described in a Let-ter from Miss Mary Clymer. New York Herald, Dec. 19.

The relatives of the Clymer family now re-siding in this city have just received a letter from Miss Mary Clymer, who was on board of the lost Pommerania, giving a brief but vivid account of the commotion that ensued during the disaster. This letter is dated Dover, En-

the disaster. This letter is dated Dover, England, and reads as follows:

The Pommerania left Cherbourg on Monday afternoon, Nov. 25. Mother, Richard, and I sat up later than usual that night, thinking with pleasure of sooner or later arriving at Hamburg. We were sitting in the cabin, by the chining table. Birdie and Rose had just left us to rot to teleberths for the night. Richard and the two young Bodiscos went up on deck, when, seddenly, there was a grinding sound and shock, as if the ressel had struck a hard bottom. This was about a quarter before midnight. Suddenly there came cries of "All men on deck!" "All men on deck!" "All men on deck!" "All madies stay below!" A few moments elapsed, and then came the swful cry of "Every one on deck!" I got Hose and Birdie (the latter almost undressed) and we went up on deck to the port side, mother following. Birdie was very cold, and had on only a wrapper. Rose cave her a waterproof cloak and I grave Hose a coat. When we reached the decthere was the greatest confusion and excitement. The 

are stopping with their cousins at Paris, the Count and Countess De Blondell. They will

WATES FROM THE WEBCK.

New York World Dec. 18.

The steamship Cimbria, which reached her dock in Hoboken yesterday morning, brought back to New York the two children of the Pommerania whose expected return was announced in yesterday's World, and who never reached their grandparents in the little village of Zennern, Kurhesse, South Germany. They are named Dora and Mina Stiehl, aged respectively 32 and 11 months, and are all that remain of a family of six. The father, who was a workman in Eichler's breather. are named Dora and Mina Stiehl, aged respectively 32 and 11 months, and are all that remain of a family of six. The father, who was a workman in Eichler's breary in Morrisania, died in July last from sm. stroke, and left a wife and four children. Mrs. Stiehl, after settling her husband's affairs, determined to go to her widowed mother is Zennern, where her husband's father also lives, and sailed on the Pommerania with her four children,—all girls. Lizzie, 9 years old, and Mary. 4, were lost with her. When early on the morning of the 27th a boat, contaming some sailors and the last two children, landed on English coast, near Dover, it was not known whose children they were, and the sailors could not tell how they got into the boat. It is supposed that the careful mother herself first put her most belpless little ones into the boat and then ran back for the others, and that before she could return the last chance of life bad gone. The Rev. Edward S. Woods, Vicar of St. Trinity Church, Dover, carried the little orphans into his house and cared for them until they were taken by the German-Consul at that olace to be sent to America. Then the kind-hearted Vicar sent with them a letter addressed to their yuardians in this country, offering to adopt them if there were no relatives to claim them. Relatives to claim them, for and Mrs. Conrad Bacchlof No. 74 Essex street, and their mother's brother. Mr. Andrew Luckhart, and his wife, of No. 134 Forsyth street, were found by a Word reporter waiting on the Hoboken dock to receive them. There was a pitiful scene in the main saloon of the Cimbria when these good people received the little waifs from the sms of the stewardess, Mrs. Beverlin, who had cared for them on the voyage.

The children are blue-eyed, flaxeo-haired, delicate-looking girls with regular and pleasant features. They are too young to appreciate or clearly recollect their loss or the dissater that left them or pulsans. Mr. Gustaw Wolfram, the Secretary of the German Consul-General in this city, delivered the c

Smoking Allowed.

Baltimore, Dec. 19.—A special from Anapolis says: "This afternoon at the Naval Academy the Adjutant read an order of Commodore Parker giving the cadets the privileze, under certain conditions, of smoking in the Academy, which produced a sensation in the ranks. At this moment Commodore Parker, Superintendent, whose presence is musual at the dinter formation, walked in front of the Adjutant of the battalion, and said to the cadets that the Secretary of the Navy had left with him the decision whether or not that smoking should be allowed at the Academy. For who, he entertained the highest respect to grant the privilege. It was an expensive habit, and he urged those who did not use tobacco not to contract the habit. He hoped that the cales would not abuse the crivilege, and would act as gentlemen, for if they did, and he had to issue an order against smoking in the Academy, he would stop it if he had to put every cadet on board the Santee (the jail of the Academy). It was not the custom of gentlemen in Annapolis to smoke on the streets, and if any cadet wished to smoke in Annapola he hoped he would do so inside of a house. Dissipline of the ranks prevented cheering of this unexpected grant of the Commodores, but when the liberty of the mess-hall was attained, the peut-up hurrah went forth, and dinner was discussed with a keen relish, knowing that after dinner a smoke could be enjoyed."

RAILE

Mr. Albert Fink's Reaga Some Good Tains

Water Tra His Own Idea of th

to Cured the Evil

Weak Points---Ite

Full Text of the Reso Managers' Re

THE REAGAN'R. There is probably not who is better qualified and demerits of the R centy passed by the H transportation problems years, and the fact ern and Western him virtually the the railroad managers eral views, and his opin interested in railroad ness in this country. yesterday afternoon to h
regarding the Reagan bil
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wished it to be underst speaking in the capacity of the bill and the effect

transportation business

came a law, be said he

ject of the law was ex many provisions contain deavored to secure—t as well as in all other were extensive railroad transportation business crimination, but so far amalgamated systems of whole, were responsible whole, were responsible for which this bill was to recommore than intelligent rail the present mismanagem remedied. There would opinion on the subject by the matter intelligent con The only question was, itically accomplished? The but that without interferent properties of the contract tically accomplished? The ion that without interfer question could not be fin was a wide difference of ticular method by which it his opinion the Reagan evil. Its measures were symptoms of the disease removal of the cause. I endeavor to cure fever at the patient in a vise so that would hardly cure the conty cause additional disco. And so it was with all k questions. The Granger h of this. The raitroad compoposed to legislative interity was not desirable that the remedied, but, probably lative enactments were not sidered to reach the abuses. legislation was had in the not thoroughly understook Laws that were to contro Reagan, properties worth passed through the floure sifter a discussion of about England a subject of such importance would be subsimportance would be subsidered to having questions stood settled in the regular was therefore explained. The second section of the Reagan poll, if the necessaries would would nect the tically accomplished ion that without in was therefore explained.
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tion, have the effect of a and at another time have it with all its attending cylingtainty as to what it would time. Some of its provisic ried out in justice to so would introduce greater at between transportation could possibly remedy as beingners.

The bill applied only to recompanies might practice. the acts which the railrost from doing. For example tween Cincinnati and New tariffs and publish rates, as them until five days, notic The steamboat lines running and New Orleans could not rates were, and cut under text all business, while the r mit and allow their busines from them.

ret all business, while the mit and allow their busine from them.

Another objection wou made no provision for wa Many through lines of trained of part water and part rained and the second of the culty arose from the fact, roads compete with each of the New York Central and Erie & Western. One of the New York Central and Erie & Western. One of the New York Central and Erie & Western. One of the New York Central from I could do as it pleased, between the New York Central from I could do as it pleased, betwill the Erie, passing thread thus coming under the law, would be obliged to and give notice of an advance, while the New cut under sufficiently to de its business. This showed regulating the difficulties, all parties, by laws that ap State commerce.

Another provision of the just to rairoad proprietors roads were not allowed to to local points than through example, railroads running New Orleans through the in try that might have cost the dollars, supplying interior 200 to 300 miles off for the second of the s

New Orleans through the intry that might have cost the dollars, supplying interior 200 to 300 miles off friver with transportation for the transportation for the transportation for the transportation for the mile through the enterorise tors. But, according to the ordered that because a riv nati to New Orleans, by whand had always been transported that because a riv nati to New Orleans, by whand had always been transported that because a rive native to all places through passed.

The reporter asked Mr. I in his opinion this bill did objects for which it was intributed in the interior country upon mearly so, and to supply prastiver to all places through passed.

The reporter asked Mr. I in his opinion this bill did objects for which it was intributed by Congress conferring pow merce, would remove in a evils complained of, all the difficulties was the uregulated competition betv panies. Those compaines

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enternant Generals recial Dupatch to The Pribate at Dupatch to The Pribate at Dupatch to The Pribate at Dearly the Constitution of the United States to Bearly three weeks, closed this and James A. Whalen is a discontinuous James A. Whalen is a disap-Toe jury remained out only an and with a verdict for the detendant, scharged. Whalen, it is understood, to the Supreme Court of the United se motion for a new trial is dealed, not propose to give up his fight for while a ghost of a chance is gain. Mr. Beckwith, in his on behalf of the defendant, the relativity and his content of the defendant. he plaintiff and his companions as a without skill or courage to attack a b him of his property like highway the cuming enough to seek to prosours to aid them in turning petjury Gen. Butler paid a glowing tribute sridan, whose only fault was in alself to be overcome by the lawyers I him to issue orders. Referring to organs, Gen. Butler said he was free that, if he was ever to canonize it would not be St. Morgans was good enough poses for Hayt until he astonished y coming here to tell the truth. The he remainder of Gen. Butler's two in was the arbitrary power of a mander. Judge Wallace, in charging Gen. Butler's artfully-concealed the Government would have to pay upon Gen. Sheridan, by instructing at this was a controversy entirely vate citizens. Gen. Butler, without the verdict, started for New Jersey. out skill or courage to attack a

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from Miss Mary Ciymer. New York Heraid, Dec. 19. res of the Clymer family now recity have just received a letter ary Clymer, who was on board of erania, giving a brief but vivid commotion that ensued during This letter is dated Dover. En-

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Nov. 25. Mother, Richard, and I sat
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sooner or later arraying at Hamburg,
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Rose had just left us to go to toeir
enight. Richard and the two young
at up on deck, when, suddenly, there
ag sound and shock, as if the vessel a
hard bottom. This was about
fore midnight. Suddenly there came
il men on deck." "All men on deck!"
stay below!" A few moments elapsed,
sne the swfal cry of "Every one on
t Hose and Birthe (the latter almost unwe went up on deck to the port side,
wing. Birdie was very cold, and had on
per. Rose cave her a waterproof cloak
ose a cost. When we reached the deck
greatest confusion and excitement. The ose a coat. When we reached the deck greatest confusion and excitement. The at his post giving orders, and suck to he very last. I went again down into get a little box containing some valuant I came back with it I found Richard work freeing a life-boat, and mother, Rose-trembling and very much nemote think mother had very much hope wed, for she put her arms around our seed us, and then got up on the wall. Fearing she would fall into the wall. I seed us, and then got up on the rail. Fearing she would fall into the wall. I seed us, and then got up on the rail. Fearing she would fall into the wall was wang me off; I then saw the tance below me in the water, and the I was in the bottom of the life-boat, and up to the wall into the wall was stuned for the moment, but red. There was room for eight or ten in the boat, but it was sudenly cut entings; then the sailors pulled off for gwainped by the vessel, and in a few heard a voice in our boat cry: "Good e gone: Pray for their souls" (meanshe sinking Pommerania). The meanslowly, and did not reach the steamer of the best tart of an hour. although, mear the Pommerania's signal. We at Dover, England.

Mary and Rose Clymer stopped for days, waiting for tidings from the news of the recovery of the bodies ther, brother, and sister. The body was recovered and sent on to this Cimbria. On its arrival at Hoboken ediately taken charge of and sent on to this Cimbria. On its arrival at Rose, by a tich received yesterday, it is stated great with their cousins at Paris, the

tch received yesterday; it is stated g with their cousins at Paris, the Countess De Blondell. They will to New York before next spring.

AIPS PROM THE WRECK.

New Fort World Dec. 18.
mship Clubrin, which reached her
boken yesterday morning, brought

York the two children of the Pomboken yesterday morning, brought York the two children of the Pomose expected return was announced by World, and who never reached diparents in the little village of Kurhesse, South Germany. They Dora and Mina Stiehl, aged 33 and 11 months, and at remain of a family of six. The was a workman in Eichler's brewisning, died in July last from sanleft a wife and four children. Mrs. settling her husband's affairs, dego to her widowed mother in Zenther husband's father also lives, and the Pommerania with her four lightly likely and the Young of the 37th a boat, containing some all last two children, landed on Enther husband's father, landed on Enther husband the sailors could not wrot into the boat. It is supposed reful mother herself first put her sa little ones into the boat and then for the others, and that before return the last chance of life The Rev. Edward S. Woods, Vicar by Church, Dover, carried the little whis house and cared for them unreturn the last chance of life
The Rev. Edward S. Woods, Vicar
ye Church, Dover, carried the little
to his house and cared for them untre taken by the German Consul at
to be sent to America. Then the
divicar sent with them a letter adtheir Yuardians in this country,
dont them if there were no relatives
m. Relatives to claim them, howdid have, and vesterday their grandant, Air. and Mrs. Conrad Baccht,
Essex street, and their mother's
Andrew Luckbart, and his wife, of
syth street, were found by a Word
aiting on the Hoboken dock to reThere was a pitiful scene in the
of the Cimpria when these good
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orphans. Mr. Gustay Wolfram, the
the German Consul-General in this
ed the children to their guardiaus,
mounced their intention to care for
y, unless the grandparents in Gersee fit to take them.

Smoking Allowed.

R. Dec. 19.—A special from Annapolis afternoon at the Naval Academy tread an order of Commodore Partie cadets the privilexe, under croms, of smoking in the Academy, to the Academy of the Academy of

#### RAILROADS.

Mr. Albert Fink's Opinion of the Reagan Bill.

Some Good Toings in It, but Some Weak Points-Its Failure to Cover Water Transportation.

His Own Idea of the Legislation Needed to Cured the Evils Complained Of.

Full Text of the Resolutions Adopted at the Managers' Recent Meeting.

THE REAGAN RAILROAD BILL. There is probably not a man in this country who is better qualified to speak on the merits and demerits of the Reagan Railroad bill re cently passed by the House of Representatives than Commissioner Albert Fink. He is a railroad manager of great ability, and has made transportation problems a study for many years, and the fact that both the Eastern and Western trunk lines have made him virtually the dictator of their trans-pertation policy shows the high opinion the railroad managers have of his ability and honesty. Mr. Fink is a man of broad and liberal views, and his opinion upon the new law will no doubt he read with pleasure by all those pess in this country. A TRIBUNE reporter yesterday afternoon to hear what he had to say regarding the Reagan bill. He declared himself ready to comply with the scribe's request, but wished it to be understood that he was not speaking in the capacity of the trunk lines, but was giving his own private opinion without fear

In reply to the question as to what he thought of the bill and the effect it would have upon the transportation business of the country if it be-came a law, be said he considered that the object of the law was excellent, and there were many provisions contained in it that would bring about just the reforms that the railroad managers at their recent meetings had endeavored to secure—to stop discrimina-tions in rates. They had tried in this, as well as in all other countries where there were extensive railroad systems, to reform the transportation business and stop unjust disination, but so far without success, except probably in England, where there were but few amalgamated systems of railroads. It was generally believed that the railroads, taken as a whole, were responsible for the state of affair

whole, were responsible for the state of affairs which this bill was to rectify. No one desired more than intelligent radiroad managers to see the present mismanigement of tariff questions remedied. There would be no difference of opinion on the subject by parties who had given the matter intelligent consideration.

The only question was, How could it be practically accomplished? There was a general opinion that without interference by Congress the question could not be finally solved, but there was a wide difference of opinion as to the particular method by which it was to be solved. In his opinion the Reagan bill did not reach the evil. Its measures were directed against the removal of the caose. If a physician were to endeavor to cure fever and ague by confining the patient in a vise so that he could not shake, it would be added to the could not shake, removal of the cause. If a physician were to endeavor to cure fever and ague by confining the patient in a vise so that he could not shake, it would hardly cure the disease, and would only cause additional discomfort to the patient. And so it was with all legislation on raitroad questions. The Granger laws were an example of this. The raitroad companies were generally opposed to legislative interference, not because it was not desirable that certain abuses should be remedied, but, probably, because those legislative enactments were not sufficiently well considered to reach the abuses. The manner in which legislation was had in this country-on subjects not thoroughly understood was well known. Laws that were to control, as stated by Mr. Reagan, properties worth \$4,000,000,000, were passed through the flouse of, Representatives after a discussion of about three minutes. The manner in which would tovite before it all parties in interest on both sides as well as experts, and the matter would be made the subject of atborough examination. The aversion of railroad managers to having questions that are little understood settled in the regular legislative manner was therefore explained.

The second section of the second article of the Reagan bill, if the necessary machinery were provised, would meet the approval of all rail-

was therefore explained.

The second section of the second article of the Reagan bill, if the necessary machinery were provided, would meet the approval of all rail-road managers, but the third section prohibited the only practical method by which the second section could be carriedjout. The evils that were to be remedied were the flucturitions is rates, the grapting of rebates, and unjust discrimination, anothese very evils were the result of competition, so-called, or rather the warfare between railroad combinations. As long as this sort of competition continued there must necessarily be unjust discriminations, rebates, and fluctuations in rates, and the public would have to make up their mind either to put un with all these evils or to restrict competition or regulate it. The impracticability of the Reagan bill consisted in trying to keep up competition and at the same time stop it, and, as only one or the other could be done, the Reagan bill micht, according to the situation, have the effect of stopping competition and at another time have it rage as it did pow with all its attending evils. There was no certainty as to what it would accomplish at any time. Some of its provisions could not be carried out in justice to some railroads. They would introduce greater anjust discrimination between transportation companies than they could possibly remedy as between railroads and shippers.

thippers.

The bill applied only to railroads. Steamship companies might practice without interference the acts which the railroads were prohibited from doing. For example, the railroads between Cincinnati and New Orleans must fix tariffs and publish rates, and could not change them until five days' notice had been given. The steamboat lines running between Cincinnati and New Orleans could note what the railroad rates were, and cut under them sufficiently to get all business, while the railroads had to submit and allow their business to be taken away from them.

ret all districts, while the railroads had to submit and allow their business to be taken away from them.

Another objection would be that this bill made no provision for water and rail routes. Many through lines of transportation consisted of part water and part rail, and would not come under the operations of the law. Another difficulty arose from the fact that two or three roads compets with each other, as, for example, the New York Central and the New York, Lake Eric & Western. One of them ran through one State only, and the other passed through several States. Competition between them would under the Reagan bill be stopped. The New York Central from New York to Buffalo could do as fi pleased, being within one State, while the Eric, passing through several States, and thus coming under the provisions of the law, would be obliged to maintain the tariffs and give notice of an advance in rares tive days in advance, while the New York Central could cat under sufficiently to deprive the Eric of all its business. This showed the impossibility of regulating the difficulties, so as to do justice to all parties, by laws that applied only to inter-State commerce.

Another provision of the bill was most up-

all parties, by laws that applied only to interState commerce.

Another provision of the bill was most unjust to railroad pre-prietors,—namely, that railrads were not allowed to charge higher rates
to local points than through points. Take, for
example, railroads running from Cincinnati to
New Orleans through the interior of the country that might have cost thirty or forty million
dollars, supplying interior places that might be
200 to 300 miles off from any navigable
river with transportation facilities. The
people at such places who might
have paid from 10 to 20 cents per
ton per mile for the transportation of their
goods were now supplied by railroads with the
same transportation ior two or three cents per
mile through the enterorise of railroad proprietors. But, according to the Reagan bill, it was
ordered that because a river ran from Cincinmail to New Orleans, by which freight could be
and had always been transported at from onehalf to one cent per ton per mile; the railroad
companies must be compelled to put the people
in the interior country upon the same footing or
nearly so, and to supply practically a navigable
free to all places through which such road
passed.

The reporter asked Mr. Fink whether, since

The reporter asked Mr.1 Fink whether, since in his opinion this bill did not accomplish the objects for which is was introduced, any kind of legislation would in his opinion reach the evil. Mr. Fink replied that a very simple law if passed by Congress conferring power to regulate commerce, would remove in a great measure the evils compained of. The origin of all the difficulties was the unrestricted and unregulated competition between railroad companies. Those companies meet together, establish tariffs satisfactory to the public, taking into consideration the ever-varying conditions of commerce and trade, and also the constantly active elements of competition which it was in

the power of no man nor set of men to annul. Having once established such tariffs to which all parties agreed, the selfishness of one single company or the acts of one irresponsible agent of such company might disturb the whole railroad tariffs of the country by undercutting, giving rebates, or other secret means of evading the agreement made by railroad companies. No sooner was that found out than all the others followed suit, and the consequence was that no tariffs could be maintained or equitably adjusted between the various localities or be enforced alike upon shippers situated alike, nor could unjust discrimination be prevented. The remedy must be applied to the cause of the evil, and if Congress would pass alaw according to which all agreements made in regard to tariffs between railroad companies could be enforced like any other contract, the primeval cause of all the evils of the transportation subject could thereby be removed. He knew the cry of combination would be raised against any such law, and that it would be feared that competition between the railroads would be stopped. It would lead birn, he said, too far to explain why such a fear is entirely groundless. Legitimate competition would continue to operate as now; but the warfare between selfish railroad combinations, to secure against each other a few tons more freight or a few passengers, which

mate competition would continue to operate as now; but the warfare between selfish railroad combinations, to secure against each other a few tons more freight or a few passengers, which was the present cause of disturbing the whole commerce of the country, runling fortunes, and keeping commercial relations in a constant turmoil, would thereby be effectively stopped.

He referred to the proceedings of the late Railroad Convention in this city, citing the resolutions passed establishing a joint committee, whose purpose it was to accomplish the very end the Reagan law had in view, in a manner consistent with the interests of the public and the railroad companies, and in accordance with the usual practice of commerce, trade, and transportation. If the agreement there made by the railroad companies could be carried out, it would remedy all evils the public had complained of. The difficulty was that one or the other of those lines would sooner or later depart from this agreement, and another period of confusion would follow among the transportation and commercial interests. Now, if State or Federal Governments wanted to stop these abuses, let them simply lend their authority to enforce the agreements of railroad companies, and that was all the interference that was required on the part of the Government to solve the transportation problems. If it feared that the authority would be abused by the railroad companies, it would be easy to apply the check. A commission might be appointed on the plan of the Euglish Commission to supervise the operation of the law, and see that it is properly enforced.

THE HIGH-JOINTS. The official report of the Managers' meeting at the Grand Pacific Hotel came from the printers yesterday. It contains but little beyond the full text of the resolutions providing for the government of the "High-Joints" that has not been published in THE TRIBUNE. The full text of the important resolutions, of which but a meagre outline has been given heretofore, is

as follows: As follows:

First—That this Committee be known as the Joint Exective Committee.

Second—It has been organized by the election of Albert Fink as permanent Chairman, and N. Guttford as permanent Secretary.

Third—The general office of the Committee shall be located at New York, and the Chairman and Sec-

retary be authorized to incur such meedful expense as is necessary to fulfill its purpose. Fourth—It shall take cognizance of all through competitive freight and passenger traffic in both directions. competitive reaget and passenger trame in both directions. Fifth—its object shall be the maintenance of agreed rates and the abatement of expense on all such traffic by all initial and connecting lines. Sixth—It shall convene at the call of the Chairman or any three of its members, on a notice of forty-eight bours when necessary; otherwise, such additional time shall be given as may be practicable.

Serenth—The point of meeting shall always be in New York when no other point is specified in the call.

New York when no other point is specified in the call.

Eighth—The object or objects of every special meeting shall be stated in each and every call therefor.

Nunth—Begular meetings shall be held in New York the third Tuesday of each month, unless the Chairman advises the members in the prior week that no business will be ready for presentation thereat.

Tenth—The Committee, or a majority of the Committee, or their representatives, shall consti-

sent or those present who are not authorized to act.

Theilth—In case any question brought before this Committee fails to receive its manniness action, such question shall the referred to the Chairman, who shall decide the case upon its merits, and whose decision shall save the same force and effect as the unanimous vote of the Committee.

Thirteenth—Any two or more of the members of the Committee, or their alternates or representatives, may meet and act with the Chairman upon questions local to them.

Fourteenth—All negotiations between the Committee and companies not represented by it shall be carried on solely through the Chairman.

Fifteenth—All companies are to make all complaints as to direct or indirect violations or evasions of rates promptly, by wiresand mail, to the Chairman of the Committee, accompanied, in all cases, with as much proof as may be obtainable.

Sinteenth—All companies, parties hereto, agree

the Chairman of the Committee, accompanied, in all cases, with as much proof as may be obtainable.

Sixteenth—All companies, parties hereto, agree not to take any steps to meet alleged abatements or evasions of rates by other lines until the Committee has acted thereon and announced its conclusions.

Sixteenth—The Committee is authorized and empowered to specify and enforce against all companies such rules and regulations for its purpose as it may from time to time adopt, and the Committee, or the Chairman acting therefor, may call for all persons and papers it may desire.

Eighteenth—The Western members of the Joint Committee shall represent and act for all Western companies which the Western Executive Committee has heretofore represented or acted for.

Nincleenth—The Chairman of the Joint Committee shall secretain promptly, and report as early as practicable, what other companies, Eastern or Western, do or do not agree to be bound by its proceedings; and what member, alternate or representative, upon the Joint Committee shall represent hier several interests.

Tuentieth—In the event of any company's withdrawing its member upon the Committee, or the authority it has given any other member, alternate or representative, to act therefor, it shall give not less than thirty days' notice to the Chairman; but this agreement shall nevertheless continue in force among the remaining parties hereto.

All the roads represented at the meeting voted affirmatively on this plan of organization. Mr. Broughton, of the Great Western of Canada, accompanied his affirmative vote with the following memorandum, which, at his request, was ordered to be entered upon the record:

In behalf of the companies for which I act, I give my vote for the adoption of the report only or con-

was ordered to be entered upon the record:
In behalf of the companies for which I act. I give
my vote for the adoption of the report only on condition that the charging of the differential rates
hitherto existing between the lake and rail and
all rail are not taken to be any breach of agreed

FOREIGN RATES. The toreign freight agents in this city held a meeting yesterday morning at the office of Mr. Godfrey McDonald, foreign freight agent of the Merchants' Dispatch, in Superior Block.
There were present McDonald and Crampton,
of the Merchants' Dispatch; Meldrum
and Randall, of the Pittsburg, Fort

and Randall, of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago; How, of the Grand Trunk; Harriott, of the Baltimore & Ohio; McCabe, of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis; Lawrence, of the Red Star Line; and Brown, of the Imman Line. The object of the meeting was to form an association, to be enabled to act unitedly hereafter in making foreign freight rates. Mr. R. C. Meldrum was elected Chairman, and Mr. Godfrey McDonald Vice-President.

It was decided to call the Association." A Committee consisting of the President and Vice-President was appointed to adopt a constitution and by-laws and make rules for the government of the meetings. It was resolved to hold sessions every morning at half-past 9 o'ctock to receive reports from the various agents regarding the questions of foreign freight-rates to all Continental points. It is believed that by this means the difficulties in regard to the foreign freight agents can be obviated in a measure.

THE NEW IRONCLAD COMPACT. the "Chicago Railroad Association," consisting of the General Ticket and Passenger Agents of the roads centering in this city, held and commerce, agents of the roads centering in this city, held and commerce agents of the roads centering rosterady in their rooms in Ashland block to take action on the new froncisd combe between the commerce of the committent on and a stronger monopoly. There was some refinitation and recrimination about having a few days ago. There was some refinitation and recrimination about having a few days ago. There was some refinitation and recrimination about having a few days ago. There was some refinitation and recrimination about having a few days ago. There was some refinitation and recrimination about having a few days ago. There was some refinitation and recrimination about having a few days ago. There was some refinitation and recrimination about having allowed a copy of the important document to fall into the hands of a Thibuse rever, and summary. The law must place a study and animally it was recomment was loaned to a Thibuse receipt performed to the meeting. Every one denied that he had given it was an interpolation of the agreement was loaned to a Thibuse receipt performed by a manager to be added to the committent of the second process of the secretary of the meeting. Every one denied that he had given it was allowed to the form of the secretary and summary. The law must place a study of the secretary and the second floor of No. 128 Clark street, and then forcing open a window the first there was building a third road by subside the forcing open a window that there was building a third road by subsider a copy of the important of the street was crowded with people on their way have been a copy of the important of the secretary and the secretary an The "Chicago Railroad Association," cor

statement presented showed that for six months, ending Dec. 31, the road will have earned a little over 43% per cent, equal to \$859,000. Of this \$451,000 was used to pay off the floating debt outstanding July 1, leaving \$408,000 from which to pay the present dividend

The surplus remaining amounts to \$34,000.

The Directors of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad Company to-day declared a dividend of 3 per cent, payable Feb. 1, 1879. A statement of the Company's affairs shows the net earnings for the year equal to a little over 5½ per cent on the capital stock. Our of this, besides the present dividend, there was paid the usual amount into the Sinking Fund, a dividend of 1 per cent in August, and the expenses of the construction of the Pittsburg & Lake Erie Road, and there now remains a surplus of \$12.000.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.
Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 20.—Those interested in the corporation to be known as the Spring-field & St. Louis Railroad met this evening and perfected an organization by electing Director perfected an organization by electing Directors and the following officers: President, O. H. Miner; Vice-President, J. Taylor Sunth; Secretary, B. Fox; Treasurer, George Pasfield; Executive Committee, R. D. Lawrence, F. W. Tracy, Z. A. Enos, George N. Black, George Pasfield, and O. H. Miner. Measures will be taken for making a survey immediately, and this is believed to be the only purpose of the corporators.

WILL NOT RESIGN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 20.—General Manager H. B. Ledyard, of the Michigan Central, who returned to this city this morning, positively denies the rumor that he has resigned or in tends to resign. He intimates that the position is satisfactory, and he will fill it so long as his employers are satisfied with the manner in which his work is done.

ENGLISH RAILWAYS AND EX-PRESS BUSINESS. To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, Dec. 17.—As the Pall Mall Gazette

well says, the importance to the public of the English railway movement to absorb the express-package business hitherto conducted over their lines by independent companies can scarcely be overestimated. The wonder is, not that they have at last resolved to possess themselves of their own, but that they have so long permitted the express companies to fleece both them and the public. The existence of express companies, "fast-freight lines," and sleeping-car companies doing business over railways in which they have no proprietary interest, is an abnormity. They do nothing that a well-managed railway company could not do as well, if not better. They are parasites, subsisting equally off the stockholders of the parent company and the public. They serve no purpose in railway economy but to share in dividends ac-cruing to capital embarked in enterprises which cruing to capital embarked in enterprises which they neither inaugurated nor pussed forward to execution. They come in by the aid, if not the interested connivance, of railway managers, to reap where they have not sown, to gather where they have not planted. These parasite companies are, s. far as they can be, monopolies. Wherever it is possible they combine to keep up rates. They make special contracts with railway companies at the lowest attainable figures, on the ground that they can influence a large volume of business, and secure, in return, the right of way, so to speak, as against the outside public,—a promise of rapid transit. Then, having shut out the public from its equal right to have rapid transit on demand, they exact higher prices as the penalty of having transit. Then, having shut out the public from its cough right to have rapid transit ou demand, they exact higher prices as the penalty of having been robbed of the common right of rapid transit. The result of this system—time being money, and rapid transit of the first importance to the herchard—is, that a large share of the freightage business of nearly every railway in this country is done by the parasite companies in other words, they are permitted to shave a percentage from every railway stock dividend made in the United States. More than this, they have helped to force into the hands of Receivers, and ultimately into bankruptcy, scores of falling railway corporations unable to pay dividends. And all this while it is literally impossible that they should have been able to increase, by a single pound, the bulk of the freightage of the country. Far be it from me to utter a sweeping denunciation against middlemen. They, as a class, are necessary to the easy and quick exchange of commodities. In the economy of modern society they are not less unfortunate factors than than the producers. But the Government has chartered other companies to perform the precise service which the parasite companies undertake, officiously, to perform. It has granted the right of way to railway companies authorized them, if need be, to appro-

has granted the right of way to railway com-panies, authorized them, if need be, to appro-priate private property to their use without the panies, authorized them, it need oe, to appropriate private property to their use without the consent of the owner, and hedged about with many guards the capital invested in them. The railway companies have no moral right to abdicate their chartered functions to strangers, especially since the act must, in the nature of things, result in damage both to the parent companies and the public. It may be said in defense that the fast-freight companies supply a large quantity of rolling-stock, thus saving that amount of investment by parent companies; that many of the parent companies were poor, and in their inception required such assistance. If this argument ever possessed force, it possesses little now. The weak companies having been weeded out through bankruptcy processes, those that remain are strong enough to assume absolute control of their own legitimate business. And they owe it to the public to do so at the earliest practicable moment.

legitimate business. And they owe it to the public to do so at the earliest practicable moment.

This line of argument, relating more particularly to fast-freight companies, so-cailed, applies with even more loree to the express-package business. The whole business of the country of this character is divided between a half-dozen monopolies. The public is familiar with the history of the late Merchants' Union Express Company. No sooner was it on its feet than it was absorbed by the old monopoly companies; its garments were parted and divided between them. Then the old high prices, which, under the stimulus of competition, had been reduced, were promptly restored. They have lately been compelled to modify rates very largely in consequence of the competition afforded by the Postal Department under the law permitting it to transport small packages of merchandise. The fact that the Postal Department can transport and deliver packages at a much less rate than the charge heretofore made for the service by the express companies, shows conclusively that the charge was exorbitant. For the Postal Department owns neither railways nor cars. It follows that the railway companies themselves can perform the service still cheaper. But the fact that the charges of express companies are exorbitant is sufficiently shown by the other fact that the charges of express companies. The fact that the parasite companies and to fast-freight lines and express companies applies with equal emphasis to sleeping-car companies. The railway companies that have broken loose from the parasite companies now furnish equally good accommodations at less rates; thus demonstrating that, while they exact less money from their patrons, the public, for the same service rendered by the parasite companies in the pockets of their stockholders. The railway companies of this country should be quick to follow the lead of those of Great Britain in a really great reform movement.

Reform.

PACIFIC RAILROAD EXTORTIONS. To the Editor of The Tribune.

LARNED, Kan., Dec. 3.—Your article under the title of "The Pacific Railroad Extortions" is appreciated in this part of the country. We hope you will keep this question prominently before the people. We need the interposition of national authority that shall be uniform all over our country, from the Lakes to the Gulf, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific, controlling these public highways of trade and commerce In the article referred to THE TRIBUNE well

sturdy pioneers who have bravely marched out into the very heart of the "Great American Desert" and opened up farms, and have helped to build up the country and develop the 3,000,000 acres of land-grant real estate this corporation advertises so extensively in this country and Europe. If the present rates of freight and passenger tariffs are to continue on this embryo Southern Facific, the farmer and merchant will have to abandon the country to the reoccupancy of the coyote, the buffalo, and the Indian. Such articles as yours give the people in this locality a gleam of hone that we may cling to, with the expectation that at some future period we may have a Congress, if not at present, that stall rise up and say to these corporations: "You may have what is fair and just,—a reasonable profit on your investment, but not another cent shall you take. The days of extortion have passed and gone forever."

Mr. J. F. Goddard, General Freight Agent of the Atchison & Santa Fe Railroad, announces that his road, having assumed control of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad by lease, it is now prepared to do business to and from Den-ver, Colorado Springs, Canon City, Alamosa, Et Moro, and other Colorado points on the

The five trunk lines of Texas have formed a The five trunk lines of Texas have formed a combination, and agreed to issue no more passes or free transportation of any sort to secure business, either freight or passenger, after Jan. I. General Ticket and Passenger Agents are deprived of the power of issuing passes, and those over connecting roads will not be honored unless indorsed by the General Managers or Superintendents. Theatrical rates have been fixed at three ceuts per mile.

Nothing was done yesterday to complete the Chicago East-bound nool and adjust the percentages to be allotted to the various roads. It is not probable that any further action will be taken until steps are had to pool the business from Milwaukee also. It is considered useless to pool from this city if a pool is not formed from competing points. The restored rates were rigidly maintained yesterday, and none of the roads were able to secure any business at them.

them.

Complaints were recently made because the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad was constructing a new bridge at Kinzie street, which left but one draw for vessels to pass through. On interviewing Mr. Hughitt, General Manager of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, it was learned that the bridge is but a temporary structure to be used while a new, double-track bridge is being constructed in place of the present single-track bridge. The new bridge will be similar to most of those crossing the Chicago River, and swings from the same pivot in the centre of the river as the present one, leaving both draws open for the passage of vessels. The city authorities have approved the plans, being satisfied that the new structure will be no more of an obstruction—if as much of one—than the present one. The new bridge will be done about the time navigation opens, when the temporary bridge, about which the complaints were made, will be removed.

#### CROW CREEK AGENCY.

Capt. W. E. Dougherty
who seized the Crow Creek Agency during the
spring of this year, under orders from the military
authorities, and ousted the celebrated Dr. Livingauthorities, and ousted the celebrated Dr. Livingstone, was in the city yesterday. In conversation
with a Thibunk reporter he gave a brief resume of
his connection with the unearthing and punishment of the frauds at that Agency.
Capt. Dougherty was instructed by Gen.
Hammond, who was at that time Inspector
of Indian Affairs, to dispossess Dr. Livingstone
from his Agency. He found there, he said, a
series of startling frauds. To go over the history
of the whole affair, Capt. Dougherty said he found
that Dr. Livingstone had, by a system of false that Dr. Livingstone had, by a system of false vonchers and false accounts, defrauded the Govvonchers and false accounts, defrauded the Government out of large sums of money. There were two methods of carrying on this stealing. One was by issuing vouchers for more money than was received by the employe, and by issuing orders for work that never was done. The great steal was in overestimating the number of Indians whom Dr. Livingstone was required to teed. The number of Lower Brule Indians as returned by the Agent was from 300 to 800 in excess of the actual number at the Agency. Dr. Livingstone's count was 2,400, the count by the Indian Commission was 1,800, while the census taken by Cant. Dougherty on his arrival and forcible setzure of the Agency was 1,045. Of these a larve number were away visiting other Agencies and tribes which left the total number of Indians under Dr. Livingstone's control at about 600. The cest of running the staffon for the fiddians, exclusive of supplies, was 345,000. These frauds, according to Capt. Dou, herty, extend from 1872 to the spring of the present year, when he took possession.

to Capt. Dou herty, extend from 1872 to the spring of the present year, when he took possession.

By the provisions of the statute of limitations, the prosecution of criminal offenses is limited to three years. Even while thing cognizance of this short time only, the Grand Juryland found twelve indictalents against Lavingstone for embezzlement, fraud, perjury, and theft. In addition to this there are several indictments against the Doctor and his employes on the ground of conspiracy to defraud the Government. The evidence, it is stated, is perfectly overwhelming. In addition to the other charges against the former Agent, a very particular circumstance transpired at the station during the summer. A man who had given, and was prepared to give, important evidence against the Agent, was found dead in his bed. A revolver, which had been recently discharged, was found by his side, and the natural verdict was suicide. Capt. Dougherty himself inclines to this view, but still admits that there are strong evidences of murder. He reported the case as suicide, but the poonlar mind in the adjacent country has clung to the other explanation.

Capt. Dougherty sava that the other Agencies have been conducted. In the main, in the same manner, and he is confident that similar frauds will be disclosed at these places. He further celleves that when Secretary Schurz has all the facts before him be can hardly rail to believe that the indians should be turned over to the War Department.

that the Indians should be turned over to the War Department.
He also said, as delicately as he could, that Gen. Sherman and Gen. Sherman and collected evidence which was simply unassailable by the Interior Department. Dr. Livingstone, it agoears, was the favorite of the Missouri Hver cattle ring, and, as such, is still enjoying, their protection and their influence at Washington. Since Capt. Dourherty took possession of the Agency no great reforms had been introduced, but there had been a great saving to the Government, in the matter of supplies, and, further, a saving from the mere fact that the vouchers at present were correct, and represented work actually performed and services actually rendered. In addition to this, the Captain claims that he Indians can be better managed and their movements more and services actually rendered. In addition to this, the Captain claims that be Indians can be better managed and their movements more accerately determined when under the control of the army than when subject to the extertion and avarice of the Indian Agent. Capt. Dougherty took occasion to refer to an article which appeared in the correspondence of The Trust Trust of July 20 of the present year. This was a letter from an acknowledged friend and sympathizer of Dr. Livingstone. He characterized many of the statements in that letter as downright lies, and, without going into particulars, showed the atter failsty of the position taken by the writer. Capt. Dougherty is further of opinion that, unless the Indians are compelled or induced to receive their supplies at the Missouri River, there will be serious trouble in the spring. The cost of teaming rations by the Indians to the Indians has been about \$50,000. Contractors have offered to do the work for \$25,000. or about one-half the amount at present paid. Under the present management the supplies will run short before that time, and the Captain predicts a general Indian outbreak as the consequence. In regard to the half-breed question, he stated that investigations had shown that the responsibility for this great evil reased almost entirely upon the Agency employes. In seventy-eight cases only two were directly traceable to the army. In conoinsion, he spoke of papers which had been found in Livingstone's private safe, and which showed that he was worth from \$75,000 to \$100,000. It is on the strength of this showing that the Government is prosecuting the civil suit.

Capt. Dougherty left for Washington last night to be gone for about ten days, when he will return to his Agency, passing through this city on his way. His business at Washington is in connection with these Indian frauds.

DARING BURGLARY. A daring burglary was committed last even-ing at the fur store of Louis Glanz, in the secing at the fur store of Louis Glanz, in the second story of No. 128 Clark street. Entrance was galued by passing along a ledge on the outside of the building from the office of 8. E. Hamilton, on the second floor of No. 128 Clark street, and then forcing open a window in the fur-store. The hour was 11 o'clock, when the street was crowded with people on their way home and elsewhere. As nearly as can be ascertained, \$500 worth of goods were taken. As there were no traces of the manner in which the thieves made off with the plunder, the police surmised that both were secreted in the building, and a competent watch was set for the night. How entrance was gained to Hamilton's office is a mystery. The door was found open, and yet there were no appearances of force having been used.

gives the entire property to the next of kin, with the exception of \$5,000 to the church. The Deputy Register ruled that he could not hear proof pending the determination of the issue already grauted in the matter.

Special Diapatch to The Tribuna.

Lansing, Dec. 20.—The State Sait-Inspector has just submitted his annual report for 1878 to the Governor. The amount of salt inspected during the year, is 1,855,834 barrels; increase over last year, 194,907 barrels, the largest amount ever made in this State in any one year.

### CASUALTIES.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKER, Wis., Dec. 20.—At 4 this afternoon a lad named Joseph Gross, aged II years, while coasting on Chestnut street, ran his sled under a freight train and was run over. The cars severed one leg entirely, and inflicted serious injury upon the other. His recovery is considered doubtful.

considered doubtful.

The Coroner's jury in the case of Peter Brausch, killed by a locomotive at North street crossing last evening, found that the accident was partially attributable to the fact that the engineer, J. F. Mills, did not give sufficient warning at the crossing by ringing the bell or blowing the whistle.

PERISRED IN THE FLAMES.
LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 20.—The Courier-Journal's Midway, Ky., special says a house in which two colored children had been left by their mother took fire in her absence, and both perisbed in the flames.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Dec. 20.—A young daughter of Fire-Marshal Chapin was burned, it is feared fatally, at her father's home this evening. She was putting a stick of wood in the stove, when her clothes caught fire. PERISHED IN THE FLAMES.

A FATAL KICK.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
BURLINGTON, Ia., Dec. 20.—On Saturday last lames McKee, aged 14, son of a farmer living region of the heart. His injuries were not believed to be serious at the time, as he did not complain of much pain. On Thursday young McKee went out sleighing with a party of friends and died on the road.

FATALLY BURNED.
FORT WAYNE, Ind., Dec. 20.—William Bohling and Frank Dewald, two men employed in Bass' foundry, were frightfully burned to-day by a ladle of molten iron falling upon them. Their bodies were blistered in a most frightful manner. Bohing will die. Dewald is not so badly hurt, and may recover.

KILLED BY A BULL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 20.—Col. W. H. Stiles, Jersey bull to-day. The buil came up behind quietly, tore the flesh from his leg, and tossed him five feet in the air. He died almost in

WESTERN PATENTS.

List of Patents Issued to Western Inventor Special Dispatch to The Tribuns. WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 20.-A. H. Evans & Co., Patent Solicitors, report the following

A. Armstrong Jerseyville, bee-hives.
J. F. Miller, Decatur, coin-tray covers.
L. D. Minnek, Rockford, mowing-machine.
Brand & King, Jacksonville, gas-light extin-

J. Goodrich, Henry, nut-wrenches, endless chain N. B. Heafer, Bloomington, brick and tile mahine.

J. F. Steward, Plano, grain-bindera.

P. B. Thaxton, Jerseyville, road-scrapers.

S. S. Weldon, Rockford, cream-raising appa

S. S. Weldon, Rockford, Greathers, Sp. Reach, Chicago, lasts.
F. A. Beach, Chicago, lasts.
W. S. Brewster, Chicago, attaching seals to cars.
C. E. Coe, Elinwood, corn-planters.
G. Csiender, Aurora, centre-bearings.
D. Eddy, Sidney, feather-removators.
E. Gray, Chicago, speaking-telephone.
J. Martin, Cairo, boot-jacks.
W. Thomas, Geneseo, tsoles.
E. Temple, Chicago, trunks, relasue.
WISCONSIN.
S. C. Matteeon, Campbellisport, harrows.
G. S. Cryne, Fond du Lac, end-gates.
J. H. Palmer, Lodi, windmill-motors.
MICHIGAN.

Michigan.

Ira S. Davis, Ypsilacti, spring-binges.
W. Forbes, Plainwell, windmills. William Dickinson, St. Cloud, motors.

A. H. Berghaus, Burlington, advertising-cars.
H. Knox, Oscoola, feed-cookers.
La F. Turner, Cedar Rapids, fence-posts.
A. F. French, Denison, harrows. G. Scholein, Dubuque, overalls.
A. A. Johnison, West Union, book-stitching

nachine.
C. Lamb, Clinton, hanging gang-saws.
O. D. Spalding, Mitchell, car axles. O. D. Spalding, Mitchell, car axles.
INDIANA.

Platt & Orwig, Windfall, lifting-locks.
James Urie. Sr., Evansville, plows.
J. Luscher, LaForte, lawn-mowers.
D. Wyser, Plymonth, spark-arresters.
NEBRASKA.
J. W. Robertson, Friend, fly-wheels.
J. H. Congdon, Omaha, car-wheels.

THE WEATHER.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 21-1 a. m.-indicaions-For the lake region, Tennessee and Ohio Valley, south and east winds, falling barometer, warmer, cloudy weather, with rain or snow. For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, variable followed by colder west and orth winds, talling followed by rising barome-

er, cloudy weather, and occasional snows.

LOCAL OVERTATIONS.

LOCAL OVERTATIONS.

LOCAL OF THE WIND. Vel. Ro. | Weather 6:53 a. m. 30. 444 16 83 Calm 0 ...Thres/g 11:18 a. m. 30. 30 24 87 8 5 5 Lt. snow 22:00 p. m. 89. 262 28 77 8 4 Cloudy, 3:53 p. m. 30. 275 31 79 8 2 Cloudy, 5:00 p. m. 80. 027 29 89 8 2 1. 4. snow 10:18 p. m. 30. 04.) 29 89 8 3 0.5 Lt. snow

Maximum, 31; minimum, 10. GENERAL OBSERVATIONS. CHICAGO, Dec. 20-10:18 p.m Stations. | Bar. Thr. | Wind. | Rain Wouther 

ILLINOIS SCHOOL FIGURES.

Springfield, Ill., Dec. 20.—The forthcomit biennial report of S. M. Etter, State Superin-tendent of Public Instruction, will contain a review of the school legislation of Illinois since 1818, his recommendations as to the necessity of minor changes in the School laws, the reports of the various State educational institutions and of the County Superintendents, and a valu-able compilation of statistics in relation to the public schools of the State. The figures of the public schools of the State. The figures of the most general interest are herewith given. The census of minors shows the total number of persons in the State under 21 to be 1,496,334; increase over 1877, 14,963; total number between 6 and 21 years of age, 892,509; total number of pupils enrolled in the public schools of the State, 706,733; increase over 1877, 12,244; whole number of teachers, 29,392; number of graded schools, 810; high schools, 123; whole number of ungraded schools, 11,514; private schools, 583; whole number of pupils attending public and private schools, as reported, 748,139. The final statement shows that the total amount expended for school purposes during the year ending Sept. 30, 1878, was 87,526,109,25, of which \$4,770.636.80 went to teachers. In 1878 the cost per pupil for tuttion and incidentals, estimated on the school census, averaged \$5.92; estimated on the school cansus, averaged \$5.92; estimated on the reported enrollment, it averaged \$7.49.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS. New York, Dec. 20.-Arrived, Australia,

from Loudon.

San Francisco, Dec. 20.—Sailed, steamer Colima, for Panama.

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INTERIOR VIEW OF

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THAT BLESSED BABY! Matine's Christmas Day and Saturday.

Prices only 50 and 25 cents. Reserved Sests now of

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THE GREAT ORIGINAL BUFFALO BILL
AND HIS DOUBLE COMBINATION. MAY CODY; or, LOST AND WON Matiness Wednesday and Saturday at 2.
Monday—Mr. & Mrs. J. C. Williamson (Miss Maggle
Monore.)

HAMLIN'S THEATRE, COME EARLY FOR SEATS.

MME. RENTZ'S FEMALE MINSTRELS and
MABEL STANLEY'S BURLESQUE CO., THE 40 THIEVES!

FARWELL HALL. Something novel in the musical world. The Weis National Elsteddfod meets Christmas Day, when public competition for cash prizes for the best rendeing of vocal and instrumental music will be given at octock a m and 2 o'clock p. m. A grand concert wibe given in the evening at 7,0 clock by the best music taient in the West.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH. Two free lectures by Prof. O. S. FOWLER, Monday and Thursday evenings, Dec. 23 and 28, on "Phremology" applied to Life, Hessish, Self-Culture, and Business Adaptation. Consultations as to your best business adaptations, etc., at the Palmer House, daily, from s a. m. to 10 p. m., all through December.

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WILLCOX & GIBBS S. M. CO., 200 Wabash-av., CHICAGO. DISSOLUTION NOTICES, By mutual agreement the firm of George and Albert Rectilg have this day dissolved partnership, and Albert Rettilg will continue the business under his own name and responsibility of manufacturing the so-called 'Seif-Counting Coth Wrappers,' at Nos. 16 and 18 Pittin-av. he, by assignment of letters patent, being the United States.

Chicago, Dec. 16, 1878.

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DIAMONDS. I will sell \$50,000 worth Diamonds. Watches, and hains at 25 per eent less than actual cash advences ade by me. Musi close by Jan. 1. H. LUWY, 68 Madison-st.

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LADIEs.

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Your mechanics, enjoyment, and success in life depend nom sound health to or every organ and function), and a with catarit, rheumatism, dyspepsia, he belowes affect with catarit, rheumatism, dyspepsia, he belowes affect vous exhaustion, scrotiuous, or other samoying disease, disability, or symptom, but apply to a reliable physician who understands human nature, diseases, and their remedies, and whom you can always trust. N. J. Aikiin, M. D., 134 Clark-st., northwest corner of Madison, Chicago. Office hours, 8 a. m. to 9 p. m. Consultation free. Dr. Aikin gives exclusive attention to important diseases and special cases in which "regular" or 'pathy M. D. a. who claim faisely to cure everything, have mo success. Patients who fall of relief disewhere apply to Dr. Aikin, Artificial syes, etc.

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FINANCIAL. \$25. \$50. \$100. \$200. \$500. Alex. Frochingham & Co. have been for many years stock brokers and bankers in New York, at 12 Wall-st. They have the reputation of gaining for their customers large returns from lavestments ranging from \$50 to \$300, and have the envisible reputation of always maxing quick returns. Send for their Financial Report, free.—New York Tribune.

EDUCATIONAL. Wheaton Female Seminary, Norton, Mass. During the past season the facilities for teaching for preserving the nealth of the pupils at this line nodished san: fauton have been greatly increased by addition of a new library, a symnasium, a column incoratory, a studio, and large, well-ventificati red iton rooms. The winier term begins Jan. 7, 1672.

ELLEK M. HARKELL, Princips

GRAY'S REMEDIES. GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE.



Gen. Y. W. Ripley, Vermont, is

Col. G. W. Bradley, U. S. A., is reg Gen. Gibbon, U. S. A., is one of the gr

Prof. J. D. Cremin, of Philadelphia, is a

The Hon. Charles Ridgley, Springfield, The Hon. J. S. McDonald, Fond du Lac

Wis., is stopping at the Sherman. S. W. Russell, United States Marshal, Texas, is registered at the Palmer.

The Hon. J. Q. Adams, Negaunee, Mich., one of the guests of the Sherman. The recount of the votes in the Third Sen-

iral District will begin Thursday. The Hon. Jacob Krohn, Mayor of Freeort. Ill., is a guest of the Tremont.

W. H. Elliott, of the New Castle, Ind., Courier, is among the guests of the Tremont. Dr. C. S. Eidridge, who has just returned rom a deer-hunt in Wisconsin, is at the Tremont. William Bond, General-Manager of the issouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, is at the

The cabinetmakers held a poorly-attended neeting at No. 7 Clark street last evening, and ransacted no business of consequence. Mr. William Vocke, who is Sheriff Hoff-nam's attorney in the Shrievalty matter, says that c very much doubts the jurisdiction of the County ourt over Kern's petition for a recount.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by lansse, optician, No. 88 Madison street (Trunse Building), was at 8 a. m., 0 degrees; 10 a. u., 12; 12 m., 17; 3 p. m., 22; 8 p. m., 21. arometer at 8 a. m., 20,93; 8 p. m., 29,55. The Seamen's Convention occupied yester-ay in discussing a revision of the constitution oversing the Union of lake sailors, and will con-nue the same business to day, when itsis expect-it they will conclude their labors and adjourn.

At a recent meeting of the members of the old St. Patrick's Society at the Tremont House, it was decided to reorganize, and a committee was appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws, to be admitted at a meeting to be held at the same place

The Hon. James A. Wilson, of Fairfield, h. is a guest at the Grand Pacific Hotel. He has seen on a visit to Washington, and is en route to shome. He reports political matters unusually tiet in his State, where the Legislature does not set this winter.

Joel Henry Wells was at Justice Haines' ourt yesterday. He wanted his wife held over in onds to keep the peace, and while he was out with a officer looking for Mrs. Wells, she and her law-er came into Court and furnished \$400 bonds. he case will be heard at 9 o'clock this morning.

The West Park Commissioners met at ir office, corner of Halsted and West Washingstreets, yesterday afternoon. Owing to the that several of the members were obliged to re early, the Board, witnout transacting any mess, adjourned to Monday evening at 7:30

A boy named Eddie Colbeck accidentally rot his left foot caught in a printing-press at No. 2 LaSafie street Thursday afternoon, and releved such severe injuries as to render amputation eccessary. The operation was performed by Drs. 5. C. Stillians and O. B. Howe, and they believe a patient will recover.

The following officers of National Lodge, No. 596, A. F. & A. M., were installed Tuesday evening by R. W. Bro. D. J. Avery, D. D. G. M.; J. W. Ostrander, W. M.; W. H. Ward, S. W.; J. D. Adney, J. W.; A. C. Wood, Secretary; James L. Regan, S. D.; H. Richards, J. D.; Henry Wilson and J. B. Saunders, Stewards.

The County Physicians, Drs. Geiger and Harroun, yesterday held a post-mortem examination upon a young married woman, Mrs. Lucy A. Hook, who died suddenly while engaged in lighting a fire. It was found that death was the result of a rupture of the coronal artery, which was su-

A gentlemen who has just returned from the Standing-Rock Indian Agency states that about 4,000 dependent and unarmed Indians are living there without adequate supplies. The Agency is short of flow. The Government has been notified or this fact, but so much red tape has to be performed in forwarding fresh applies that it is

Last evening the Chicago Catholic Colony held a special meeting for the purpose of electing is board of Directors. The following were chosen: Mesers. M. Mellady, P. Cudmore, J. W. Walsh, F. A. Conley, J. W. Crozier, N. S. Schmitz, J. J. D'Reilly, M. C. Brady, and M. O'Dowd. The colony numbers 12d members of all nationalities. The apital stock has been fully subscribed. Ten shares will take up forty acres. The corporation is organized more for matual benefit than pecuniary profit.

At a regular communication of Keystone Lodge. No. 639. A. F. & A. M., held in their hall. Nos. 62 and 64 North Clark street, Wednesday evening, the following officers, elected and appointed, were installed by the District Grand Master, R. W. Bro. John O'Neil: Charles King, W. M.; M. La Bounty, S. W.; E. McCarthy, J. W.; J. H. Dixon, Treasurer; Theo Harz, Secretary; John Berg, S. D.; H. Kiessling, J. D.; J. K. Miler, S. S.; W. Shordiche, J. S.; H. Thomas, Tyler.

ler.

The General Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association wishes to thank the numerous friends who have sent contributions to the yellow-fever sufferers through this Association, and to assure them that their giffs have been farely superceited. The following is a statement of the receipts and disbursements of that funu: Total amount receipt if from all sources, \$7,022. 14; sent to New Orleans, \$6, 489. 04; Holly Springs, \$45; Batou Rouge, \$50; Memphis, \$83. 85; Renderson, Ky., \$50; refugees, \$57; expenses, \$147.25.

Total assbursements, \$7,022.14.

Among the pictures received for next week's exhibition at the Academy of Design are examples of the finest character of James Hart, William Beard, Sanford Gifford, Bellows, de Hass, Michitee, Van Elien, Kensett, Bricher, Guy, J. G. Brown, Minor, Miller, W. Thompson, and most of the leading New York artists. James liart's chief picture is a very large upright landscape with cattile, as fine a picture as he has ever exhibited here. S. R. Gifford sends an entirely characteristic large picture of "Sense: on the Houson," with the beautiful radiant color of which he is so fond. Bristol's mounts in landscape will probably surprise those of our people who are not aware of the pace at which he has been advancing for the iast two years.

There will be a mattinee this afternoon at 2 o'clock at the track of the Chicago Jockey and

There will be a matinee this afternoon at 2 o'clock at the track of the Chicago Jockey and Trotting Club, in which the following horses have been entered; John Ford's "Roofer, Jr.," and Blue Ball"; Dan Coestello's bay geiding: H. V. Bemis' "Gray Eagle," "Frank" and mate, and "Bonesetter"; Mr. Kendail's "Builder" and "Little Hannah"; J. Waixal's "Sorrel K." and mate; Harry Lawrence's "George Goulet"; Charles Avery's "Josie Mansfeld"; M. Morgan's "Fredmont"; M. T. Martin's "Black Prince"; H. Milligan's "Rattler"; and many other well-known and rapid fiers, among which are "Chicago Maid," "Deronda," "Shepherd Boy," etc. Persons desiring to attend the tr. will and at the corner of Madison and Dearborn streets, as early as 1 o'clock, large sleight that will carry them to the

Gen. John A. Logan continues actively at work laying pipe for the Senate. It was ascertained yesterday that some of his friends had osen making extraordinary efforts to secure pledgos from the four Socialistic members of the Legisiature to support Gen. Logan, and that they failed utterly to commit any of them. Senator Artley and Representatives Meilbeck, Ehrardt, and Meier were all suproached, according to a reliable informati, but they firmly declined to make they promises. It is probable that them the vote for United States Senator taken in the General Assembly that the Socialistic members will first cast their ballots for Mevaliffe, their own candidate, and when a favorable poportunity offers to wield a halance of power and ovote for a good man alley will do so. But they ell set support Gen. Logan, so far as heard from.

The semi-monthly meeting of the Saloon-

tots for a good man it. Will or so. Surface to support Gen. Logan, so far as heard from. The semi-monthly meeting of the Salcon-epers' Association was held yesterday afternoon Meisner's Hall, on Twenty-second street, the transaction of routine basiness. Chairman submitted a communication from a Secretary of the Union-League Club of Mor., Ill., setting feeth that the objects of the Club cre identical with those of the Association, and pressing the wish that a committee be appointed meet a committee of the Union Club to agree you some plan of action and the appointment of delegation to vait Springfield and endeavor to hange the laws now in force regulating the sale of iquor to misors. The Committees appointed in the several wards to receive subscriptions to a fined to be used in procuring a modification of the State Inc. The report was adopted, the money paid over to the Treasurer, and the Association resolved dussif into executive session.

Service Control

y which gave the banquet in his hon-Among those who were present were itel F. Shorey, Dr. J. Ward Ellis, Henry C. chell, Dr. J. S. Bloomingstone, Prof. Silver-th, Frederick Engle, Col. T. P. Rundlet, Lewis tman, W. H. Jones, New York; F. J. Griffin, us Cohen, Adoiph Loeb, B. M. Schaffner, annel Hartman, Simon Hartman, George Bra-anel Hartman, Simon Hartman, George Bra-M. Weirchenk, M. A. Weinberg, Henry C. hell, Mr. Solomon, Mr. West, W. H. Jones, Rogers, Noble B. Judah, Wasser Vorell, Mr.

Dr. Rogers, Noble B. Judah, Wasser Vogel, Mr. Salomonson.

The installation ceremonies of the Wiley M. Ersa Chapter, No. 128, Royal Arch Masons, took piace last night at the Lodge hall, No. 220 South Halsted street, and were conducted by Most Excellent Companion J. T. Matthews as Grand High Priest, assisted by Companion H. T. Jabobs as Grand Marshal. The programme included an opening prayer by the Rev. J. M. Worrall; mutic by the Oriental Quartette. Then followed the installation exercises over the High Priest, Mr. J. Hodges; the King, Mr. T. F. Spooner; Scribe, Mr. D. Goodman; Captain of Host, J. E. Randall; Principal Sojourner, C. F. Dibble; Royal Arch Captain, A. B. Height; Master of 3d Veil; F. Knight; Master of 1st Veil, J. Maclaughlin; Secretary, E. F. Newell; Treasurer, M. Campbell; Tyler, O. Jenka, The proclamation was then made, and followed by music. The Rev. J. A. Worrall delivered a short and appropriate address, and Mr. Samuel Kayzer read two selections. With more music and the singing of 'Auld Lang Syne' by all present, the exercises' were closed.

THE SOCIAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION met yesterday morning at the Tremont Hon Mrs. E. B. Harbert presiding. About twenty me bers were present.

The Chair read a report covering the currevents of the past month, and called attention

The Chair read a report covering the current events of the past month, and called attention to recent achievements of women in the world of knowledge. She referred particularly to an endowment of \$50,000 by the oldest theological seminary in the United Stares to establish a woman professorship on the relations of Christianity to Science. This the speaker regarded as a cheerful promise of the sare, though slow, dawning of a day when woman's influence should bless caurch, literature, politics, and science. Reference was also made to the appointmentment of Miss Clara Barton to take charge of the forming of a national organization for the amelioration of the condition of wounded soldiers and sailors. Woman's advance in the school of medicine was made the subject of a flattering tribute.

Mrs. Putham read a paper about "Kindergartens." She illustrated her remarks with objectlessons, by which the mind of 'ne child was made to clearly understand abstruse facts, and warmly advocated the system for the training of young minds. Her paper elicited a general and favorable discussion.

Dr. Baker read a report prepared by the Sanitary

minds. Her paper electred a general and involved discussion.

Dr. Baker read a report prepared by the Sanitary Science Committee. She advocated the teaching of hygiene and physiology to all small children, and its systematic introduction into the public schoots. She dwelt extensively upon hereditary diseases, and said that 25 per cent of the human race was suffering from the effects of hereditary syphilis near or remote. The spread of knowledge was the only preventive of the contraction and handing down of disease. She surgested and advocated the publication and general distr button of a series of tracts to be prepared by eminent authorities. general distr bution of a series of tracts to be prepared by eminent authorities.

Dr. Baker's report gave rise to a running discussion covering the training, care, and education of children; the management of and course of teaching in schools; and the discipline of prisons for women. Nearly all present contributed their views, and Miss Marv F. Eastman, of Lowell, Misss., added a very interesting dissertation concerning what she had seen in prisons, schools, and workhouses in her travels and inquiries throughout the country.

THE FOUNDLINGS' HOME.

The extra number of Faith's Record for December says that the Foundlings' Home, although reduced to pretty severe straits daring the early part of November, came out finely toward the close. Says the Record;

We were not able to give in the first edition all the

Yesterday morning, between 4 and 5 o'clock, the gas-retort at the Insane-Asylum exploded, wrecking the 10x10 brick building in which it was located, and tearing the brass holder into pieces, fortunately without doing any damage to line or limb. Mr. Rysn. the engineer, left the building, which is situated about twenty-dive feet from the main structure, about 11 o'clock at night, everything being then in perfect working order. Between 4 and 5 o'clock: he was sarakened by his wife, who told him that the gas, which was left burning in the room, was flickering. He was dressing himself to go out and see what was the matter when the explosion occurred. He then hurried out immediately without stooping. Going into the building, which was then in flames, he turned off the vaives connecting the retort with the three tanks, one holding twenty barrels and the two others ten each. After having done this essential thing, and thus preventing the possibility of considerable maschief, he got ont the bose, and very siderable maschief, he got ont the bose, and very EXPLOSION. the valves connecting the retors with the three tanks, one holding twenty barrels and the two others ten each. After having done this essential thing, and thus preventing the possibility of considerable maschief, he got out the hose, and very soon extanguished the fire. His only way of accounting for the accident is that there was a leak in the holder, which is similar on a small scale to those used in large gas-works, and that the leaking gas reached the fire, which is constantly burning under the retort. The concern was put in three years ago, and has been in constant, though in not very satisfactory, use ever since. It has had to be fixed up on various occusions, and has never given complete satisfaction, though the cost of it, which was about \$4,000, ought to have secured a good machine. Had the accident occurred in the day-time, it is more than likely that somebody would have been killed; but as it was the loss is limited simply to dollars and cents, the damage amounting, probably, to not over \$1,000. The Warden was in town yesterday and bought a large number of lamps, by means of which the institution was lighted last night. It is more than likely that some other means of illuminating the institution than that which has been used for the last three years will now be resorted to.

MEMORIAL TO THE LATE GEORGE B. ARMST-CONG.

To-day at 3 o'clock the Executive Committee of the George B. Armstrong Memori' Association will meet at Capt. White's office at the Post-Office. Since their last meeting the twenty gentlemen have drawn up a circular-letter recalling Col. Armstrong's services as originator and organizer of 'the greatest postal reform of the age," and statung succincity the Association will meet at Capt. White's office and organizer of 'the greatest postal reform of the age," and statung succincity in the Association will meet at Capt. White's office and organizer of 'the greatest postal reform of the age," and statung succincity in the Association's making a canvass in the city, and also as to sending th

## THE CITY-HALL.

About \$1,700 in scrip was paid out yestertay. It is worth 96 cents. Treasurer Larabee paid out about \$10,000

Two cases of scarlatina and one of diphtheria were reported yesterday.

The Water Department paid into the City Treasury yesterday \$3,655 and the Comptroiler \$1,121.

The members of Engine Company No. 23 wish to express their thanks to the Chicago Malle-able Iron Works for cashing their November scrip at par.

The persons for whom the position of School Inspector, vice Dennis, resigned, had been asked up to last evening were six in number, as follows: Peter Kioloassa, Dr. J. P. Ross, C. H. Case, Martin Howard, an attorney, and L. O. Wilson.

Wilson.

The Police Committee met yesterday to hear the petitioners upon the subject of selling liquor to minors, who had prayed that twenty special policemen might be detailed to see that the law was enforced, but no petitioners put in an appearance. The Committee approved the bond of William Smith, Poundkeeper, and paced the quarterly report of the Chief of Police on file.

THE COUNTY BUILDING.

Nothing was heard in the County Court yesterday of the threafened contested election cases. The persons most interested seem to be lesst in a hurry in the matter. The County Court will be occupied Monday in hearing motions for new trials. Tuesday a general call of all cases commenced since July 1 will be made, and in the afternoon Court will adjourn until Jan. 2.

A complimentary banquet was tendered and evening, at the Paimer Rouse, to the Hoa. C. d. McIntyre, of Colorado, by the Directors of the Sig Giant Muinz Company of this city. Mr. McIntyre has been connected with the mining interacts of Colorado for a number of the Sante of that State for twe been a member of the Sente of that State for twe company on a hearing before Judge Gary. In discharging them, the Court held that under the month of the Court held that under the court held that t

Commissioners Lenzen, Fitzgerald, and the Committee Clerk had a little sleighing party all to themselves Thursday night, and this is the reason the Chairman of the Committee on Education did not yesterday attend the closing exercises at the Normal School.

Sheriff Hoffmann said yesterday, speaking

issue in the dispute is slightly in excess of \$0,000. In the County Court yesterday afternoon, Ferdinand and Emil Jaeger, doing business at No. 73 Wabash avenue, made a voluntary assignment. The liabilities were not given, but the assets were put down at \$71,000. They consist of a stock of crockery and glassware and store fixtures, valued at \$40,000; outstanding accounts, \$29,000; two promissory notes from Frederick Stitzel, \$2,000. Three bills receivable, executed by Charles Henrotin, A: C. Badger, and Brown Bros., amounting to \$8,495. 34, are put in as of no value, as are also fifty shares of the German National Bank and one share of the Chicago Turngemeinde. The Court appointed Anton Junker as Assignee, under bond for \$142,000.

The building never was in a more filthy condition, coming of the ract that the janitors are esponsible to no one, and nave for a year past one little else than draw their pay. The statutes aske the Sheriff the custodian of the building, make the Sheriff the custodian of the building, and to a certain extent he is responsible for its condition, but cannot be held so while divested of all authority over the janitors. Commissioner Ayars, taking this view of the case, promises to introduce a resolution in the Board Monday giving the Sheriff the authority in the matter which belongs to him, and the authority to discharge janitors whenever they fail in their duties. The resolution ought to pass, and, if it does, the building will be kept clean.

Charles Hermann, a man of about 25 years of age, was brought to the marriage-license win-dow of the County Clerk's office yesterday by a policeman, and fast behind followed by Miss Dora Muller, aged 1d years, and her mother. The proboilceman, and has oscillated blowed by Alss Jora-Muller, aged 16 vears, and her mother. The procession attracted considerable attention from the clerks, and it soon became apparent that Hermann had gotten himself in a position where he had to marry the lady or do worse. He hesitated a moment, and the sight was anything else than cheering. The lady, however, meant business, and codid the prospective mother-in-law, and with their backs turned upon their victim they spoke deep, loud, and bravely. He finally consented, the license was issued, and the procession moved upon the nearest Justice of the Peace, who, it is supposed, tied the matrimonial knot, and wished the twain a long and happy life. Marriages have occurred before under similar circumstances, and men have gotten out of limbo in about the same way divers times, but the peculiarity of this case was the reluctance on the one hand and the deter-

### GOVERNMENT BUILDING.

Another \$50,000 consignment of standard silver dollars was received at the Sub-Treasury esterday from the Mint at Carson City. The 4-per-cent subscriptions at the Sub-Trensury yesterday amounted to but \$200. The Sub-Treasury disbursements yester-

\$1,000 in silver. Yesterday was a good day for exporting alcohol, the total outgo being 400 barrels, of which the Chicago Alcohol Works contributed 100 and the Garden City Distilling Company 300.

The Internal Revenue receipts vesterday at Collector Harvey's office footed up \$25, 198, of which amount \$21,156 was for tax paid spirits, \$3,531 for tobacco and cigars, \$444 for beer, and \$40 for exports.

Commissioner Hoyne heard another case

Commissioner Hoyne heard another case involving a charge of illegal fees in a pension matter yesterday, the defendant being no less a person than B. C. Couch, Esq., who is a J. P. at Tiskiiwa, Ill. The afficavit of Special Agent Isaac B. Dunn. of the Pension Office, the allegations in which were fully made out by the evidence, showed that the J. P. and prosecuted a claim for a pension on behalf of a hars. Sarah Ammons, whose husbandwas a soldier in the War of 1812, and that for has services in so doing he had received a fee of \$75, whereas the law provides that a fee for such services shall not exceed \$25. On account of the absence of the defendant's witnesses, the case was continued until to-day, the J. P. furnishing ball in the sum of \$1,000.

It is now understood that the trials of the

in the sum of \$1,000.

It is now understood that the trials of the Custom-House cases will take place Jan. 25. At least, that was the date assigned by Judge Lawrence yesterday in a conference with Chariey Reed, one of the attorneys in the case. Both Judge Lawrence and Mr. Campbell are now engaced in the preparation of briefs in a certain case in the Supreme Court, and until this particular labor is finished they will have no opportunity, as they have not had up to date, to look into the Custom-House business and post themselves on the intricacies involved in, and necessary to a full understanding of, these important cases. As it will take them at least three or four weeks to study up, it is just possible that they will find the date will take them at least three or four weeks to study up, it is just possible that they will find the date assigned somewnat too early. As to the exact duties to be performed by the District-Attorney, the Assistant District-Attorney, and the special counsel in the presentation of these cases, no one appears as yet to be informed—that is, no one who will speak on the studiest. The advent of Jadge Bangs, which is expected to occur this morning, may be the means of shedding some light on this subject, as well as others. It is now settled that Charley Reed, besides defending Burling and Hill, is to assist Mr. Hoyne in caring for the interests of Mueller and Mills. It was generally supposed that the winning and witty Storrs would be engaged to see that Muelleg obtained a happy issue out of all his afflictions, but Mr. Reed has apparently "scooped" Mueller's former attorney and succeeded in drawing what is supposed to be a very fair sort of a prize.

Gen. McDowell, Superintendent of the

Gen. McDowell, Superintendent of the new Government Building, received a letter yesterday from Acting Supervising-Architect of the Treasury Pepartment John Fraser, inclosing a copy of a letter from Secretary Sherman addressed to Maj. Orlando Poe, United States Engineer Corpe, J. A. Camp, Special Agent of the Treasury Department, and the General himself, appointing them a commission, without compensation, to select a site for the proposed Government outliding at Kansas City. The letter of Secretary Sherman states that their duties will consist in making an examination of such lots as have been or may hereafter be offered for sale for this purpose, and in reporting to the Department the property which they can jointly recommend as the proper location for the building. The letter directs the Commission to meet at Kansas City Jan. 5, 1879, and goes on to state that this matter of selection has been the subject of much controversy, neither the member of Congress from Kansas City nor the Senator from Missouri being willing to give any expression of opinion in favor of any one of the site yet offered, in view of all which, as well as the diversity of opinion among the citizens of Kansas City, the letter states, it is especially desirable that the Commission agree in their recommendation, if possible. The dimensions of the lot selected are not to be less than 100 by 150 feet. While there is no compensation attaching to the performance of this duty, actual expenses while engaged therein will be allowed. The appointment, coming as it does in the shape of an order, will of course, be accepted, and the gentlemen will meet in Kansas City, as directed, on the 15th prox. The selection of Gen. McDowell as a member of the Commission is a well-deserved honor to that gentleman, and an evidence of the considence reposed in him at headquarters. Gen. McDowell, Superintendent of the

## CRIMINAL.

Henry and Christian Fiebritz were before Justice Morrison yesterday, charged with larceny hs bailee of \$150 from Carolina Klopp. The case

Edward Sanders and John Lewis, two theves just out of the Penitentiary, who were brought in for vagrancy by Detectives Londergan and Ryan, were yesterday identified by Thomas Nelson, painter, as the persons who held him up one night last week in front of his shop on Adams street, and robbed him of a gold watch and chain valued at \$150.

At 3:30 yesterday morning a young German printer named John W. Zwickey was assaulted by a couple of highwaymen at the corner of Desplaines and Monroe steets. Later Officer Ward arrested, in a restaurant at No. 32 West Madison street. a young thief named John Ryan, who was fully identifed by Zwickey as one of the highwaymen, and in whose possession was found the printer's stolen rule and \$1.15 cash which Zwickey was able to identify.

was able to identify,

At 11:45 yesterday morning Henry Meyers, a farmer from East Northfield, met a man at the corner of Green and Lake streets, who introduced himself as Mr. Lincoln from the same suburb. He said he had just bought a sewing-machine, and wished Meyers to cart it home for him. But he had Silo to pay on it, and had only a gold-piece, which the unsuspecting Granger readily cashed for him. He found out his mistake at the Farmers' Home, No. 112 West Lake street. It is plainly evident that some conductors of swindling by spiel-marks are frequently made from the neighborhood.

## CHICAGO FINANCES.

CHICAGO FINANCES.

A GRATIFING SHOWING.

The semi-annual interest on the city's bonded debt for the first half of the year 1879, which is payable in advance and que in January, will be paid within a day or two, the Comptroller having in his possession the needful funds, which have been furnished by the Merchants' Savinys' Loan & Trust Company—not as a loan, but the Company simply taking the coupons and trusting to the collection of takes for the year 1878 to make itself good, thus getting around the law as expounded by the Supreme Court, which decreed that the city

could borrow no money for any purpose in antici-pation of taxes subsequently to be collected. The total amount of interest due is about \$463,000, but of this sum the Loan & Trust Com-

\$463,000, but of this sum the Loan & Trust Company supply but about \$308,000, which represents the interest upon sewerage, school, river, and harbor improvement sinking fund, school, municipal, and all city honds except water. The latter department takes care of itself, and pays its own interest. This will amount to about \$155,000 or \$160,000, and of course the money is on hand in the Treasury to pay it with. The parties advancing the money are to receive 7½ per cent as a recompense for toric risk.

Thus the January interest is all taken care of, but the investigation of this matter led the reporters into a discovery of still greater importance,—that

but the investigation of this matter led the reporters into a discovery of still greater importance,—that

THE BONDED INDEBTEDNESS OF CHICAGO is this year to be actually decreased by about \$250,000 in round numbers, a feat which the city has not been able to perform since the great fire of 71, and which fact cannot here but benefit us millions of dollars in the way of inspiring confidence abroad and helping Chicago credit among capitalists.

This state of affairs has been brought about by the exercise of the most rigid economy and firmness on the part of the Mayor, aided by a fair and economical Council. In brief, with a smeller appropriation than in any preceding year since the fire, the administration has saved over 33% per cent of most of the appringination for current expenses are concerned, more than one-third remains unexpended, though some of it is represented by uncollected taxes. Bonds to the extent of from \$250,000 to \$273,000 have been retired, \$250,000 of which were shown to have been canceled on Thursday night by actual payment, and which cannot be reassued. Of these the greater portion were water bonds, with perhaps \$25,000 of other city bonds, such as sewerage, municipal, river improvement, etc. Besides this showing, there are to be about \$25,000 worth of the miscellancous bonds to be redeemed yet before this administration closes its labors. The water bonds were bought in by the Comptroller at from 1 to 9½ per cent premium, but as soon as the holders of the paper—who are scattered over Rurope and America—neard of the purchases they immediately begam to tighten their hold upon it, and in some cases absolutely refused to sell at any price. One man sent word that he and some of the bonds to sell at \$1,40, but, by working quietly Comptroller Farwell managed to get in about all he wanted at present at the rates first mentioned. There is still money enough left, however, to purchase from \$15,000 to \$20,000 more.

Last year (1877) witnessed the cancellation of the first water bonds were retired, which

of

WATER RENTS,
the Mayor has been forced to use a great deal of
decision, and no rebaties have been granted. Everybody who has had the privilege of wafer has
had to pay for it, and the collections have been
very close. Aside from this cause of increase, the decision, and no rebates have occurrented and to pay for it, and the collections have been revy close. A side from this cause of increase, the expenses have been greatly reduced in the running of the department. In former years the savings of the Water Bepartment were all used up in one way or another, and all extensions have been made by direct taxation. Within the last two years nearly \$200,000 worth of pipe has been said, and there has been no direct taxation since 1876. Also, the new West Side Fumping-Works were built and put in operation early in 1876, which naturally required an aiditional force of men; yet, with the double arrangement, there are at least twenty-six men less employed by the Water Department than there were before the new works were completed or started. Prominent among the employes who were discharged were the water inspectors and water poifee, who were thought to be more ornamental than useful. There are also less collectors employed, and these have collected more money. After paying all contingent expenses, and the interest on the Water-Department's share of the bonded indebtedness, there is still left in the Treasury over \$300,000, which leaves a clean saving of over \$200,000 in this branch of the public service by Mayor Hesth during the past year, and a large saving in all the departments of the Government from the appropriation made, which was, as before stated, the similest that has been made since 1871. In other words, the city has been from cheaply, and everybody has been thoroughly satisfied, except a few chronic sorcheads and growlers. The streets have been better than ever before, and all the work done of the city has been from cheaply, and everybody has been thoroughly satisfied, except a few chronic sorcheads and growlers. The streets have been kept clean, the pawenents have been better than ever before, and all the work done of the city has been well done. There will be left in the Treasury over \$100,000,00, sfter retiring all the water bonds that it is intended to retiring

CORRESPONDENCE.

VENTILATING THE SEWERS. To the Editor of The Tribune. an absence of years, I am surprised at her marvelous rebuilding since her partial destruction in 1871; at her wider growth, as if misfortune had incited to larger eterprises than those it humbled, and added energy to the spirits it could not break. But her system of sewerage is defective, in that it does not give proper ventilation to the street sewers. Because of this zymotic diseases have prevailed, and mothers have lost their darlings. The thousands of "manholes" in this city are covered tightly, as if to close all street vents, and confine the gas to the sewer alone. But it has not been thus confined. Compelled by this comprescovered tightly, as if to close all street vents, and confine the gas to the sewer alone. But it has not been thus confined. Compelled by this compression, it has sought and found outlets within our homes, especially during those seasons of the year when the windows of our sleeping apartments are necessarily closed. Window-strips have kept out the cola, but sewer gas has entered in and siain. If this people will pursue the scholarly report of Health Commissioner De Wolf, they will know unto what source the zymotic death-rate in their families may be rightly attributed, and thereafter realize that God did not take their children away. Doubtless they will ask that the sewers of the city be wentiated by grating the bannholes, knowing that the atmosphere, with its frost and sunshine, will quickly deodorize and render harmless their gases which, now pent up, are so full of death. London ventilates her sewers by gratings. In the open air sewer-gas does not destroy life. Let the children be spaced from the ravages of scariet fever, diptheria, and small-pox during the coming winter by a speedy ventilation of the sewers through proper gratings. X. Y.

A CURE FOR HYDROPHOBIA. To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, Dec. 19.—I see by to-day's paper that a man died yesterday in this city of hydrophobia. and my conscience smites me. In Chester County, Pennsylvania, in the early part of this century, lived a German who was sent for in hundreds of cases of bites by rabid animals, and always prevented hydrophobia, and once cured a man after the spasms had begun. This remedy was discovered, and com-municated to me by a lady well acquainted with municated to me by a lady well acquainted with his bistory. I have published it again and again in Pittsburg and New York papers, but never in this city. The treatment is this:

Take three oances of the root of elecampane, stew it in a pint of new milk, and give it, milk and all, to the patient in the morning white the stomach is empty; have him fast six hours after taking it; repeat the dose three times in three successive mornings, and the cure is complete. Several persons have written to say it had been tried, on my recommendation, and with success. One man who had two children. I think, twenty hogs and cows, and bitten by a dog furiously rabid, had administered it to all, and six months after wrote to say that none of them had isad any symptom of hydrophobia. Elecampane is generally known as a powerful medicinal plant, and, as it has been successful, and doctors are powerless before this disease, I hope it will be promptly tried in the cases of the men you report as bitten, and if it fails I should like to know it.

I do not know where the elecampane root can be recovered but problety of the structure where the elecampane is a procured the processed but problety at water structure where the elecampane reports has the processed but problety at water structure where the elecampane root can be recovered but problety at water structure where the elecampane root can be recovered but problety at water store where the elecampane reports and the processed but problety at water store where the elecampane root can be recovered but problety at water store where the elecampane root can be recovered but problety at water store where the elecampane root can be recovered but problety at water store where the elecampane root can be recovered but problety at water store where the elecampane root can be recovered but problety at water store where the elecampane root can be recovered to the recovered the store and the recovered t

men you report as bitten, and if it is is a succeed like to know it.

I do not know where the elecampane root can be procured, but probably at any drug store where they keep Shaker herbs. The milk should be pure, with its proper allowance of cream. To be certain on this head, the Chester County man used, himself, to draw it from the cow. Editors are earnestly requested to copy the recipe, and keep it before the public until thoroughly tested.

JANE GREY SWISSHELM.

SUBURBAN.

THE NORMAL SCHOOL.

The annual fall examination of the classes of the Cook County Normal School occurred yesterday afternoon. Upon the invitation of the Principal, Prof. Wentworth, a number of the members of the County Board of Commissioners and County of the County Board of Commissioners and County Board of Education were present, besides other prominent gentlemen from the city and Engle-wood. Classes on the following subjects were ex-amined by Prof. D. S. Wentworth: Mental philos-ophy, electricity and magnetism, and bookkeep-ing. Mr. W. C. Shuman examined classes in ing. Mr. W. C. Shuman examined classes in arithmetic, algebra, and Latin; Mr. W. M. Jones. German, algebra, and United States history; Miss L. J. Ryder, reading, physiology, zoology, and chemistry; Miss E. J. Rice, Latin, primary methods, and history; Miss S. Byrne, arithmetic, geography, and astronomy. The examinations were very satisfactory, and the Commissioners and members of the Board of Education present were highly pleased with the exercises.

The training school under the charge of Miss Curtis seemed to attract the most attention, either because the exercises were more easily understood by the visitors or for the wonderful precision with which the little scholars recited their pieces and answered the questions put to them. The scholars of this class range from 5 to 13 years of age. After the examinations were over the scholars assembled in the main room and were addressed by Commissioner's Spofford and Wood and Mr. Eoerhart and Superintendent Lane. The other Commissioners present were Mesars Coourn and Stewart, who expressed themselves as highly pleased with the school.

The County Board of Education met in the Principal's room at the Cook County Normal School yesterday afternoon. There were present President Lewis, Messers Senne, Eberhart, Thompson, and Superintendent Lane, and there were also present Commissioners Coourn, Stewart. Wood, and Spofford. On motion of Superintendant Lane, a resolution was passed authorizing the Committee on Teachers to employ an additional teacher for the rest of the school year at an expense not to exceed \$75 per month. Principal wentworth reported having received for tnition, \$48: for rent of rooms in students hall, \$122: expenditures, \$124: outstanding debts, \$140. Referred to Finance Committee.

Nr. Frank D. Sheets, son of Col. B. F. Shee of Oregon, this State, was taken to his home y terday in a low state of health. He is one of the the new of his class, the Junior of the collegand has overtaxed himself by too close work.

and has overtaxed himself by too close work.

A joint meeting of the Boards of Trustees of the Towns of Lake and Hyde Park in the office of J.

J. Bennott, Republic Life Building, took into consideration the propriety of adopting the recommendations and proposals for new machinery for the Water-Works. It was agived to invite Chief-Engineer Chesbrough, of the Chicago Water-Works, to give his views on the subject at the next meeting of the Boards. Bids for furnishing the pumping-engines and all necessary machinery were opened. Col. Foster, of the Committee appointed to go East to inspect and examine the different systems of water-works in use in Pittsburg Philadelphia, New York, Brooklyn, Jersey City, Fall River, and other places, made a report of the trip, which contained a list of the eugines examined, tosts made, amount of fuel, used, etc., which proved interesting to the gentlemen present.

A MORTGAGE REDEMPTION STAY LAW.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
VIRDEN, Ill., Dec. 19.—As you seem to b the West. I would like to call your attention to a matter of practical relief to the farmers of

a matter of practical relief to the farmers of this State, so many of whom are burdened with mortrages in the shape or trust-deeds.

The proposition is simply this: That the Legislature should pass a law at the earliest opportunity, and which should take effect immediately on its passage, compelling the foreclosure, in court, with a year's redemption, of everything in the nature of a mortrage, no difference what may be its form, deed of trust or anything else. Numbers of homes will be sacrified this winter under the sudden foreclosures provided for in these instruments, which might otherwise be saved by a provision of this kind.

This would give an opportunity to make another crop, and dispose of it, with a chance to pay off the indebtedness in whole or in part.

It is well known that loans were made on the high valuations of a few years ago, which are very much above the loans that can be had now. And with a good crop next year many of these can be reduced so that renewals can be made, otherwise the whole thing will have to go.

I cannot see any serious objection to this measure, as it will not impair the securities, or seriously delay the payment of the debts. And

seriously delay the payment of the debts. And it will certainly afford great and much-needed relief to a vast number of trust-deed victims. C. W. CAMPBELL. . BILLIARDS FOR THE PARLOR. When it is a question of anything artistic and valuable, the J. M. Brunswick & Balke Company may always be depended upon to have it. So when they introduce a parlor billiard-table the public may rest assured that it seen the new revolving parlor billiard-table at the Company's salesroom, Nos. 47 and 49 State the Company's salesroom, Nos. 47 and 49 state street, agree in pronouncing it perfect. The beauty of the invention is that it can be changed at will into a neat and serviceable library or dining-room table. When wanted for billiards it is broughf to a perfect level by simply tightening the bolt on which the top revolves, and, although equal in all the essentials to a full-sized \$300 table, it costs complete only \$25.

FINE SILVER GOODS. When looking for holiday goods, do not fail o call and examine the elegant stock of fine silver and plated ware just received at A. B. Van Cott's. 155 Wabash avenue, Clifton House. An experience of over forty years in the jewelry trade enables Mr. Van Cott to give his patrons the benefit of the lowest possible prices.

J. H. HUYCK & CO. late their friends with their German Cologne, fine perfumes, and toilet goods in quanti gan avenue, during the holidays. IT WAS A GRAND SUCCESS.

We refer to the reopening of the Whitney Model 5-Cent Restaurant, 36 Adams street, Thursget a good meal cheap. Try it. CAUTION.

Cream Baking-Powder. CHRISTMAS PRESENTS. None better than decorated silk-covered or cut-glass bottles of Dr. Price's Unique Perfumes, Colognes, etc. Steele & Price, 110 Randolph street.

Blooded Jewelry. Jewelry is made in Germany from the pure blood of the ox. The blood is dried, reduced to powder, and then molded and polished.

The vague, delightfui odor of Buck & Raynor Mars "Cologne cannot be imitated.

ROWE—SEAVERNS—Dec. 19, 1878, the Rev. W. H dyder, D. D., officiating, Mr. Wilson Howe and Mrs corinna L. Seaverns, all of Chicago. No cards.

DEATHS. KINGMAN—George Lewis, roungest son of Pilny E. and Caroline E. Kingman, at Horse Cove, N. C., Dec. 14, in the 23d year of his age.
Funeral services in chapel at Oakwoods Cemetery, Sunday, Dec. 22, at 30 celock. Carriages in attendance will be at residence of Chas. H. Kingman, 114; Forty-first-st., at 2p. m.; also at residence of E. W. Bennett, Washington heights, at 1:30 p. m.
ES Boston papers please copy.
BLOCK—Dec. 20. Mr. Samuel Block, of Platteville, Wis.

Remains will be brought to this city to-day. Notice of funeral hereafter.

KINNEY—In Wilmeste, Friday, Dec. 20, of consumption, Mrs. Jane Kinney, aged 35 years 1 month and 22 days, wife of W. H. Kinney, and daughter of Alexander and Emeline McDaniel.

Funeral from the residence of her parents, in Wilmette, at 1:45 p. m. to-day, by cars to Roschill. mette, at 1:45 p. m. to-day, by cars to Roschill.

COOTK—In this city, Dec. 18, at half-past 1 o'clock p. m., Thomas Frederick Coote, at the residence of his brother-in-law, W. H. Larrabee, 52 Langley-av., corner of Thirty-eighth-st., of Bright's disease of the kidneys, in his 30th year.

Funeral will take place from the residence above named on Saturday, Dec. 21, at 2 o'clock p. m. Friends of the family are cordially invited to attend without further notice.

ANNOUNCEMENTS. A FAIR FOR THE BENEFIT OF ST. LUKE'S A Hospital will be given at Mrs. R. E. Goodell's, 720 Michigan-av., Saturday, Dec. 21, from 11 a. m. until 11 p. m. Admission, 25 cents; children, 10 cents.

DR. F. DECASTRO WILL LECTURE THIS EVEN-ing before the Pirst Red Ribbon Club, at the corner of Wabash-av. and Twenty-second-st, on "Saved from he Wrock." the Wreck."

It is hoped that the Friends who so kindly remembered the Nursery and Hair-Orphan Arylum Thanksgiving-Day will not forget the children's christmas dinner. There will be an entertainment given by the children Friday at 2 o'clock, to which all friends are invited. Donations may be sent to Rockwood Bros., or l'uscheck's, or to the Asylum, 175 Burling-st. Scarfa, stockings, etc., will be very gratefully received. MR. S. H. MAY VISITS OUR CUSTOMERS II Chicago; and we trust you will favor him wit your usual orders. He carries with him power to accept collections, and ropresents us in all other ways PHILLIP'S POILLON, Varnish and Japan Makers 201 Pearl-St., New York. DROF. RODNEY WELCH WILL LECTURE BE-fore the Philosophical Society to night at 8 o'clock, at Athenseum Hall, 50 Dearborn at. Subject: "Labor-Saving Machines."

Saving Machines."

'THE VERY REV. STEPHEN BYRNE, O. S. D.
Provincial of the Dominican Order in the United States, will deliver his famous lecture on "Catholic Colonization" in Maskell Hall, 173 South Desplains, sts. Sunday, Dec. 22, at 8 p. m. Admission, 25 cents THE SECOND OF THE COURSE OF PREE MED ical lectures to young men, under the auspices of be T. M. C. A. will be given in Lower Farweil Hal this evening, by Dr. W. S. Haines, It will be a very interesting and instructive lecture. Tickets can be obtained at the office of the Association. THE REV. JAS. KAY APPLEBEE WILL LECTUR this evening at Hershey Hall instead of Hooley THE FIFTH WARD REPUBLICANS WILL MEET at John Raber's, 139 Archer-av., this evening.

COLLECTIONS. CHICAGO TIL 162 Washington-st., MERCATEL Will make a definite and plate agreement with you to collect for a contingent percentage.

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pecial Attention given to the Sale of REAL ESTATE. REGULAR: SATURDAY SALE. Furniture and Housefurnishing Goods Stoves, Yellow Ware, Glass, Etc. Aim Chattel Mortgage Sale

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MONDAY, DEC. 23, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. N., At Store 262 State-st. W. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneen ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

rarior and Chamber Sets, Brussen Carpets, to., MONDAY MOKNING, Dec. 23, at 10 of welling northeast corner Thirty-second st. ash-av. W. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct REGULAR THURSDAY TRADE SALE. STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS

Custom Made Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Gloves, Hats, Boots, Shoes, Etc. THURSDAY MORNING, Dec. 28, at 9:30 o'clock at Butters' Auction House, 173 and 173 Randolph-st., be-tween Fifth-ay, and LaSalle-st. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneera.

> ELISON, POMEROY & CO., CLOSING SALE OF

& CHINESE WARES.

We will close out the balance of the stock of Japanese and Chinese Wares. Also an invoice of Fine Rugs and Carpets TO-DAY, commencing at 10 a. m. ELISON, POMEROY & CO.,

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Boots and Shoes ON TUESDAY, DEC. 24, Instead of Wednesday), and at that time shall offer, addition to our regular lines, several lots of desirab Boots and Shoes, Including a quantity of Euber Goo roun a Bankrupt Stock. Sale without reserve commence at 9:30 a. 16., sharp.

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ng. General Merchandise, Hardware, Queensvars,
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THURSDAY TRADE SALE. : FANCY DRY GOODS ade Clothing, hing Goods, Gloves, , Boots, Shoes, Etc. RNING, Dec. 26, at 9:30 o'clock, at House, 173 and 175 Randolph-st., be-mad LaSalle-st. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

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lose out the balance of Japanese and Chinese so an invoice of Fine Carpets TO-DAY, com-10 a. m. N, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers

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CIATION.

The Origin, Progress, and Destiny of the English Language."

"The Life of Shelley," by J. A. Symonds --- Coffin's "Story of Liberty."

"Switzerland Illustrated" - The Goethe Gallery--" Free Trade."

Minor Notes of Books of the Season---Literary Notes---Science News.

LITERATURE.

A STUDY OF ENGLISH. Philology is comparatively a new science. It has made progress slowly. Its development has been delayed by the use of wrong methods. Men have followed the history of words exclusively, or have tried to determine the state of a language without fully studying its roots. One method is as wrong as the other. Particulars are worthless in themselves, and generalizations which do not rest on particulars are good for nothing. This is a science in which impressions do not go far. It will not do to criticise the style of a period with reference only to its effect upon one reader or set of readers. Its history must be searched and its elements analyzed, and the more nearly this analysis approaches mathematical accuracy, the more valuable it will be.

These principles have been adopted in a work

on the "Origin, Progress, and Destiny of the English Language and Literature," just published in New York. The author is John A. Weisse, M. D. At the age of 30 he knew not a word of English. Since then for thirty years he has devoted himself to the study of that language. Only German erudition and patience

has devoted himself to the study of that language. Only German crudition and pattence could have carried him safely to the end of his task. This was nothing less than the settlement of the nature of the English language by counting and classifying the root-words of the best authors. His plan was to select from the writings of representative Englishmen, extending from King Ethelbert to Tennyson, passages which should contain 100 different words of inherent meaning. These words were classified according to their etymology, and the percentage of Anglo-Saxon (or Gotho-Germanic) and Gredo-Latin words reckoned. The results reached in this manner are remarkable. It confirmed by other scholars they will upset nearly all the current theories as to the composition of the English language.

Beginning with the settlement of the Angles, Saxons, and Jutes in Britain, the author traces the derivation of their language from the Arian. This derivation is too well known to require proof. The statement of it is intended only to afford a basis for the further discassion, and make in complete. A number of tables are given in this connection to exhibit the substantial identity of many words of primary necessity in all the Indo-European languages.

Dr. Weisse proceeds to show how Anglo-Saxon gradually took up and absorbed foreign elements. An analysis of 100 different words from King Ethelbert's Anglo-Saxon code of laws, A. D. 597, indicates that the language at that time contained only about 6 per cent of Greek and Latin words. The percentage in the seventh century was about the same. In the eighth century was about the same. In the eighth century as a poeared, and there was an increase in the number of words of Latin origin to 14 per

Hence, within the last fourteen centuries the Greeo-Latin element in the Anglo-Saxon dialect rose to 8 per cent during the Anglo-Saxon, 48 per cent during the English period, and 53 of the 68 per cent Greeo-Latin are French.

Classifying the words of inherent meaning again by parts of speech, it is found that the English language now contains over three Greeo-Latin nouns to one Anglo-Saxon or Gotho-Germanic; nearly three Greeo-Latin verbs to one Gotho-Germanic or Anglo-Saxon, or Gotho-Germanic or Anglo-Saxon, and almost two Greeo-Latin qualicative adverbs to one Gotho-Germanic or Anglo-Saxon, on the other hand, nine-tenths of the particles, or words without inherent meaning, are Gotho-Germanic, and only one-tenth Greeo-Latin.

Dr. Weisse has vertified his results, so far as he was able, by averaging Webster's and Walker's Dictionaries. He found them to contain 70 per cent of Greeo-Latin words and 27 per cent Gotho-Germanic. These figures correspond nearly with those he had reached by the other process. It may be taken for granted, therefore, that the average English style contains 68 to 70 per cent of Gotho-Germanic words, the remainder being words of Celtic or Semitic origin.

This general statering is liable to some restrictions. Poetry uses a much larger proportion of Gotho-Germanic words, the remainder being words of celtic or Semitic origin.

This general statering is liable to some restrictions. Poetry uses a much larger proportion of Greco-Latin words because this kind of writing demands exact and technical statements. To show this linguistic phenomenon more fuffy, Dr. Weisse quotes from Longfellow's and Byrant's prose and poetry, and from Byron's "Occasional Proloque" and "Libes Under the Elim." Longfellow's "Psalm of Life" contains 73 per cent Gotho-Germanic word of utimate different words, the other three-quarters being repetitions, which are mostly particles. He estimates them at their true worth, but endeavors to show that a great part of ordinary English composition consists of repetitions. The est

nounced; whereas the fifty corresponding English words are represented by twenty-three letters, each averaging four letters, of which at least one is unpronounced. Thus the mother dialect is more phonetic and concise than the daughter. "As these superiluous letters crept into English through provincialisms," says the author, "to drop them and return to plain Anglo-Saxon under Alfred the Great would phonetize about one-quarter of the English language and render it more laconic, two decided advantages which ought to enlist Anglo-Saxon ists in this movement, especially when they consider that the English vocabulary numbers about three-quarters of Greeo-Latin words, which need less phonetizing than the Anglo-Saxon quarter." Among the English words which would be phonetized by returning to their original Anglo-Saxon equivalents are the following foreible examples: bord for board; coll for deal; flot for float; iren for hron; feid for field; wulf for wolf; ned for need; tunge for tougue; ren for rain; los for loss; yu for you; lung for young; dor fee door; fibt for fight: mint for might; thoth for thought. If the Anglo-Saxon words of our vocabulary were phonetized in this manner, and different yowel sounds were marked by accents and discresses, Dr. Weisse bolieves that English, owing to its flexibility, richness, and peculiar composition, would be perfectly adapted to become the universal language.

We have passed the limits of an ordinary review, and have been unable to mention some of the most interesting things in this curlons book. It contains comparative tables of French and English words of identical meaning and orthography, and analyses of the vocabularies of twenty-one deducators, twenty-eight writers on sacred subjects, twenty-eight newspapers, the New York Observer (which ought strictly to be classed with theological writers on miscellaneous subjects, wenty-four writers o

SYMONDS' LIFE OF SHELLEY. This is an interesting solume, though it does not commend itself to our unqualified approval. And while it is worthy of the series of books to which it belongs, it is far from equal to the vol-umes by Mr. Hutton and Mr. Leslie Stephen which preceded it. Mr. Symonds informs us that he has, after much deliberation, chosen the narrative rather than the essay form. He must be judged accordingly. His style has not the free and equable flow of good-going narrative. And, besides, the arrangement is defective and lacks perfect proportion. He could not complain of lack of matter. For a life of Shelley there are exceptional advantages. The accounts of Shelley left us by Medwin, Trelawney, Leigh Hunt, logg, and others, leave nothing to be deriogg, and others, leave nothing to be desired except a uniformity which it is the duty of the biographer to bring about, or explain why he falls to do so. Then, Shelley presents a figure that is striking and full of originality, and his brief life was fuller of incident than are the lives of the poets generally. We hardly think Mr. Symonds has succeeded in his task. To those who come to this book for their first acquaintance with the

contained only about 6 per cent of Greek and Latin words. The percentage in the seventh century was about the same. In the elebth century, was about the same. In the elebth century was about the same. In the elebth century was about the same an increase in the indisence of the Church, many ecolesiastical writings appeared and there was an increase in the number of words of Latin origin to 14 per cent. In the unith century the proportion was further dimnished to 4 per cent. In the tenth century the Anglo-Saxon period. Closed. Its vocabulary, that of the France-English period (1800-1878), are compared by Dr. Weisse thus:

At the close of the Anglo-Saxon period, A. D. 1200, the vocabulary of the Anglo-Saxon;

By per cent Gotho-Germanic or Anglo-Saxon;

By per cent Gotho-Germanic including 47 per cent Anglo-Saxon;

Counts are french. The Counting the Bible.

Per cent Greco-Latin, including 47 per cent Anglo-Saxon;

By per cent Gotho-Germanic, including 47 per cent Anglo-Saxon;

By per cent Gotho-Germanic, including 47 per cent Greco-Latin, including 48 per cent Greco-Latin, including 47 per cent Anglo-Saxon;

By per cent Gotho-Germanic, including 48 per cent Greco-Latin, including 47 per cent Greco-Latin, including 48 per cent Greco-Latin, including 47 per cent Greco-Latin, including 48 per cent Greco-Latin, including 49 per cent Greco-Latin, including 40 per cent Greco-Lat those," says Mr. Symonds, "who would neither on the one hand relinquish what is permanent in religion mor yet on the other deny the inevitable conclusions of modern thought, his teaching is indubitably valuable." We are not advanced far enough to accept Shelley as a supplement to the Scriptures. The "permanent" qualities of Christianity are good, and, measured by reason, commend themselves to the philosopher: the essential characteristics of Snelley's system do not demand the approval of reason. Mr. Symonds has adouted the grand air of speaking which is sometimes met in the pages of science to-day. Considering that Christianity has been in the line of progress, that the best of civilization has come atong with it, it seems like the "swaggering arrogance of a skeptical intolerance to say that Christianity must seek new life in the dreary deserts of Shelley's writings, or that it is to be superseded by the sprightly skirmishing of science.

It is a generous motive which commands us to speak well of the dead, and in estimating poetry we are, as a rule, loftily warned away from the contemplation of the poet's life. With Shelley it must be otherwise. His most friendly commentators demand that the reader, to understand his poetry, understand his life and principles. He preached charity and love, but the Christianity that he cursed did this more effectively. He struck at the most sacred institutions of society; he advocated incest, he denounced the marriage tie. This reformer cursed the crystallized results of what experience tells us "makes for righteousness." His principles were not born of a base motive. They were to him an ideal. To society they are fatal and pernicious. He did not reckon that they would bring much happiness hereafter; alas, they brought little here to those who came within their sway.

But let us leave the thistles and consider the flowers in the grarden of Shelley, and, as we write the word "garden," we think of the "Sensitive Piant." Shelley has written the most musical of English verse; he has

THE STORY OF LIBERTY. If the story of liberty consists only of a nar-rative of the struggle of free thought with the Catholic Church, Mr. C. C. Coffin has told it Catholic Church, Mr. C. C. Coffin has told it forcibly and well. But if it is this and something more; if it began before Christianity, and if it continued in Protestant countries long after the Reformation, and is not yet completed, the present work is partial and misleading. No one would be slower than we to justify the atrocities perpetrated by the Catholic Church in Spain, France, the Netherlands, England, and wherever else it possessed supreme

power three centuries ago. But it is merely shutting the book of history to know the fact that the Protestants persecuted in turn when they had the power. As a velebrated writer has recently said, they determined when the Reformation was accomplished that "there should be no more pritesting." Calvin burned Servetus; Queen Elizabeth sent Catholics to the stake; the Puritans enforced their gloomy creed by dreadful benalities; Massachusetts Bay and Plymouth crited Roger Williams for advocating religious toleration, and publicly whipped the pious Obadiah Holmes because he was a Baptist; Connecticut and Virgina enacted tyrannical religious laws. The experience of the race teaches that all religious have persecuted in turn, and that the sufferings of martyrs in a righteous cause have never prevented their descendants from abusing power when they got it. We shall not forget, though the Church itself for bein the sixteenth century, that the Catholic hurch endured in its infancy the bloodlest persecutions which history records. It was not so much the fault of the principles of the Church as of the depraved human nature which governed it that the Inquisition burned at the stake 10,000 heretics, and punished 100,000 more with dreadful penalities.

But Mr. Coffin's "Story of Liberty," though not complete, is calculated to serve a good purpose as far as it goes. It teaches resistance not only to Catholic tynany, but to every other form of intolerance; as well to the spirit of St. Bartholomew's day as to that of King George the Third and his advisers. It carries the young reader through the important period of the Reformation down to the establishment of free institutions in America. It describes graphically the work of the Borgias, des Medicis, John Wickliffe, John Huss, Henry VIII., Martin Luther, Charles V., Queen Mary, Henry of Navarre, Mary Queen of Scots, and the signing of Magna Charla, the invention of printing, the discovery of America, the establishment of the Inquisition, the foundation of the Order of the Jesuits

SWITZERLAND TILUSTRATED.

"Switzerland: Its Mountains and Valleys, with 418 Illustrations after Original Drawings by Eminent Foreign Artists, Engraved by A. Closs," is the most beautiful and costly holiday book that we have seen this season. The great majority of the illustrations are full-page. Among the painters of the originals are Konrad Grob, A. Calame, Zigel, Muller, Donker, Heyn. Bauerinfeim, Diaz, Henkle, Dibbdel, Disen, Diethelm, etc. The engraving is wouderfully clear and delicate. The text divides the subject into the Mountains, the Realm of the Santis, the Lakes, the Forest Cantons. Unterwalden, Bernese Territory, the Western Lakes, from the Lake Geneva to the Mer de Glace, the Lateral Valleys, and Italian Switzirland. All these are treated minutely and fully, and taken together illustrate the scenery, the people, and the industry of Switzerland as they are illustrated in no other place to our knowledge. ("Switzerland Illustrated." New York: Scribner & Weiford. Price, \$18.)

THE GOETHE GALLERY. "The Goethe Gallery, from the original drawings of Wilhelm von Kaulbach, with explanatory text," is a standard gent-book. It has been ry text," is a standard gift-book. It has been reissued this year, with some improvements in paper and letter-press, by Mesars. Houghton, Osgood & Co. The engravings include Kaulbach's well-known "Goethe and the Muse"; "Lotte," from "The Sorrows of Werther"; "Lilli," from "Lill's Park"; "Ipligenia"; "Gretchen"; "Gretchen (Mater Dolorosa)"; "Helena"; "Dorothea and the Emigrants"; "Herman and Dorothea"; "Adelheid"; "Leonora"; "Clarchen"; "Ottille": "Eckart the Trasty"; "Mignon"; "Engenie"; "Dora"; "The Wild Rose"; "Frederika"; "Goethe in Frankfort," and "Goethe in Weimar." The book is beautifully bound in green and gold. The engravings of course are classic, and make a holiday present that is a testimonial at once to the taste of whoever gives and whoever receives it. (Boston. Hosgaton, Osgood & Co. \$12)

The tariff, once as a sectional, now as an economical question, is always with us. It will never be sertied till, as one of our statesmen has said of another question, it is settled right. Mr. Richard Hawley, a successful business-man of Detroit, and prominent for many years in the faithful circle of non-political Free-Traders, has added to the literature of the tariff question an interesting monograph on Free Trade. Mr. Hawley's method is the historical, so well commended by the great German economist, Roscher. His little book of sixty-two pages is nine-tenths fact. Mr. Hawley begins with the violations of commercial equity by which Great Britain drove the Colonies to set up as the United States, and, without attempting formal history or exhaustive statistics, gives in a rapid and readable form a sketch of our commercial policy and its results. Mr. Hawley's work shows wide-reading, and is valuable for its running summary of the tariff debates in Congress. It is also freshened by the results of local observation, as in the example given from the Detroit Iron & Bridge Works, whose Superintendent is quoted as saving that "was it not for the excessive cost of pig-iron caused by the tariff, we should now be employing ten men where we employ one." ("An Essay on Free-Frade." By Richard Hawley. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

COURT RULES OF PRACTICE. The Rules of Practice of the Courts of the United States and of the State of Illinois, embracing the Supreme Court, Courts of Equity, of Admiralty, and of Bankruptcy of the United States; the Circuit and District Courts of the United States for the Northern and the South-United States for the Northern and the Southern Districts of Illinois; the Supreme Court of Illinois; the Appellate Courts for the First, Second, Third, and Fourth Districts of Illinois; and the Circuit, Superior, Criminal, County, and Probate Courts of Cook County, with notes of decisions. By Frank Baker, of the Chicago Bar. Mrs. M. G. Lambkins, Publisher. Svo, law cf., pp. 207. The title so fully shows the extent and scope of this work that further explanation is entirely unnecessary. The bringing together of all the rules of the various courts sitting in Chicago into one yolume will be found very handy to the profession, and the work appears to have been satisfactorily dose. The type and style of execution also are faultless.

A REPLY TO "A. B. M."

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 16.—I ask leave to occupy a part of your space to reply to a review of my translation of Roscher's Political Economy. my translation of Roscher's Political Economy. The review referred to appeared in The Tribune of the 7th inst., and was signed "A. B. M."

The first two paragraphs in "A. B. M.'s" review are as follows:

The principles of political economy are the principles, good and bad, which regulate men's pursuit of wealth. There are two methods of discovering them, the psychological and the historical. Stuart Mill takes what man is as a basis, and argues from that how he will set in regard to acquiring wealth. Roscher takes what man has done, and argues from that what he will do. Roughly speaking, the two methods may be called the English and the German. The English is the better of the two.

Poet hoc, ergo propter hoc, is the stambling-block of the German school.

I join issue with "A. B. M." on every state-

man. The English is the better of the two.

Post hoc, ergo propter hoc, is the stamblingblock of the German school.

I join issue with "A. B. M." on every statement above made, except the statement that the
historical method is Roscher's method.

There is no such method in political economy
as the "psychological," it therefore cannot be
Mill's method. Stuart Mill does not take
"what man is as a basis." Roscher does not
take "what man is as a basis, "nor argue therefrom "what he will do." Roscher
does take "what man is" as a basis, so far
as he takes man as a "basis" at all.

I have said there was no such method as the
"psychological." It is hard to prove a negative, and yet I think I can prove one here. Mill
now here mentions the "psychological method"
in treating of the method of political economy
in his "System of Logie" (Book VI., Chap.
9, Sec. 3) nor anywhere se. Roscher, in his discussion of the methods of political
economy, does not speak of the
"psychological method" (see that discussion, Roscher, Vol. I., pp. 102-116). Calraes
does not once refer to it in his work, "Political
Economy, its Character and Logical Method."
I had never heard of the "psychological"
method until I read "A. B. M.'s" article. If
there be a "psychological" method in political
economy, "A. B. M." is its inventor; but, at the
same tume, if there be such a method, it bears
its condemnation in its name. How could a
"psychological" (i. e., "pertaining to the
science of man's spiritual nature."—Webster's
D'et.) method govern in a science concerned with a subject so un-psychological as the
mammon of this world? How could the laws

which govern rent, population, wages, production, credit, prices, money, international trade, etc., be discovered by self-introspection?

I marvel that, with Roscher's book before him for review, "A. B. M." could have fallen into so gross an error as to call Mill's method "the psychological," and to contrast it with Roscher's. Had he comented Roscher, he would have learned that have learned with a method in political economy is; and he would have learned further that Roscher says expressly that he agrees with it; L. e., with the "concrete deductive" method, which is the method of political economy, according to Mill. ("System of Logic." Book VI., Chap. 9, Sec. 8.) "A. B. M." did not need to go to Mill himself to refresh his memory as to what Mill's method is. A glance at Roscher's book, when he was writing his review of Roscher's method, would have told him what Mill's method was; for Roscher, in describing his own method, took care to say that he agreed with the "concrete deductive" (or Mill's) method. (Vol. I., p. 106, note).

In the text to which this note relates Prof. Roscher is speaking of the contrast between the bistorical or realistic and the idealistic methods. (See Vol. I., page 108.) He, therefore, contrasts

In the text to which this note relates Prof. Roscher is speaking of the contrast between the historical or realistic and the idealistic methods. (See Vol. I., page 106.) He, therefore, contrasts his method, not with the inductive, or deductive, or concrete deductive, but with the idealistic, which is the method of Fourier, Proudhon. St. Simon, LaSalle, Karl Marx, and other Socialists and Communists.

The historical or realistic method does not exclude the concrete deductive, which is Mill's, but adopts it rather as a mode of arriving at correct results. What, then, becomes of "A. B. M.'s" judgment, "The English (Mill's) method is the better of the two"!

So much for Roscher's method and Mill's. I pass to my second point. I said above that Mill does not take "what man is as a basis." He tells us so himself. In his system of logic, Bock VI., Chap. 9, Sec. 3, he says: "Political conomy considers mankind as occupied soicy in acquiring and consumpre, wealth"! He there tells us so himself. In his system of logic, Bock VI., Chap. 9, Sec. 8, he says: "Political economy considers mankind as occupied solely in acquiring and consuming wealth." He thus, for the purpose of the science, creates an artificial mankind,—men with but one thought and one aspiration, a race of dollar-hunting beings. He certainly does not take what man is as a basis, as he admits himself lower down in the section above referred to. He says: "Not that any political economist was ever so absurd as to suppose that mankind was really thus constituted, but because this is the mode in which science must necessarily proceed." Here Roscher disagrees with him, for Roscher does take men as they are. He says, Vol. I., page 104: "For, most assuredly, as our science has to do with men, it must take them and treat them as they actually are, moved at once by very different and, non-economic motives, belonging to an entirely different people, state, age, etc." He does not argue that people will do in the future what they have done in the past. No one shows more clearly than he that, as civilization advances, men call for and originate new institutions, enact new laws, etc., etc. But how is this possible if he claims at the same time that men will act as they have acted in things economic?

"A. B. M." closes his comparison of the

this possible if he claims at the same time that men will act as they have acted in thiogs economic?

"A. B. M." closes his comparison of the "psychological" and historical methods with the astounding statement: "Post hoc, ergo propter hoc is the stumbling-block of the German (Roscher's) school." What! The historical school founded on a fallacy, and on such a fallacy,—a fallacy which John Stuart Mill calls "the most vulgar form of the fallacy of generalization"? Can it be that Roscher's method is but a series of inferences, the general formula for which is post hoc, ergo propter hoc. "After this, therefore because of this"? Did "A. B. M." mean this?

I now turn to A. B. M.'s criticism of my own work. He says: "In the first volume, on page 51, anstandabeduerfnisse should be rendered 'comforts,' rather than 'decencies."

To which I reply: No German dictionary in the world renders Anstandabeduerfn sae by "comforts." Besides, the author was good enough to suggest to me how he desired certain words translated. He wanted that word "decencies," and I so translated it. I have now in my possession letters from the author in which this translation was advised. To

of science connected therewith, is largely due to him.

To hiterature, too, be rendered some not unimportant services. Nobody, to be rure, will ever much care to go back to his forgotten novets. They are clever out crude, and neither better now worse than scores of others written at the time. He did, nevertheless, good if humble service in literature. He put in a ludid, weighty word in many literary discussions. Above all, he gave the world one of the best of existing blographies, "the Life and works of Goethe." It has dissipated clouds of misconception. It has helped the poet's own countrymen, as they own, to understand him; and it has substitued intelligent admiration for unintelligent abuse or idolatry.

But Mr. Lewes gave the best fruits of his mind to the fugitive literature of the day, and his fame must pay the penalty. He lavished much of his best work on journals and magazines. But he gave here and there an impulse which perhaps will last long after him. He did much for example—and sctors should not forget it, to extol the importance of the drama have some cannee of being long held, as they merit, in grateful remembrance.

BRIEF NOTICES.

BRIEF NOTICES. B. L. Farjeon's new novelette, "Widow Cherry; or. The Mystery of Roaring Meg," is published by G. W. Carleton & Co. in paper overs, and sold for 25 cents.

An addition to D. Appleton & Co.'s collection of Foreign Authors is a translation of Octave Feuillet's "Diary of a Woman," received too late for notice this week. Price, 50 cents. Moses Warren, 103 State street, Chicago, has issued a new edition of Susan Teall Perry's "Little Poems in a Mother's Life," which we found occasion warmly to commend a year ago. "Castles in the Air," a story for girls, by Louise R. Upton, comes to us highly commend-ed. The author is a lady of Rochester, N. Y., who has three daughters of her own, and this book was written originally for their entertain-ment. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

ment. New 10rk: G. F. Futnam's Sons.

New poems recently received are: "Change,
the Whisper of a Sphinx," by William Leighton
(Philadelphia: Lippincott. \$1.50); "The Silver
Chalice," by Emma May Buckingham (New
York: S. R. Wells & Co. \$1); "Poems," by
W. T. Wasnburn. Vol. II. (New York: Jesse
Haney & Co.).

Jansen, McClurg & Co. have just ready a treatise on "The German," with directions how to give it, how to lead it, and how to dance it. It is said to be the work of "Two Amateurs." Whoever they may be, they have had large experience in dancing the German. Their directions are concise, clear, full, and modest,—which, we take it, is all that directions need be. Price, \$1.25.

#1.25.

"Paper Money: A Collection of the Principal Historical Facts Bearing upon the Current Financial Discussion," is the title of a useful monograph in paper covers by H. W. Richardson. It treats of the blunders of the Continental and French Fiatists, and teaches by example the danger of adopting their principles again in American finance. (New York: D. Appleton & Co. 15 cents.)

When Aldrich sought a worthy work to amuse his own bright boys, he found and translated. The Story of a Cat?; and this quaint bit of French legend became so attractive to all Yankee children that it has won the new honors of a bright illustrated edition, full of racy bumor and fascinating adventure, and well calculated to enchain the attention of the fortunate child who finds it an or by his Christmas stocking.

ing.

One of the most charming holidar books for children that has come to our notice is the latest chronicle of the doings of the ever-welcome Bodley Family. Little readers will follow with delight the summer journeyings of their old irlends. "The Bodleys on Wheels" in every way equals the two books that have preceded it. Like them it is beautifully and profusely filustrated, and is clad in fanciful, but most artistically designed, illuminated bindings.

"Sector Etimeter." of New York is a little.

ally designed, illuminated bindings.

"Social Etiquette" of New York is a little manual in gift edges and pretty binding of the social customs of New York. These do not differ in any important particular from the social customs of other large cities, but as they unquestionably fix the standard for the rest of America the title is not too limited. The book is written in good taste. It will be useful to the ignorant and amusing to the well-informed. (New York: D. Appleton & Co. Price, \$1.)

S. W. Tilton & Co. Boaton, have reprinted. S. W. Tilton & Co., Boston, have reprinted with additions from the English "Art Needlework for Decorative Embroidery: A guide to embroidery in crewels, silks, appliques, etc.; with instructions as to stitches and explanatory diagrams, containing also a short history of the Art of Embroidery," edited by Lucretia P. Hale. This book is taken from the treatise on Art-Needlework, published in London by E. Mase. Price, in paper covers, 50 cents.

Price, in paper covers, 50 cents.

A new novel by "Petroleum V. Nasby" (D. R. Locke) will be something of an event to a large class of readers. "A Paper City" records the rise, progress, and fall of one of the thousand cities in the West that hoped to become Chicagos and did not. It is refreshing to be able to get at Nasby's humor without the orthography. The author has had the assistance in many of the chapters of this book of Shirley Dare, the well-known writer for the magazines.

"The Groupule and Buildings of the Centers."

"The Grounds and Buildings of the Centennial Exhibition" are described in a volume liberally provided with plates and plans. The descriptions are derived almost wholly from official sources, and are believed to be entirely accurate. The ground-plans and other data regarding the buildings have been taken largely from the reports of the Chiefs of Burcau in the Exhibition and of the various engineers and architects whose names are given. (Philadelphia: J. B. Lippineott & Co.)

Juliet Corson, Superintendent of the New

The Catholic World for January has the fol-The Catholic World for January has the following contents: "Rome's Recruits:" "Art Sonnets:" "Pearl;" "Italy and the Pope;" "Two Famous Deans;" "Tom Firench's Christmas at Currarpalass;" "Epidhany" (poem); "Technical Education;" "From an Irish Country-House;" "Felix Dunanloup, Bishop of Orleans;" "Babette;" "The Year

Macmillan's Magazine for December has the following contents: "Haworth's" (continued), by Frances Hodgson Burnett; "The Scottish Philosophy," by Prof. J. Clark Murray;" "My Walk" (a poem), by Prof. John Stuart Blackie; "A Doubting Heart" (continued), by Miss Keary; "Backgansmon Among the Aztees," by E. B. Tyler, F. R. S.; "Nuptunia" (a poem); "The Birmingham Laberal Association and Its Assailants," by the Rev. Henry W. Crosskey; "Our Army in India," by M. Laling Meason; "The Benediction," from the French of Francois Coppee; "Notes on Aighanistan," by E. Clarke; "Love's Promise" (a poem).

L'mpincoit's Magazine for January has the fol-Macmillan's Magazine for December has the

"Love's Promise" (a poem).

Lippincotl's Magazine for January has the following noteworthy contents: "Yorkshire Byways" (illustrated), by Alfred S. Gibbs; "The Artist's Island—Capri" (illustrated), by Dwight Benton; "Wild-Boars and Boar-Hunting" (illustrated), by Dr. G. Archie Stockwell; "A Young Girl's Experiences During the Two Sieges of Paris," by May Laffan, author of "The Honorable Mrs. Ferguson;" "A Western Town" (in Southern Illinois), by Edward C. Bruce; "The Story of a Proverb, a Fairy Tale for Grown Feople," by Sidney Lanier; "Notes of a Trip to Newfoundland," by D. C. Macdonald; "Madame Dubarry," by Lucy H. Hooper. A series of interesting sketches in fiction, entitled "Women's Husbauds," is begun in this number, and Ellen W. Olney's story, "Through Winding Ways," is continued.

Scribner's for January has the following filus-

the winsper of a Spiniar. Symma Maching (Philadelphia: Lippincott. \$1.50); "The Silver Chalice," by Emma May Buckingham (New York: S. R. Weils & Co. \$1); "Poems," by W. T. Wasnburn. Vol. II. (New York: Jesse Haney & Co.).

A useful book for young folks is George M. Towle's "Pizarro: His Adventures and Conquest." Mr. Towle has been highly successful in his treatment of historical subjects, and this time he is particularly lortunate in his subject. (Boston: Lee & Shepard. New York: C. T. Dillingnam. \$1.)

The fourth number of the serial "Words for the New Church," now publishing under the direction of the Academy of the New Church, has just been issued by J. B. Lippincott & Co. It contains the first part of a monograph on "Science and Philosophy in the Light of the New Church," Price, 50 cents.

"A Guide to Painting on Porcelain and Earthenware." by Madame Brasier de is Vanguyon,—who, we are informed, is every way a competent instructor,—has just been published in Boston, and can be obtained on application of Francis A. Nichols, Lock Drawer by English and American Scholars of Varions Denominations, with Illustrations and Maps." Edited by Philip Schaff, D. D. LI. D. In four yolumes. Vol. I. Introduction and the Gospois of Matthew, Mark, and Luke. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. Price, 36.

Goldwin Smith's article in the Fortnightly Revision on "The Political Destiny of Canada," Sir Francis Hinck's reply to it, and Mr. Smith's rejoinder, with some other pertinent matter, have been published in a small volume by Willing & Williamson, af Toronto. The discussion is instructive. Mr. Smith has far the best of it, to our mind: but others who think differently may

Cassell, Petter & Galpin.)

The Popular Science Monthly is permaner enlarged to 144 pages with the January ber. The contents of this number is "Traces of an Karly Race in Japan," by Edward S. Morse; "Virehow and Evolutive Prof. John Tyndall; "Astronomical Matudes and Distances," by Prof. H. S. Carni "Herbert Spencer Before the English Cright Commission"; "The Beginning Nerves in the Animal Kingdom," by George Romanes: "Pope and anti-Pope," by Carl Vogt; "Scientific Relation of Sociolog Biology," by Prof. Joseph Le Conte; "B Diamonds," by M. F. Maure; "The Deviland Its Relatives," by W. E. Damon; "He ity," by George lies; "The Physical Funct of Leaves"; "Curarl or Woorara Poison, Maurice Girard; "Molecular Dynamics," L. R. Curtiss; "Effects of Alcoholic Excess Character," by J. Milner Fothergill, M. "Sketch of Gustav Wallis."

\*\*Appletons\*\* Journal for January begins the

App'stons' Journal for January begins the new departure, in accordance with which illustrations will be excluded from future numbers of the magazine. Another part of the plan, we judge, contemplates the raising of the grade of the magazine with reference to the character of the articles published. The choice will not be confined, moreover, to original articles; but the magazine will be a compromise between the strictly American publications and the celectics. In the presen, number several extracts from the English reviews are printed, as, "Chrysanthema from the Greek Anthology," by William M. Hardinge, and the controversy between Mr. Mollock and R. S. J. Tywhitz about Modern Art and Art Criticism. There are also a number of original articles of merit. This plan has been cursued successfully in the Popular Seience Monthly by the same publishers.

The Atlantic for January contains a long in

been pursued successfully in the Popular Science Monthly by the same publishers.

The Atlantic for January contains a long installment of Mr. Howells "Lady of the Arostook." The story, we regret to say, does not improve upon acquaintance. The most important article on many accounts is Goldwin Smith's, on "Universal Suffrage," which has already been fully noticed editorially in That Tribune. J. G. Whitter contributes a poem, "The Dead Feast of the Kol Folk," Charles Dudley Warner a crisp and suggestive essay on "Aspects of American Life," and Harriet Beecher Stowe "A Student's See Story." The Contributors' Club is still a characteristic feature, and it alone makes the Aflant c veicous at all times and under all circumstances. We observe that the publishers of the Aflantic, with a signit perhaps at a rival publication, announce that they "will endeavor to give not merely names, but papers of real value on ail the public questions it discusses." In accordance with this policy it gives a strong but anonymous article this month on "Workingmen's Wives."

The North American House after Jan. I will be published monthly. The subscription price for the year will remain at \$5, but the price of single cooles will be reduced from \$1 to 50 cents. The North American is now one of the freshest and most vigorous periodicals published, and we are glad to know that there is to be twice as much of it as formerly. The table of contents for this month contains a great array of names, and promises much more beside. It is as follows: "The Fishery Award," by Senator Edmunds; "Unpublished Fragments of the 'Little' Period," by Thomas Moore; "Cities as Units in Our Polity," by William R. Mar-

It is as follows: "The Fistery Award,"
Senator Edmunds; "Unpublished Fragments
the 'Little' Period," by Thomas Moore; "Citias Units in Our Polity," by William R. Mstin; "The Preservation of Foreas,"
Felix L. Oswald; "The 'Solid South,"
by Henry Watterson; "The Pronuncition of the Latin Language," by W.
W. Story; "Substance and Shadow
Finance," by George S. Boutwell; "The Cruis
of the Florence," by Capt. H. W. Howgate
"Recent Fiction" (Trollope's "Is He Popet
jay?" James' "The Europeans," James' "Da
sy Miller," Black's "Macleod of Dare," as
Burnett's "That Lass o' Lowrie's"), by Rich
ard Grant White. Mr. White, by the way, proclaims "That Lass o' Lowrie's" the flower and
cream of all recent fiction, and snifts out "Mau
leod of Dare" in a contemptuous way
Whether his judgment will change pulic onthios
of the books in question, or of his capacity as
critic, is at least an unsettled point. We can
agree with what he says of the catastrophe in
"Macleod of Dare," but a book need not b
wholly ruined by a bad catastrophe. On the
other hand, there are those who think "That
Lass o' Lowrie's" is overdrawn throughout,
and not merely at the end. The heroine is an
impossible creation for the time and circumstances which are said to produce her. author of the control of the control

Prof. J. Norman Lockyer, assisted by his wife, has undertaken a new work as a successor to his English edition of Amedee Guillemin's "Forces of Nature," the parts of which have now all been completed. The new work is also by Amedee Guillemin, and is entitled "The Application of Physical Forces." It will appear in eighteen monthly parts, and will contain four colored plates and nearly five hundred engravings. Mirs. Lockyer translates it from the French, and her husband edits it with an introduction, additions, and notes. Macmillan & Coare the publishers.

T. N. writes to the editor of the London

are the publishers.

T. N. writes to the editor of the London Time: In reference to one of Prince Bismarck's reminiscences. I venture to send you the following extract from my common-place book, whence derived I now forget: "Towards the end of her reign the Empress Catherine found the civil list of her son Paul much in debt.—a charge of some thousand bottles of brandy for his use. He never tasted brandy." The charges were traced up to the day of his birth. There were some slight excertations on his legs when he was born. The unreseent for a glass of brandy to make a lotton for them. From that time a bottle of brandy had been sent (or charged) to him every day.

A correspondent writes: "Why did it require

him every day.

A correspondent writes: "Wby did it require sixteen years to complete Mrs. Clarke's Concordance to Shakspeare! Was it the manual labor involved! There is no "head-work" required, it seems to me. What is the use of such a book when completed!" Mrs. Clarke did not devote sixteen years of close, continuous labor to her Concordance. She was sixteen years in compiling it because it is an immense work, requiring not only great industry, but good judgment and taste. Its use is, first, to index Shakspeare, so that any part of his writings can be instantly referred to; secondly, to afford materials for a comparison of his plays; and thirdly, to assist in an analysis of his vocabulary. If it is useful to study the Mates. master of the English language ever known, Mrs. Clarke's Concordance is an important contribution to our literature.

Thomas Hardy writes to the Athereum as

Thomas Hardy writes to the Abs

A somewhat vered question is reopened in your criticism of my story, "The Return of the Native,"—namely, the representation in writing of the speech of the pessantry when that writing is intended to show mainly the character of the speakers, and only to give a general idea of their linguistic peculiarities. An author may be said to fairly convey the spirit of intelligent pessant talk if he retains the idiom, compan, and characteristic expressions, although he may not incumber the page with obsolete pronunciations of the purely English words, and with mispronunciations of those derived from Latin and Greek. In the printing or standard speech hardly any shoustic principle stall is observed; and if a writer attempts to exhibit on paper the precise accents of a rustic speaker he disturbs the proper balance of a trus representation by unday insisting upon the grotesque element; thus directing attention to a point of inferior interest, and diverting it from the speaker's meaning, which is by far the chief concern where the same is to denict the men and their nearest section.

than their dialect forms.

The New York Tribuse says of Bayard Taylor's "Prince Deukalion":

The sublime conception which vivines the poetic strains of this original and powerful production is matched with a faculty of execution, the gift of a bounteous and cenisi nature, matured by practice, fructified by study, and refined by culture, withous which the teeming fancies of the poet would have no place in the service of beauty, and no function at the aliar of humanity. Not that "Deukaiton" can lay any strong claim to the enjoyment of an immediate and superficial popularity. It is too subtle and mystical in character, too profoundly thoughtful in tone, sed too recoulite in expression and tilustration to command a suddes of notion of public applease. But as an artistic comminution as poetical invention, philosophic reflection, and classical lore it gives authentic signs of a protested

Our author will make few converts, for he will basis few readers. He has something to say, but its doubtful if were is the best medium by aid of thich to say it. It is at least a medium in which works with difficulty. Mr. Taylor has the lyric faculty. His verse is heavy, solemn, d deficient in musical flow. It has what is called for, but this even is inappropriate and unskilful-simployed.

#### SPARKS OF SCIENCE.

SAVAGE AND CIVILIZED NATIONS At a recent meeting of the London Anthro-pological Institute, a paper by Prof. Daniel Wil-son, of Toronto, was read on "Some American Illustrations of the Evolution of New Varieties of Men," in which the author controverted the prevalent opinion that the contact with more civilized races is necessarily fatal to savage tribes, and brought forward many facts in sup-port of his position. He owned, however, that it is only by the gradual adoption of the usages port of his position. He owned, however, that it is only by the gradual adoption of the usages of cirilization, and by amalgamation with more progressive peoples, that inferior varieties of mankind can escape the extinction to which they seem doomed. Of this process of blending between the two, and the consequent evolution of new varieties of men, he adduced numerous instances. In concluding his paper, Prof. Wilson cited the following curious and striking testlmony in-proof of the fact that traces of mixed ladian blood are especially common in the Province of Quebec: "I do not think that people generally realize the great extent to which there is an infusion of indian blood in the French Canadian population. In the neighborhood of Quebec, in the Ottawa Valley, and to a great extent about Montreal, I hardly think among the original settlers there is a family in the lower ranks, and not many in the higher, who have not some traces of Indian blood. At Ottawa, where we have a large French population, I hardly meet a man—and the women show the traces even more readily—where I should not say, from the personal appearance, that there is a dash of the red man." Prof. Wilson added that in the new Province of Manitoba the original population is a half-breed one; and it has begun its political existence with a population numbering from 10,000 to 12,000; a race of civilized hunters and farmers, the offspring of red and white parentage. This is in addition to the much larger number of children of mixed blood, who, following the fortunes of their Indian mothers, grow up members of the nomad hunter tribes. There, more than elsewhere, he sees an analogy to that which may be assumed to have produced the Melanochroi of Europe's prehistoric ages, when the intruding Aryan first came into contact with Turanian or Allophylian tribes of that Neolithie period when the arts of the metallurgist were there already—as they are now in the unsettled territories of the New World—beginning to subersede the ingenious processes of a purely ston

THE FIFTH PAIR Dr. Leander Brunton writes as follows in the Contemporary Review: There are two nerves, known as the fifth pair, which are distributed to the skin of the head, and to the mucous mem-brane of the eyes, nose, and mouth. These nerves are closely connected with the heart and vessels, and by stimulating their branches the circulation may be greatly influenced, as in the case of fainting. It is a curious fact that people of all nations are accustomed, when in any difficulty, to stimulate one of another branch of the fifth nerve, and quicken their mental processes. one word, it exactly presented, in respect to color, the same properties as genuine black. Thus, some persons, when puzzled, scratch their heads: others rub their foreheads, and others stroke or pull their beards, thus stimulating the occipital, frontal, or mental branches of those nerves. Many Germans, when thinking, have a habit of striking their fingers against their noses, and thus stimulating the masal cutaneous branches; while in this country some people stimulate the branches distributed to the mucous membrane of the nose by taking souff. The late Lord Derby, when translating Homer, was accustomed to eat brandled cherries. One man will eat figs while composing a leading article; another will suck chocolate cremes; others will smoke cigarettes; and others all branches of the sib brandy and water. By these means they astimulate the lingual and buccal branches of the fifth nerves, and thus reflexly excite their brains. Alcohol appears to excite the circulation through the brain reflexly from the stomach, even before it is absorbed into the blood. Shortly after it has been swallowed, however, it is absorbed from the stomach, and passes with the blood to the heart, to the brain, and to the other parts of the nervous system, upon which it then begins to act directly. Under it's influence the heart beats more enickly, the blood circulates more freely, and thus the functional power of the various organs in the body is increased so that the brain may think more rapidly, the muscles act more powerfully, and the stomach digest more easily. But, with this exception, the effect of already more time. the various organs in the body is increased so that the brain may think more rapidly, the muscles act more powerfully, and the stomach digest more easily. But, with this exception, the effect of alcohol upon the nervous system may be described as one of progressive paralysis. The higher centres suffer first, and the judgment is probably the first quality to be impaired. One of the most esteemed novelists of the present day informs me that although he can take a great deal of wine without its having any apparent effect on him, yet a single glass of sherry is enough to take the fine edge off his intellect. He is able to write easily and dinertly in the evening, after taking dinner and drinking wine; but what he then writes will not bear his own criticism pext morning, although, curiously enough, it may seem to him excellent at the time of writing. As the effect of alcohol progresses, judgment becomes still further impaired, all though the other faculties of the mind may remain, not only undiminished by the direct action of the alcohol upon the brain, but greatly increased by the general excitement of the circulation. The imagination may thus be more vivid than usual, and the emotions more lively, and both, being more or less liberated from the control of the judgment, manifest themselves in sparkling wit or withering invective. Sheridan is said to have delivered his greatest speech under the influence of two bottles of champague, which he had swallowed at a single draught; and persons of over-cautious temperament, find too-reserved manners, the removal of the excessive restraint under which they habitually act renders them, for the time, more sociable and agreeable. By and-by, however, the otner parts of the nervous system are successively weakened, the tongue stammers, the vision becomes

WISDOM-TEETH AND EVOLUTION.
"It appears," said Mr. Darwin in his 'Descent of Man," "as if the posterior molar or wisdom-teeth were tending to become rudimen-tary in the more civilized races of man." To test the soundness of this conclusion, Prof. Mantegazza has carefully examined the rich Mantegazza has carefully examined the rich craniological collection in the National Museum of Anthropology at Florence, and has published the results of his investigation in the form of an elaborate paper, which occupies the greater part of the last number of his excellent Archivio per il Antropologia. Setting aside those skults which were too old, or too young, or too imperfect to be useful in the investigation, the Professor has studied 1,249 skulls, of which 844 represented modern highly-civilized races, and 277 modern inferior races, while the remaining 128 belonged to Romans, Etruscans, Phoenicians, and other nations of antiquity. He finds that the wisdom-teeth are more frequently absent in the superior than in the inferior types of mankind, the exact proportion being 42.49 per cent in whills of the higher races, against 19.56 per cent in the lower races. This is, of course, quite in accordance with Mr. Darwin's views.

NEW LAWS OF MOTION.

New York Times.

Mr. James McCarroll, of this city, claims to have discovered some new laws of motion which expisin the motions of the gyroscope,—something that science has hitherto been unable to do. One of his propositions is that a body is of neutron, weight when in secretary. uniform weight when in repose only. He argues that when in motion a body varies in weight according to its velocity and the direction or line of its motion, or the angle the latter makes with a line perpendicular to the centre of gravity in the whole mass, or that it makes above or below a line horizontal to itself; in other words, that the further a body recedes from the centre of gravity the less becomes the attraction of the earth upon it, and the lighter it grows. Mr. Mc-Carroll acknowledges that a pound, if weighed in a balloon at an elevation of 1,000 feet, would tin the scales at the normal figure, but says that the conditions as to the scales would be so changed also as to necessitate this apparent result, while a difference in weight would actually exist. From this Mr. McCarroll establishes the correlative law that "a body moving in a straight line changes at each moment its discovered the correlative law that "a body moving in a straight line changes at each moment its discovered the correlative law that "a body moving in a straight line changes at each moment its discovered the correlative law that "a body moving in a straight line changes at each moment its discovered the correlative law that "a body moving in a straight line changes at each moment its discovered to the correlative law that "a body moving in a straight line changes at each moment its discovered to the correlative law that "a body moving in a straight line changes at each moment its discovered to the correlative law that "a body moving in a straight line changes at each moment its discovered to the correlative law that "a body moving in a straight line changes at each moment its discovered to the correlative law that "a body moving in a straight line changes at each proposition is that "Mr. McCarroll" as each proposition is that the earth it would be acted upon by retrospective and lateral lines of attraction, which would ten greatly to diminish its velocity. Finally, when at the exact centre of the earth, it would become motionless, the attraction on every side

when at the exact centre of the earth, it would become motionies, the attraction on every side being soual.

Mr. McCarroll's explanation of the gyroscope is based upon these two propositions or laws. He holds that avertical wheel in motion does not press on the same points of its bearings that it does when at rest; that there is clearly an unqual distribution of force. Supposing y to represent gravity, and z the tangential force, one-half the wheel, where the tangential force acts contrary to gravity, will be represented by y minus z, and the other half, whose particles are falling in the line of gravitation, by y plus z. This is accounted for by a force sufficient to overcome the attraction of gravity, which has been the puzzle of the gyroscope.

Mr. McCarroll does not expect any pecuniary reward from his alleged discoveries, but hopes that they may lead to some modification in our appreciation of the laws that govern the solar system.

SCIENCE NOTES. Dr. Blacher has recently reported (in the Courier Medical) some excellent results from treatment of pulmonary consumption, in its first two periods, with glycerine instead of cod-Mr. John B. Gough, in a lecture in England,

referring to the question whether alcohol was a food or a medicine, remarked that in his opinon it was "very much like sitting down on a hornet's nest, stimulating but not nourish

Mr. Gjers, who has been elected President of the Cleveland (Eng.) Institute of Engineers, occupied the chair at the first meeting of the session, held on Monday, Nov. 11. His address was somewhat remarkable, as embracing a con-sideration of some very recondite phenomena. was somewhat remarkable, as embracing a consideration of some very recondite phenomena. He endeavored to show that the iron trade was affected by the maximum and minimum of solar spots, and this led him to consider that our manufacturing industries would be again becoming prosperous by the year 1880.

becoming prosperous by the year 1880.

At a meeting of the Royal Astronomical Society in London, Nov. 8, Lord Lindsay, M. P., President, in the chair, special attention was drawn to a copy of the Sidereal Messenger, which had been presented to the Society by Mr. Burnham, of Chicago, at the desire of Mr. Ranyard, to whom he had first presented it on the occasion of the late Ecilpse Expedition. The copy was said to be the only complete or nearly complete one in England, and to be more perfect than any of the copies in the public libraries of America.

The last part of the Proceedings of the Paris The last part of the Proceedings of the Paris Anthropological Society contains a very interesting account of the autopsy of M. Asseline, performed in pursuance of an agreement for what is called mutual autopsy entered into between a number of French anthropologists. It was far from being baseen of result, as the depth of a certain fissure in the brain, which has been hitherto considered an indication of inferiority, will be removed from that category in fature.

The black glass made in Venice is famous for the intensity of its color, and many attempts have been made to discover to what special ingredient this is due. It is now said that M. Kayser, a Noremberg chemist, has ascertained by analysis that manganese is the substance used. To confirm this result, M. Kayser melted in a small furnace a nixture of sand and sulphur, in which he introduced 15 per cent of peroxide of manganese. He thus obtained a glass of a deep black color; in very fine threads or thin splinters it was of a sombre violet. In one word, it exactly presented, in respect to color, the same properties as genuine black Venetian glass.

Paper on the color of human hair, by Mr. H.

THIS LOOKS LIKE FRAUD.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

VIRGINIA CITY, M. T., Dec. 12.—Believing that there will be quite an immigration to this Territory in the spring, and knowing your disposition to give fraud an airing, I will request that you give this communication a place in your columns. The three Iowa lines of railroad from Chicago issue emigrant tickets to points in Montana. I believe the railroads issue the tickets in good faith, and the only trouble railroad from Chicago issue emigrant tickets to points in Montana. I believe the railroads issue the tickets in good faith, and the only trouble with the tickets commences after leaving the railroad and when the "Diamond R" Transportation Company becomes responsible. This Company claims about \$15 for their part of the emigrant passage, and the only privilege I could find with their ticket was that of camping with their teamsters. I bought by ticket in good faith, and was somewhat surprised, on approaching the agent of the "Diamond R" Company (Mr. F. A. Keisel) at the terminus of the Utah Northern Railroad, to be informed that the tickets were only intended for male passengers,—a secret they keep to themselves until it is too late for the emigrant. After being some thirteen days out from the terminus of the railroad, we were left afoot by reason of the Indians robbing our train of its stock, and the only consolation that could be got from the representative of the "Diamond R" Company, on application for relief, was "Go to h—!! What do you suppose I can do?" That was the exact address of the gentlemanly "Diamond R" conductor to his passengers, consisting of four ladies and gentlemen and seven children. The ticket issued by the Chicago roads is taken up at Omaha by the Northern Pacific Railroad, and another issued, binding the emigrant to deliver said ticket to the "Diamond R" Company inside of a certain time, which time is the exact time from Omaha to the terminus, or, at least, so near it that it will be necessary to look to the transportation company's agent immediately. The penalty of falling to do so will result in the forfeit of your privilege (if a male passenger) of the extraordinary privilege (if a male passenger) of the extraordinary privilege of walking alongside of an ox-driver, and sleeping in the same camp until your arrival at destination in Montana. I could give you agreat deal more that would interest the passenger-agent of this Company. It is a swindle in every particular so far as its propositio

A Joke on Senator Grover.

Washington Correspondence Uncinnati Enquirer.
Senator Grover is the subject of a neat little joke, which is pointed because it is true. Last summer he was a member of the Special Indian Commission, and was up in Oregon with that party. They desired to visit the camp of the Nez-Perces Indians, and had telegraphed ahead along the railrond for such transportation as would convey the whole party. The assembling of teams collected quite a crowd of people, who thronged the depot, and gazed and gazed upon the celebrities, without any particular idea of what they meant to do or who, they were. Senator Grover is extremely dignified, and seldom speaks unless spoken to; but is remarkable for his extreme politeness. He was walking up and down the platform when his eye happened to fall upon a little, shock-headed, ragged gamin. He paused in his walk near the boy, and said:

"My son, may I ask you how far it is to the camp of the Nez-Perces?"

"Yes, sir," promptly answered the boy, and then came to a full stop.

"How far is it?" asked the Senator.

"Damn it I know?" answered the boy with perfect gravity.

Will the young man in the blonde overcoat, and a liver-colored hat, who sang "The heart bowed down with gresse and hair" out on West Hull at la m., please repeat his concert this evening at the same place, and stand a little away from the lamp-post, so the sudlence can set a good crack at him with a lump of coal, without endangering the property of the Company!

THE COURTS

Decision Regarding Appellate Court Jurisdiction.

The George W. Gage Estate-The Brachvogel Molding Company.

Record of Judgments, New Suits, Di vorce Petitions, Etc.

Among the cases decided last June by the Appellate Court was that of The City of Chicago vs. The Vulcan Iron-Works, and the opinio given by Judge Pleasants has just been filed This was an action of ejectment, and the judg-ment of the court below was for the Iron-Works. The Appellate Court affirmed the opinion, but chose to give written reasons for the affirmance, the jurisdiction of the Court

naving been questioned.

Judge Pleasants, in the opinion, said the Su preme Court by the Constitution only had original jurisdiction in mandamus and habeas-corpus cases and cases relating to the revenue, Sec. 11 of Art. V1. of the Constitution provided that Appellate Courts should be formed after 1874,

with such power as the General Assembly should provide, but giving appeals to the Supreme Court in all criminal cases, and cases in which a franchise or freehold or the validity of a statute was involved, and in such other cases as might be provided by law. That article gave the Legislature unlimited power as to the establishment of such courts with that one proviso, and in pursuance of the power Appellate Courts were established with certain specified powers. Their jurisdiction was ex-clusive, in the first place, as far as given, and was final except when the amount was more than \$1,000, or the questions involved of such importance that the Judges agreed to allow them to go to the Supreme Court. But even that large grant of jurisdiction did not exhaust the powers of the Legislature, and it could still have conferred it in the four omitted or them, provided only that it should not be final. Such further grant, being purely additional, would not conflict with the Constitution in respect either to the subject of jurisdiction or to any substantial right of parties litigant, but at most only in respect to a matter of mere procedure. By an amendment to the act, appeals should lie from Circuit Courts, etc. directly to the Supreme Court in all criminal cases and all cases in which a franchise, or freehold, or the validity of a statute was involved, in case the party appealing or prosecuting such writ of error should so elect, except in cases of chancery. By that provision Appellate Courts had jurisdiction in those four classes of cases, except where the party chose to go directly to the Supreme Court. There was, therefore, only an apparent conflict as to a mere matter of procedure. The constitutional right to have four classes of cases heard in any event by the Supreme Court, was not impaired by first requiring that the opinion of an inferior tribunal should first be taken. It was the express intention of the Legislature to confer such additional jurisdiction on the Appelate Courts subject to the decision of the party appealing. The appeal allowed by the Practice act from the lower courts directly to the Supreme Court remained under the act to establish Appellate Courts. The conflict, therefore, between the two acts, if any, touched only the appellee, and his right to the ultimate judgment of the Supreme Court was fully preserved. The provisions of the Amended-Practice act by implication justified the same conclusion. The jurisdiction then in question over the four classes of cases was conferred both by implication and by express words in many different sections, so as to leave no room for doubt, and the power of this Legislature under the Constitution so to confer it was equally clear. tional, would not conflict with the Constitution in respect either to the subject of jurisdiction or

Legislature under the Constitution so to confer it was equally clear.

Judgment affirmed.

A LITTLE LAW AS TO CREDITORS' BILLS.

Judge Moore vesterday morning decided the case of the First National Bank of Sloux City vs. the executors of George W. Gaze. This was a creditors' bill, filed in the life-time of Gage, to reach some of his assets, but no Receiver was ever appointed. The case was delayed by being taken to the Supreme Court. After it came back, it was revived against the executors of Gage. They appeared and answered, and the facts were admitted. The executors admitted they had received from the personal property belonging to Gage money to the amount of some six or seven thousand dollars, all but about \$1,800 of which had been paid out in the course of administration upon

paid out about \$1,800 of which had been paid out in the course of administration upon orders of the Protect Court to the widow or for expenses, etc., leaving in their hands about \$1,800. expenses, etc., leaving in their hands about \$1,500.

The complainant contended that by the filing of the cross-bill it had acquired a lien upon all the personal property and undiscovered personal assets of Gage, and which were afterwards brought to light in the hands of his executors, and that this-lien dated from the time of the filing of the cross-bill: that the executors took whatever personal assets they received from the estate of Gage, subject to the claims of the complainants as a prior lien. The defendants contended that when they came to the possession of the personal property of Gage as executors, they took it discharged of such prior claim, and held it, and were bound to distribute it under and in pursuance of the statute in relation to the assets of deceased persons, and upon the order of the Probate Court: that it did not come to their hands charged with any prior lien and could not be taken from them by a Court of Chancery.

Judge Moore said he had had much difficulty in coming to a conclusion, and his 'opinion had varied at different times. The authorities were hopelessly at variance on the point, but he thought the better rule was that the complainant did not acquire any lien. A decree was therefore ordered to be entered in favor of the defendants.

BRACHYOGEL VS. WHITE ET AL.

In the case of Frederick Brachyogel vs.

hopelessly at variance on the point, but he thought the better rule was that the complainants did not acquire any lien. A decree was therefore ordered to be entered in favor of the defendants.

BRACHVOGEL VS. WHITE ET AL.

In the case of Frederick Brachvogel vs. George E. White, The Brachvogel Moiding Company, and others, a supplemental petition was filed vesterday morning in Judge Farwell's court paying for the removal of the Receiver heretofore appointed, and for other relief. The bill sets forth that since the appointment of the Receiver the property of the Brachvogel Moiding Company has been interfered with; that a pretended sale of the premises on West Lake street was on the 3d instant made to George E. White; that on said 3d day of December the said George E. White made a pretended sale of the same property to said James D. Kline; again on the same day Kline made another pretended sale of said property to the George E. White Hardwood Lumber Company, this last sale being evidenced by a pretended bil therefor, which was on the 14th inst. filed for record in the Recorder's office, but is not vet recorded. The bill further alicges that the Sheriff, on the 14th of November last, took possession but it is alleged has failed in every particular to perform the duties of his trust or obey the orders of this Court; but permitted the said George E. White and his confederates and agents to manage and control the affairs and property of the corporation in manifest fraud of the rights and interests of the creditors and stockholders therein, who did not of would not aid or abet the confederates in the said objects or designs of their confederace that White colluded and confederated with James D. Kline to wreck and plunder said corporation, and to cheat and defraud its creditors, and all of the stockholders therein, who did not of would not aid or abet the confederates in the said objects or designs of their confederace. In furthers or said white, and against the interest of said corporation, etc., etc. The complainant f

Company, at 347 and 349 West Lake street, or the property therein.

His Honor declined to jump at conclusions without hearing both sides. If the Receiver was not discharging his duty he could be removed. He declined to issue the order of injunction. White was on the Receiver's bond, and there was no allegation that White was not perfectly solvent. If the Receiver was permitting the removal of the property, he was responsible; if the property was destroyed, he would have to foot the bill. The Receiver was ordered to file a report of his action slace his appointment, the same to be under oath, by Monday morning, and that the George E. White Lumber Company, James D. Kline, and John Penabaker be summoned to appear in court Monday afternoon to answer touching the matters and things complained of.

MACHERS & CO. MACHRIS & CO.

An account was given in yesterday's Tribung of the peculiar allegations made against Machris & Co., packers at 381 Halsted street, and of the diligent efforts of one of their creditors to collect a debt against them. Yesterday three more capies suits were commenced against this same firm—one by Flanagan, Hoffman & Co., who claim \$734.52; another by Crowley & Sheehan, who want \$773.34; and a third by Patrick Cash, claiming \$677.93. They all make the same allegations that Machris & Co. bought goods, promising to pay for them at a future day, and just before the time came concealed or disposed of their property, and allowed their store to be taken possession offby a Constable.

store to be taken possession of by a Constable.

CONDESNATION SUITS.

The City of Chicago filed a petition yesterday to have ascertained the damages for widening Sullivan street from Sedgwick to Huribut street. Another to fix the damages for opening a street fifty feet wide from the north line of Lot 11, Block 3, in the west part of Samuel Ellis' Addition south to Egan avenue, the new street to be called Addine street. Also a third for extending West Indiana street from Western to Grand avenue.

DIVORCES.

William L. Shock was, in January, 1873, mar-

William L. Shoet was, in January, 1873, married to Ada C. She is, and he lived with her until the first of the oresent month, when he was shocked to learn that she had been too intimate with one C. A. Bartlett.

Judge Williams yesterday granted a decree of divorce to Bell Furn from Asahel Hurd on the ground of drunkenness.

The Appellate Court adjourned yesterday over to Jan. 6, 1878, at 2 p. m.

The Appellate Court adjourned yesterday over to Jan. 6, 1879, at 2 p. m.

Judge Blodgett's call to-day is 139 to 168, inclusive, with 138, Sykes vs. Irwin, on trial.

Judges Jameson and Booth will hear motions to-day. Judge Booth motions for new trial;

Judges Moore and Farwell default cases. Judge Williams' divorce list is 2,472, 2,070, 2,502, 2,516, 2,445, and 2,499. George W. Campbell was yesterday appointed

8,445, and 2.499.
George W. Campbell was yesterday appointed Assignee in Bankruptey of David Meyer.
John M. Dandy was elected Assignee of John McCluer Ruiter.
R. E. Jenkins was appointed Assignee of Henry H. Walker.
A dividend of about 50 per cent was declared to the preferred creditors of William Dennison.
UNIFED STATES COURTS.
Edward A. Stevens, George H. Burt, and others, filed a creditors' bill yesterday against Philip Goldman, H. Metz, Sr., Theodore Goldman, and Jacob Befersdorf, basing it on three judgments for the aggregate of \$6,789.32. The neural charges of frand and preferential assignments are made, and a discovery is asked, and the payment of the complainants' judgments.
The Remington Sewing-Machine Company began a suit for \$5,000 against William H. Briggs, illram Clingman, A. B. Clingman, and G. W. Clingman.
Curcuit court.
Henry A. Barling, A. H. Davis, and E. D. Mandell, Trustees, liled a bill against John T. Matthews, Jave Matthews, Emily and Dillon B. Hutchinson, Emily S. Hutchinson, R. W. Hyman, and others, to foreclose a trust-deed for \$5,000 on Lots 27 to 46 inclusive, in J. T. Matthews' Subdivision of Lots 1 and 20, in Kedzle's Subdivision of Proceeds and letters testamentary issued to Harlow N. Drake, the bonds being fixed at the sum of \$12,000.
Judge Knickerbocker listened, during a large

record, and retters testamentary issued to Harlow N. Drake, the bonds being fixed at the sum of \$12,000.

Judge Knickerbocker listened, during a large part of yesterday afternoon, to the arguments of counsel for the administratrix and the heirs in the estate of Patrick McClary, where the question has been raised as to the liability of the administratrix. Mrs. McClary, for losses sustained by the fathere of the State Savings Institution, in which the had deposited moneys while the bank was rituining and everybody supposed it to be sound. Mr. Childs for the heirs Judge Knickerbocker took the case under advisement and will deliver his decision at an early day.

THE CALL MONDAY.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Call of his calendar.

THE CALL MONDAY.

JUDGE BLODGETS—Cull of his calendar.

THE APPELLATE CECENT—Adjourned to 2 p. m.,

Jan. 8. 1879, when opinions will be delivered.

JUDGE JAMESON—229 to 231, 233, 235 to 250.

No. 228, Cleveland vs. South Park Commissioners, on trul.

JUDGE MOODE—Contested motions.

JUDGE ROGERS—338, 340, 341. No case on trial.

JUDGE ROURS—338, 379, 373, 373%, 375.

No case on trial.

JUDGE BARWELL—Contested motions.

JUDGE FARWELL—Contested motions.

JUDGE WILLIAMS—2,047, De Luca vs. Colondro, and contested motions. No. 132, Foss vs. Foss, on trial.

JUDGMENTS.

JUDGMENTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COUNT—N. R. Allen et al. vs. Philip Goldman, \$2, 174. —Christopher Nugent et al. vs. Same, \$3, 512. —Theodore Zschetzsche et al. vs. Same, \$4, 944.04. —Pittaburg. Cincinnatia & L. Louis Railway Company vs. Henry W. Henderson: verdict, debt, \$3,000; damages, \$320. —United States' use R. C. Jenkins, Assignee of Leander Rockweil, vs. Washington M. Wills, John S. Wills, Richard Gregg, Nancy J. Wills, and W. N. Brainerd; verdict, \$4,007.16, and motion for new trial.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—Sarah L. Beeson vs. John S. and Luelia J. Van Dersilice, \$851.85. —Anarew Mueller vs. John B. Schule, \$100.42. — Mary Young vs. Albhonse Le Jeune, \$319.33. CIRCUIT COURT—CONFESSIONS—John Chamberlin vs. Alexander and James S. Norton, \$271.72. Jupen Rocens—Francis A. Frank vs. Allen Schofield; verdict, \$20.

Unincky in Bis Chronology.

Shretette.
Throstlewaite, of West Hill, has just returned

Throstlewaite, of West Hill, has just returned from Omaha, and as does every man who goes west of the Missouri River, returned laden with trophies of the chase.

"You say you shot it yourself?" asked a critical friend, examining the eik-horns with a great deal of interest." deal of interest,"
"Yes," replied Throstlewaite with an awful sinking of the heart.
"H'm,"said the friend, "and how old are you Throstlewaite whispered faintly, "Thirty-nine," and then lost his voice, and the friend re-tired.

The tired.

Thiostlewaite finds a little brass plate set in the end of the horns, engraved, "J. Hovley, gunsnith. Chechnati. April, 1843." And it makes him awfully mad to have anybody come in and ask him if it is really true that he shot a deer when he was only i years old.

Jews in Congress.

Harner's Weskly.

Mr. Edwin Einstein, Congressman-elect from the Seventh district, is the second Iseraeitte who has been elected to Congress from this city, the first naving been Emaneul H. Hart, who served from 1851 to 1853. The Jewish Times says that Mai. Noah was once a member from this city, but neither in Lamman's Cougressional Record nor in Poore's Congressional Directory does his name appear. Philadelphia sent Henry M. Phillips from 1857 to 1861; Boston sent Leopold Morse in 1877, and has just re-elected him. Judah P. Benjamin was United States Senator from Louisians from 1853 until 1861. These, we believe, are the only Jews who have served in Congress.

Ewing Pushing Himself for Governor. Ewing Pushing Himself for Governor.

Gen. Ewing's triends are quick to take advantage of Thurman's refusal, and are pushing him energetically as the party's best candidate for Governor. They are right. He is the best embodiment of the "Ohio idea" now living. The defenders of that idea swear that resumption will have nothing to do with their agitation of it; that it is bound to go on forever. If this is their determination, Ewing is their man. He will go on forever in the same direction, no matter what happens, while Thurman is likely to turn up headed in the opposite direction if the logic of eveats shows him that is the popular path.

Garfield the Wisest Child.

Concinnat Commercial.

Garfield is the ablest child we have in public life. He is learned, cloquent, brave, but in worldly wisdom he ceased to grow at about 14 years of age. Of course he doesn't make any concealment of his opinion. Perish the thought that he should conceal an opinion even long enough for it to ripen. He digs up his thoughts every day to see if they are sprouting. Is it possible he does not know that the Democracy are the champaion fraud-hunters of America! Is he not aware that Senstor Thurman is anxious to have the frauds of the October election, 1876, in Cincinnati, investigated?

Business Outlook.

New York Times.

resumption as a problem and resumption as a fact; and the probability is, that, when the next House assembles, the fact of resumption will be so well established that its most rabid opponents will find themselves nowhere. In the same manner other questions are undergoing modification. The business outlook is brighter. Gloomy predictions are being falsified by events. And the restoration of confidence and the improvement of business will be followed by an abatement of the discontent which was a potent factor in all the elections.

## DRAINAGE.

Its Application to Country Roads...Tile Draining an Essential to Good Results.

To the Editor of The Tribuse.

DWIGHT, Ill., Dec. 13.—I read some time DWIGHT, Ill., Dec. 13.—I read some time since an interesting pamphlet written by Mr. Nichols, of Springfield, upon the subject of prairie roads. His contribution, in my opinion, is timely and sound,—worthy of careful consideration by our Road Commissioners. I should hardly think, however, that it would be necessary to go to England for steam rollers. If protection has done anything for this country it have a developed our manufactures. ought to have developed our manufactures. But what I would here call attention to is, that mere surface treatment of our roads, whether that treatment be rolling or gravel, or both, cannot safely be relied upon unless it be supplemented by thorough drainage. I do not quote the writer above-mentioned as taking such ground, but in the discussion and advocacy of various modes of treatment there is danger hat the provision that should stand first in any road specifications may be lost sight of. The point is just this: Thorough drainage does the greater part of the work without the aid of surface treatment. But surface treatment without drainage is practically worthless.

A hard, smoothly-rolled road is delightful in a dry season, and looks like a durable work.

But unless ample provision has been made for the sure and rapid removal of water from the ditches, its fluished surface will be endangered the sure and rapid removal of water from the ditches, its fluished surface will be endangered by the first heavy and protracted storm. A rolled road, unless meadamized to a depth ordinarily impracticable, is a mere shell. Its surface is smooth and almost as fine-grained as pottery, but a few inches below the material is open and porous. The effects, even of very heavy rolling, are decidedly superficial. Hence the vulnerable side is the under side, and the soakage from the ditch, saided powerfully by capillisry attraction, strikes through the very joints of the armor. In ordinary weather the effects of this soakage may not be spparent. But let the rot tenness at the core be supplemented by heavy, long-continued rains, or by the action of thaws, the surface shell, soaked from above and below, is almost certain to succumb, and the higher the road has been piked the deeper the mire.

Our worthy Road Commissioners retort: "We don't propose to have water in our ditches," and many of them, I am glad-to admit, are experimenting in the true direction, the results of which, I understand, will be shortly published by The Tribium. The others continue: "We have covered the drains proad and deen. We have

which, I understand, will be shortly published by The Tribune. The others continue: "We have thrown up our roads afresh, and have opened the drains broad and deep. We have cleaned out the culverts, replacing those that have rotted flown." Just so! But have you not done all this before? and have you not with all these precautions waded through the mud every spring and nearly every fail! The truth is that your open ditches will not save the road. I cannot here fully argue this assertion, which is amply sustained by experience, and will only remind your readers of the fatal limitity of the open ditch to fill up and choke up on the slightest provocation. Waste from the road of every description—mud, leaves, sticks, ice, and snow—form innumerable little dams that retard the flow and soak the road bed, particularly so at that critical period, the spring thaws. Your roads are fairly passable only in the droughts of summer and fail, or when hard frozen in the winter. Some day our roads will all be rolled, but I would drain them first, and in the only thorough, lasting, and scientific way that has yet been discovered, viz. by tiles. Some day they will be macadamized, but I would tile anyway. With rolling or without, with grayed or without, the road must be drained. That is the Alpha and Omega of road-making, place-between what you will.

This is a long prelude for a paper having for its principal object, not roads alone, but the drainage question at large, as viewed from an inquirer's standpoint. Its pertinency will, however, be seen in the rext artice.

ever, be seen in the next article. W. F. MATTES, C. E. Review of the Situation—Plenty of Pluck. but Little Science—Difficulties Encountered and Remedies Proposed—Illinois the Key-stone State of the West.

DWIGHT, Ill., Dec. 19.—Fortunately for the welfare of the State, the immensely important question of drainage is outside of politics, and can, therefore, be developed untrammeled by those party considerations and jealousies that are so frequently fatal to laudable efforts for the public good.

Let us glance for a moment at the situation. The State has been well nigh ruined by mud. With lethargy, born of a certain despairing sense of helplessness, the farmers have bent under the heavy yoke year after year. Tiling sense of helplessness, the farmers have bent under the heavy yoke year after year. Tiling had been heard of, but it seemed out of reach, and, to the majority, a doubtful remedy at best. Then the better informed of our citizens took the matter up. The railroads and the tile men assisted. Intelligence on the subject was disseminated; cost of tile and rates of freight reduced; ditches dug by machinery, and the whole State roused to a feverish interest by the results obtained. The Legislature passed a Drainage law, which the courts pronounced unconstitutional. Whereupon the people put their hand to the wheel and corrected the Constitution by a tremendous majority. The laying of tile has comparatively but just begun, and yet it is already "the rage," and probably more tile will be laid during the coming year than in all the past five put together.

This is as it should be, and redounds to the credit of the State: a fair flustration of her intelligence and energy. But in this very awakening lies a great danger that should beguarded against at the outset, or untold thousands of dollars may be lost to the Commonwealth. With all the application of modern skill and machinery, draining by tile is likely to remain an expensive operation, and to present one inexorable condition to the farmer by which alone success may be had. That condition is that that work shall be thoroughly well done. There is practically no halfway measure. It either pays largely, or is a heavy loss.

But the laying of tile properly is a scientific operation, involving many considerations that few farmers are trained to fully deede upon. Among these are two points very frequently neglected, to which I would call special attention.

few farmers are trained to fully decide upon. Among these are two points very frequently neglected, to which I would call special attention.

The first is the quantity of water likely to be thrown upon the land from the contiguous lands above. In attempting to decide this question, the farmer will often be met with the difficulty that he is unable to foresee the future of drainage operations affecting him, and cannot say whether the water from certain areas will be thrown upon him or not. In this prairie country this uncertainty often extends back over considerable tracts, making the decision important and perplexing.

The second point is of still greater importance, and refers to the outlet. My purpose here is not merely to emphasize the well-known necessity for a free, reliable discharge from the farm-mains, but to point out the extreme difficulty in, I think I may say, the majority of cases of aftaning this desideratum. In many instances I know that the entire farm system has been located too near the surface because of this difficulty. For a blockade established by the perverseness of a neighbor, legal treatment will hereafter be all powerful, but the physical obstacles are not so readily disposed of. I cannot go into further detail here, and cite the numerous instances that occur to me. But many who have drained will bear me out in the assertion that many hundred farmers in this State would welcome next year a well-laid the by their roadside into which they could have the privilege of turning their mains, and that they would also be grateful for reliable information regarding the future of drainage operations above them.

The fact is that we are plunging into this drainage business with characteristic Western pluck and energy, but with very little science. Each township, Road Commissioner, and farmer is working independently, and the result promises to be like the buildings in an ordinary city block,—all hights, sizes, and shapes, with an utter absence of co-operation or harmony.

The specific for this sta

railroads and other sources, and there are hundreds of young men constantly graduating

railroads and other sources, and there are hundreds of young men constantly graduating from engineering schools, competent to do such work, who would jump at the chance for very modeaate pay. The duty of the levelers will be simply to obtain needed elevations, fix monuments for reference, and forward their notes at frequent intervals to the office, where their work should be carefully checked, the calculations made, location, size, and fall of roadside tile decided upon, and the charts drawn in accordance therewith. As rapidly as the charts for the townships can be completed, copies thereof should be furnished to the respective Road Commissioners, who should be required by law to make such draining as their townships may leade from time to time to do to conform to the charts.

The State will be called upon for no appropriation beyond the expenses of the Decartment. The townships can lay tile or not, as they choose. But if they decide so to do they must, for the general good, conform to established grades and use established sizes. So with the farmer. His individual freedom of action is in nowise interfered with; but, if he desire to avail himself of the roadside tile as an outlet for his mains, he must strike that outlet at designated points.

The wisdom of our legislators will indoubtedly provide, by proper enactments under the drainage amendment, for such refractory cases as may require treatment.

The usual resort for the settlement of land disputes of that character is to special commissioners appointed by the local court, and I would point out how greatly their labors would be simplified by the exact and authoritative information of a drainage chart. The same considerations apply to the many schemes for improvement of rivers and streams, levee building, etc. A flood of light would be thrown upon them that could haruly fail to prevent serious mistakes.

By the adoption of this plan, Illinois will at once systematize a yast work now in confusion,

once systematize a vast work now in confusion and, by placing herself abreast the progress of the times, set an example for other prairie

the times, set an example for other prairie States to follow.

Her location makes her the Keystone State of the West. Her broad acres of rich black soil are too fiat to be seriously impoverished of their richest portion by washing rains, and when the compact subsoil that has been her bane is thoroughly drained, it will prove her blessing, retaining to growing crops the nourishment that gravelly soils would allow to escape.

W. F. MATTES, C. E.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN IN 1848. Thurlow Weed reminds the public that Abraham Lincoln made Republican speeches in Massachusetts in 1848.—Chicago Tribune, Nov. 13, 1878.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

KEWANEE, Ill., Dec. 16.—Whether Mr. Weed has so reminded the public, 1 do not know. If he has made such a statement, his memory is at fault. If Mr. Lincoln ever entertained one-half of the good intentions, or performed one-half the good acts, that his friends have attributed to him, then no man who ever lived was half as good as he must have been. The actual Lincoln was very much like other men; the ideal Lincoln has no known original. But by this I do not mean to decry him, for I am one of his many admirers, and I voted for him twice for President. I mean to dispute the statement that Mr. Lincoln ever made a Republican speech in 1848, and I think it could be safely affirmed that he never made such a speech before 1855, when the Republican party was first organized in Illinois. I will give some facts and reasons for my asser-

Republican party was first organized in Illinois. I will give some facts and reasons for my assertions.

There was no Republican party in 1848,—only the Democratic, Whig, and Free-Soil parties. Mr. Lincoln was the 1 a member of Congress, having been elected in 1846, in a district where the bare suspicion that he was tainted with antislayery views would have defeated him. Mr. Lincoln probably made some speeches that year in Massachusetts. I know that he and his wife and two boys returned from a trip in the Eastern States late in September, 1848, and came up the lakes on the steamer Globe. I took passage on that vessel at Detroit, and became acquainted with him about the time we reached Mackinaw. The late D. D. Driscoll, Esq., of Chicago, then of Toulon, Ill., an active young Whig, was aboard, and knew Mr. Lincoln and his politics, and he arranged to have a discussion between Mr. Lincoln and a young lawyer residing in one of the interior counties of Illinois, who was an Abolitionist and an active supporter of the Free-Soil party. The debate was begun that afternoon, and was ended on the evening of the next day, while the boat was lying at Milwankee.

There were many very intelligent emigrants to the State of Wisconsin on board, some of whom may remember these facts. The debate was a very pleasant one, and Mr. Lincoln conducted his side of it with great fairness and skill. But he at no time expressed any sympathy with the Free-Soil cause, which was essentially the same as that of the Republican party. On the contrary, he was artfully led into making an attack on the Liberty party, because they opposed the election of Henry Clay in 1844 and voted for Birney, when they should, in his opinion, as Abolitionists, have voted for Clay, and, by so doing, they opened up the way to the annexation of Texas and the Mexican war, with

opposed the election of Henry Clay in 1844 and voted for Birney, when they should, in his opinion, as Abolitionists, have voted for Clay, and, by so doing, they opened up the way to the annexation of Texas and the Mexican war, with the consequent extension of slavery. This gave his opponent the advantage he had sought, and he ventilated that particular Whig humbug, to the great delight of the majority of the passengers, who were in sympathy with Free-Soilism and anti-slavery.

Mr. Lincoln then appeared to entertain about the average views of the members of his party, and to have no sympathy with anything not indorsed by the great "embodiment of Whiggery," Henry Clay, and he showed no true knowledge of the principles and purposes of the Liberty party, and manifested no respect for them.

The next evening Mr. Lincoln addressed a Whig meeting from the steps of the old wooden Court-Housein Chicago,—a thing which he would hardly have been invited to do had ne been a Republican or a Free-Soiler.

Mr. Lincoln, though he became a Republican. Was never a leader of Republican thought. He was, while a Whig, innoculated with a love of compromise, and a dread of anything not labeled Conservative. He manifested this at Freeport in 1858, where Douglas had warned him that he would force from him an answer whether, under any circumstances, he would, as a United States Senator, vote for the admission into the Union of a slave State. He said there in reply to Douglas that there might be circumstances where he would, as Senator, vote for the admission for a slave State.—and the battle for that day was lost for want of a courageous negative. And it was only partially regained late that afternoon, when Lovejoy addressed the multitude from the balcony of the Brewster House, in which, with the gallantry and courage of Sheridan in his famous repulse of Gen. Early, he rallied the scattering forces, and told them that under no conceivable circumstances in Congress or out would he ever vote to admit another slave State, of to permit the e

Proclamation of Emancipation, drove many of the truest friends of the country almost to de-spair.

I have drawn a picture from the original, and no softening of color or of outline can efface its features. He who dwelt nearest to that original will recognize that truthfulness. Mr. Lincoln's name, associated as it is with some of the sub-limest deeds recorded in history, needs no false praise to make it one of the most attractive and praise to make it one of the most attractive and noble of the world.

THORNIVEL.

MORE ANCIENT BUT DESOLATE CITIES. Everything connected with the extinct races of the North American Continent has for a long time excited great interest among our scientists. Many wonderful facts in regard to them have been developed, and the time is not distant when from the study of their cities, pottery, and various relics a very interesting, though imwhen from the study of their cities, pottery, and various relics a very interesting, though imperfect, history of their manners, habits, and castoms may be constructed. From a single bone the skillful anatomist can tell the size and the entire habits of the animal to which it belonged, and so from the deserted cities and the articles remaining in them, found in Arizona and along the Colorado River, ethnologists will be able to speak with reasonable certainty about the people who in vast numbers once inhabited those now desolate regionr. A gentleman, under date of Dec. 9, writes from Animas City, La Plata Col., to a friend in this city as follows:

"A friend of mine told me yesterday that he saw an article in Sectioner's Magazine on the extinct race that once inhabited this portion of Colorado, and whose only legacy is broken pottery and ruined houses. Who the party is that wrote this up, I am unable to find out, as I cannot get a copy of Sectioner in this country. However, I am certain of one thing: his knowledge of the subject must be limited, for, with the exception of myself, I do not believe there is a man living that has seen any of the ruins, except the few I ving close to the Animas. Rio Mancos, and Rio de Chelly. For the past year I have been acting as guide to the Ute exception, and I brought the troops through the very heart of the cities and towns formerly occupied by this mysterious but extinct race. Instead of ruins I found perfect round towns, two and three-story houses, granaries, whole juzs, and perfect pots, beautifully ornamented and clazed, instead of broken pieces. I found stone tools, pieces of copper, and graves, and klins where the pottery was made.

"Expecting to get home to Chicago, where before our own Historical Society I could explain

these discoveries. I did not write anybody of anything about it. Intended that Chicago and Illinois will get the hencit of this, and it it first to glean the field. Prof. Morgan, or Rochester, N. Y., was here hast summer investigating this same subject, but saw nothing save the ruins I have mentioned above.

"I desire to say here that my discoveries are to be a free gift to our own institution, and I write at this time so as to give ample time to prepare for an expedition of the Historical Society desires to take this matter in hand and send a party in the spring to take up this matter, I will be on hand to guide them and show them where large cities existed. Yours truly,

J. J. H.

True and False Diphtheria Diagnosis and

Treatment.

To the Editor of The Tribuna.

Nauvoo, Ill., Dec. 18.—A few weeks are in NAUVOO, III., Dec. 18.—A few weeks are an article claiming that the external and internal use of coal off in diphtheria would care the disease went the rounds of the newspaper press, having been published in Tax Warkly Tanunn at the time, Nov 27, 1878.

Unit at the time, Nov 27, 1878.

Inasmuch as such treatment of that dreat disease can be not only useless, but also destructive, I ask a small place in your columns in the way of reply, etc. Without touching upon the past history of diphtheria. I wish to state a few facts upon the anatomical and pathological characters of the affection and its treatment. First, diphtheria is not a local affection, but a systemic one. The cause of the malady is a blood contamination or poisoning.

blood contamination or poisoning.
Second, in order for the disease to be present Second, in order for the disease to be present in any given case, a fibrinous exudation must be present upon some of the mucous surfaces of the body,—generally in the throat, mouth, or nose,—being present often in the bronch, and sometimes generally throughout the sir passages. It sometimes also forms in wounds in the skin in various portions of the body. This exudation is termed a false membrane, is lymph thrown out, and, being at first semi-transparent, it soon becomes opaque, and becomes at once the distinctive local characteristic of the disease. When forming where it can be often and readily examined, it at first looks like the uncooked white of an egg, soon becoming, however, gradually opaque, like the cooked white of egg. It soon after assumes a tongh and thoroughly-organized leathery appearance, and having, soone or later, different colors, due to discoloration from food and drinks taken, or to decomposition in the membrane itself.

As before stated, this false membrane must be present, else the case is not one of diphtheria. Similar pseudo-membraneous formations are found in true croup and in some cases of scarlet fever. Yet in those affections the distinctive characters are sufficiently evident to enable us to form a correct diagnosis, and exclude, as a matter of cause, the disease now under consideration.

Third, dipatheria is one of the sympotic diseases,—id as diseases in which the poison of contagion and infection introduced into the blood acts as a ferment.

Fourth, it, like all such maladies,—as small-

blood acts as a ferment.

Fourth, it. like all such maladies,pox, measles, scariet fever, etc., etc
definite course, and is not influenced, of

definite course, and is not influenced, curatively, by remedies.

Presuming, then, that the above statements are true, the treatment of this dread disorder is easily reduced to a common, hence scientific, standpoint. Scientific, because the science of medicine has, as yet, falled to find remedies easily of excepting this catalytic ferrostice.

standpoint. Scientific, because the science of medicine has, as yet, failed to find remedies capable of arresting this catalytic fermentation in the blood in any such diseases. If the pseudomembrane is only a local manifestation, locil treatment with such powerful remedies as coaloil, caustics, etc., will do no good, but harm, by increasing the local inflammation, and its attendant exudation.

They do no good,—a fact that I believe will be attested by nearly all persons who have had an opportunity to observe their effects when used in the disease under consideration,—be they medical or non-medical persons. Mild local applications to allay inflammation and irritation, and to disinfect the decaying and putrif false membrane, are good, though they can in no way cut the disease short or cure it.

Then, good hygicule nursing, good nourselment, stimulants if needed, together with tonics to give strength to the vital powers, is all that can be done. The use of such disagreeable and powerful agents as coal oil is destructive, because they destroy the main and only life-saving powers the patient has to help him to recovery and health, viz.: the appetite, and the digestion and assimilation of food. The local use of cuil oil externally is bad enough and disagreeable enough without pouring it into the tomach. No one would expect to cure small-for by the application of caustics, etc., to the pustules. Then why presume to so cure diphtherial And, also, why the discrepancies in the statements of medical as well as non-medical persons as to the treatment and cure of this disease?

Then why presume to so cure diphtherial and, also, why the discrapancies in the statements of medical as well as non-medical persons as to the treatment and cure of this disease?

The latter can get out of their errors in the premises because they are not medically informed; the former have to take one or the other horn of the dilemma,—either dishonesty or ignorance! The answer to the former question (discrepancies, etc.) is easy enough, simple enough, and strictly correct, viz.: Diphtheria and simple acute pharyngitis, with a folleular secretion, are now, and have been for a quarter of a century, confounded and classified together as diphtheria—a harmless and a deadly disease written about and treated as a deadly malady.

Simple acute pharyngitis is often an epidemic affection—is more of a fewer with sore throat than a constitutional disorder—is of short duration, and is attended with little or no danger to life. The affection is characterized by an erythematic redness of the tonsils, pharyns, etc., and is quite often attended by a deposit of white follicular material of greater or less size. This secretion is from the follicles of the parts affected, and is entirely different from diphtherite membrane.

Dr. Flint in his "Practice of Medicine," first edition, pages 384-35, says: "These while patches have a resemblance to diphtherite estudation, and it is highly important to discriminate between the two. The follicular secretion forms a pultaceous deposit, not a membraniform layer like the deposit of lymph, and cannot be removed in strips like the latter." He also asso on page 311: "Pharryngitis with a follicular secretion is often called diphtheria." "The affection in these cases may be due to the spidemic influence, but the disease is comparatively trivial, and hence the rate of fatality in different cases of so-called diphtheria will vary according to the accuracy of diagnosis, or the strict observance of the proper application of this simple acute pharyngitis is nost simple,—it needing really little or none

He Never Said He Wouldn't.

Senator Coukling is greatly amused over the publication of what purported to be a special dispatch from Washington in the New York Graphic, saying that the Senator from New York had abandoned all Presidential aspirations for 1880, and would hereafter devote himself to securing the renomination of ex-President Grant. This dispatch was written in New York, and made the basis of a glowing editorial on the many virtues of Mr. Conkling. He has never said that he would not be the next Republican candidate for the Presidency.

They May Decline. They May Decline.

You York World (Dem.).

That is a pretty and ingensous idea of the Grant managers to start their candidate for the race in 1830 with a big banquet and ball in Boston, to which the Marquis of Lorne and Princess Louise are to be invited. However, notwithstanding the deep impression which Master Ulyases Grant, Jr., left upon the Royal bousehold in England, it is just among the possibilities that the Marquis and Princess may decline to discharge the functions of tails to the litte of Messrs. Chandler, Logan, and Robeson.

One of Sir Garnet Wolseley's subjects is a literally unfrocked Greek priest, who was found guilty of incest, and handed over by the Turkish authorities to his congregation for punishment. The congregation sentenced him to go naked for twenty years, and he has already served seven.

THE

And they closed he Forever from our Her dainty little he She folded o'er h And Mamma knew Little Margie wa

And I listened, Whiter grew the Nearer came th And without a sh Or a sign of pai

Our little "Ch CERRE HAUTE, Dec. 17 THE LET

There are letters, post of the city will please matter will be forward can obtain their mail TRIBUNE Building: C. E. C., Chicago. Mrs. S. J. G., Chicago. Mary J. L. Lell, Chicago.

NOTES TO C ENGLEWOOD. - Your long. Try again, and

Attention is called to o young ladies in Aunt sion of the marriage further notice.

CHEAGO, Dec. 16,-In TRIBUNE Home Club, wi little space to state a few have been made public ex ing been made to feel the to us from a Society whi tude of a rival when it was not the remotest the ing anything detrimental this Club was organize if the large majority of existence of any other w felt that too much could a unfortanate, and that our spects from theirs.

It is now nearly eighte earnest women banded the the name of Tux Tuxum avowed object of workin where the better educated chomes could find the commone with congenial surpleasant retreat when the darate commensurate with great undertaking, for the of those whom Jenkins reping in white saits and p felt that too much could of those whom Jenkins reping in white satin and peblack velvet and diamond whom this work was only timent when time hung hands; none who sought no having their names areas places. There were very ferbirth or a fortunate above the necessity ing their own hands their families, and there offerings must be the heart the hopeful faith to pray, venture, and good, sound in council. By and by we were considered antage than which nothing could than which nothing could

in council. By and by we were considered antage, than which nothing could we deeply regretted it, we lent and steadily minding they would conclude they would think better of us. last Friday, when, in according to the world to a range for the 'vened to arrange for the ' inst Friday, when, in account our Club, a delegation after wened to arrange for the 'to be given next April by societies of Chicago. Al business transacted was a meeting the withdrawal of ties originally pledged to the accepted without question, some reason which did no abeyance till they could have Atter listening patiently learned that the vacancies whom the application must ing that our Club could cultimate the could command for the expected was expected by the second command for the expective was expected to give the beginning the could command for the expection. the withdrawal is finally swering, she asked what set I told her. Did you ever side the sun was acrent tarned to the opposite the among the threatening s was nearest like the chambeard of that," she said with some already-estat start another?" I replice been discussed among I had thought it might be the majority was strong; course I had no power to said, her eyes fairly snap shame! They have no battley have no right to di pacific reply, when she in nouncement, in a triur vacancies had been app squared her back toward countenance shone unon.

Countenance shone upon me Now, I recite this seem or vindictiveness, but sn ance is hard to brook. esuance is hard to brook esuance in the Traubra flome Club in mortar and petard as we that it is due topurelyes the entirely defenseless; and twill do the work of gath loading the guns that they firing them, it is as well deceived. I feel no had been the club, through me, was know that we have been dis way possible. I fail to sened, or where they get the exist as an independent wherein consists the charity and I begin to understand be had been studied by that me of shams. Charles Dickenspit so vividity a reckant put into the mouths of som such intense harred of the to receive at the hands of the foreceive at the hands of the interest in their welfare. people constitute the major are many warm, tende true Christian ampath nate, who are giad God has so bounting relieve the afficted it appirit, and who do their name, but in the spirit of deprecate the uncharitables other workers by some who encourage any move looki women. Our belowed pass the human mind is so var haps it may be well to have though a sum of all societies of this and indicate the unitered in the spirit, and who do their name, but in the spirit of deprecate the uncharitables other workers by some who encourage any move looki women. Our belowed pass the human mind is so var haps it may be well to have though a sum of all societies of this and in the spirit of deprecate the unitered in the spirit, and who do their name, but in the spirit of deprecate the uncharitables other workers by some who is not the spirit, and who do their name, but in the spirit of deprecate the uncharitables other workers by some who is not the spirit, and who do their name, but in the spirit of deprecate the uncharitables other workers by some who is not the spirit of t

THE HOL OTTAWA, Ill., Dec. 14. tone of letters received breathes a murmar of disco days are so near, for it bru who were here then are now are absent. Home sisters. A greater blessings for which other is reminded at this se no more, and has outgreened other is reminded at this see no more, and has outgrown happy delasions. Well, reven old age is honorable, and remember that you have to work for mankind, and home, one day nearer those one step farther from the creown. Therefore rejoice at and, if you regret so much the years that have passed. Enter into their joys and par I am sure no one will conside cause you would again love ones, and, if they do, what you happy and drives awe blues? We care too much for Only do what is right and predefers do their worst. Wilke, never give yourself resid. Strive to keep your you may ever respect it, base act, and one so con as to be almost unpardo such an one apail never bia spotted pages of your life's it is one's privileges to

But often still our hearts and eye
Fill at the mention of a name,
And love and faith united blend
A halo round the name of friend.

not been suggested:

. . . I have no song to give you:
No lark could pipe to akles so dull and gray;
Yet, cre we park, one lesson I can leave you
For every day.
Be good, sweet maid, and let who will be clever;
Do noble things, not dream them, all day long;
And so make life, death, and that yest Forever
One grand, sweet song.
Can any of The Home sisters tell me where I can
find a book of songs for little children containing.
"The frog a wooing he did ride," "Ton little Indians," etc.

Chicago, Ill., Dec. 5.—Although not a par-stranger in The Home, yet it will seem so. a s-time having elapsed since i ventured enfering y columns. Nevertheless, I have been a const reader of The Home, and thoroughly enjoy it.

IPHTHERIA.

itor of The Treb hat the external and is

The cause of the

rood,—a fact that I believe will nearly all persons who have had to observe their effects when disease under consideration,—be r non-medical persons. Mild local o allay inflammation and irrita-ninfect the decaying and petrid e, are good, though they can in a disease short or cure it. hygienic nursing, good noursh-nts if needed, together with tonics to to the vital powers, is all that

cure of this disease?
an get out of their errors in the
suse they are not medically informer nave to take one or the
the dilemma.—either dishonesty
The answer to the former queseles, etc.) is easy enough, simple

former have to take one or the the dilemma,—either dishonesty. The answer to the former questicits, etc.) is easy enough, simple strictly correct, viz.: Diphtheria acute pharyngitts, with a folction, are now, and have reter of a century, confounded and other as diphtheria—a harmless lisease written about and treated slady.

e pharyngitts is often an epidemic nore of a fever with sore throat utional disorder—is of abort duratended with little or no danger to ction is characterized by an ergess of the tonsils, pharynx, etc., fen attended by a deposit of white erial of greater or less size. This from the follicles of the parts af-entirely different from diphther-

his "Practice of Medicine," first 1334-35, says: "These white a seemblance to diphtheritic exta highly important to discriminate two, The follicular secretion cous deposit, not a membraniform

the highly important to discrimite two. The follicular secretion seous deposit, not a membraniform deposit of lymph, and cannot be rips like the latter." He also says. "Pharpogitis with a follicular often called diphtheria." "The cse cases may be due to the epice, but the disease is comparative and hence the rate of fataliferent cases of so-called il vary seconding to the accuracy or the strict observance of the stion of the name.

Int of this simple acute pharyngitis a,—it needing really little or none, trong local applications being both njurions. Yet this is the ussaise written about and treated, daily, by not only a goodly portion of attentity, but also by the wise ones it public! The object, then, that to instruct, if possible, his what, so as to enable them a dividing line between these fections, wherein patients fortunate fall upon the one side of that in little or no danger from their those unfortunate enough to fall reside have to do with a malady a deatbrate of 60 to 70 per cent. Words, a diagnosis between trus atheria, figuratively speaking. In the case of each.

It the distribution of the case of each of the rease of each of the throat diseases, and care that the death-rate will be greatly Brooks R. Hamilton, M. D. lever Said He Wouldn't.

tever Said He Wouldn't.

Inkling is greatly amused over the what purported to be a special a Washington in the New York of that the Senstor from New York of all Presidential aspirations for itd hereafter devote himself to semination of ex-President Grant. I was written in New York, and of Mr. Conkling. He has never ould not be the next Republican the Presidency.

They May becline.

New York World (Pem.):
pretty and ingenious idea of the
pretty in the present in the
pretty in the deep impression which Master
the deep impression which Master
the deep impression which Master
the functions of the possibility
marquis and Princess may decline
the functions of tails to the kite of
dier, Logan, and Robeson.

Garnet Wolseley's subjects is a lit-ted Greek priest, who was found at, and handed over by the Turk-to his congregation for panish-ongregation sentenced him to go repty years, and he has already

THE HOME.

MARGIE.

" Mamma's Little Girlie Went to steep inst night, And they closed her blue eyes Fore er from our sight. Her dainty little hands She folded o'er her breast, Anu Mamma knew her darling

Little Margie was at rest. And I listened, bending low.
To catch the last faint breath. Whiter grew the baby face, Nearer came the Angel Death. . And without a shudder,

Or a sign of pain, Our little "Christmas Gift" Returned to God again. MES. ROSA G. KESTER. CERRE HAUTE, Dec. 17.

THE LETTER-BOX. THE LETTER-BOX.

There are letters, postal-cards, or papers at this sibe for the following persons. Those living out of the city will please send their address, and the matter will be forwarded. Residents of Chicago ean obtain their mail by calling at Room 36 TRIBUNE Building:
C. E. C. Chicago.

Mrs. S. J. G., Chicago.

Mary Alice Heath.

Henry C. Fish, M. D.

Yellow Jessamine.

NOTES TO CONTRIBUTORS. ENGLEWOOD.—Your communication was too long. Try again, and don't use long extracts from

Attention is called to some sensible advice given to young ladies in Aunt Fanny's letter this week. Contributors are hereby notified that the discussion of the marriage question is stopped until

further notice.

THE HOME CLUB.

AN INSULT RESENTED.

CHERGO, Dec. 10.—In simple justice to THE THEUNE Home Club, will you kindly allow me a little space to state a few facts which would not have been made to feel the spirit of bitter opposition to us from a Society which has assumed the attitude of a rival when it should be an ally. There was not the remotest thought of rivalry, or of doing anything detrimental to any other Society, when this Club was organized,—indeed, it is doubtful if the large majority of its members knew of the existence of any other whose object bore the faintest resemblance to ours, and those who did know felt that too much could not be done in aid of the unfortunate, and that our idea differed in many re-

nufortunate, and that our idea differed in many respects from theirs.

It is now nearly eighteen months since a few rarmest women banded themselves together under the name of The Turbune Home Club, with the are name of the Italian in the composition of the place where the better educated class of girls who had no homes could find the comforts and refinements of one with congenial surroundings—a safe and pleasant retreat when the day's labor was ended—at a rate commensurate with their earnings. It was a great undertaking, for the roll of names hore none of those whom Jenkins reports as "looking charmpleasant retreat when the day's labor was ended—at a rate commensariae with their earnings. It was a preat undertaking, for the roll of names bore none of those whom Jenkins reports as ''looking charming in white satin and pearls," or 'queenly in black velvet and diamonds''; none were there to whom this work was only the latest toy, an amusement when time hung heavily on their dainty hands; none who sought notoriety or position from having their names associated with those in high places. There were very few whom the recident' of hirth of a fortunate marriage had lifted above the necessity of sometimes using their own hinds in the service of their families, and there were some whose only offerings must be the hearty willingness to do, and the hopeful faith to pray, for the success of our ventere, and good, sound common sense to assist in council. By and by we were made aware that we were considered antagonistic to another Society, than which nothing could be less true, and, while we deeply regretted it, we hoped, by keeping silent and steadily minding our own business, that they would concludes they were mistaken, and would think better or us. So matters reside until last Friday, when, in accordance with the wish of our Club. a delegation autended the meeting convened to arrange for the ''Carnival of Authora,' to be given next April by the various benevolent societies of Chicago. Almost the first piece of business transacted was the piacing before the meeting the withdrawal of two of the eight societies originally pledged to the work. The first was accepted without quession, but the second, for some reason which did not appear, was held in abeyance vill they could have time to reconsider.

After instenting patiently for about two hours, I learned that the vacancies were to be filled, and to whom the application must be made; and, knowing that our Club could comply with all their requirements, pecuniary and other, and that we could command for the evening entertainment each society was expected to give an array

was already filed, and that the other vacancy was uncertain. I asked, "Could we take that place if the withdrawal is finally accepted?" Before answering, she asked what society I represented, and I told her. Did you ever see the sky when on one size the sun was serenely shining, and if you tarsed to the opposite the lurid lightnings played among the threatening storm-clouds? Well, that was nearest like the change in her face. "I have heard of that," she said. "Why don't they unite with some already-established charity, and not start another?" I replied that the matter had been discussed among us, and at times I had thought it might be wiser so to do. but that the majority was strongly opposed to it, and of course I had no power to dictate. "Well," she said, her eyes fairly snapping with anger, "It is a shame! They have no business to start another? They have he appropriate to have have here have have no have have have here have have have here have have have here have have here have have here

single, and so bountfully given them to relieve the afflicted in the true Samaritan stirit, and who do their work, not only in the same, but in the spirit of the Master; but I do still the stirit, and who do their work on the property of the Master; but I do still the spirit of the Master; but I do still the spirit of the Master; but I do still the spirit of the Master; but I do still the spirit of the Master; but I do still the spirit of the Master; but I do still the spirit of the Master; but I do still the spirit of the Master; but I do still the spirit of the Master; but I do still the spirit of the Master; but I do still the spirit of the Samara mind is so variously constructed, perhaps the spirit of the border still the spirit of the s

bappy, even in an humble wis, and there may be policy in being patient in well-siding, for if we are weary of people, there are books and plants in which to drews our tanoughts. It is not pleasant, ill-doines, but are there not hitcher, nooler themes on which to dwell? Think of all that is beantiful the past, and if of the enjoyshe experiences of friends, books, arj. science, and nature. Do not the very flowers and bicks hid as rejoice and be seen much? Our sorrows are, half of them, imaginary enes, which we may dispoil if we will, and it is some much? Our sorrows are, half of them, imaginary enes, which we may dispoil if we will, and it is known our critical so the fances. An are, with town in the busy shops, out among the harrying through on our crowded afterds; even is the homes this our joyful was making some preparation for initions fashioned from the cast away coat will be as mearfuly welcome as many a couly zift. We may have a supplied to the second of the seco

cannot ret a wooden stand, you can have the tinner solder to where three pieces of wire, seven inches fashion, or use three pieces of wire, seven inches fashion, or use three pitches of witness or physical colored to the pitches of witnary or a fancy head, and a pair of convex glasses, cabinet size. Make the olecune transparent wir oil, same as for chromo-photo, but use no paint. Fasten on the with inch-wide velvet, and hang by a narrow piece. Those who have fret saws can make many acceptable gifts. Silhouettes done in wood no thicker than pasteboard, either for window ornaments or framed on thated cardooard, dark wood on a pale gray or coffee ground and light woods on the gray or coffee ground and light woods on the gray or coffee ground and light woods on the gray or coffee ground and light woods on the gray or coffee ground and light woods on the gray or coffee ground and light woods on the gray or coffee ground and light woods on the gray or coffee ground and light woods on the gray or coffee ground and light woods on the gray or coffee ground and light woods on the gray or coffee ground and light woods on the gray or coffee ground and light woods on the gray or coffee ground and light woods on the gray or coffee ground and light woods on the gray or coffee ground and light woods on the gray of the gr JANESYILLE, Wis., Dec. 14.—I have the happiest imaginable suggestion to make to all the mothers and sisters now busily engaged in making Christmas presents for their loved ones. I have made innumerable beautiful gifts, which I only wish I could display to all those whose means are limited, as are my own. In addition to this, I have made a variety of eithouettes for our church fair, I bought me a "Pony Sorrento Saw" for \$2, attached it to my sewing-machine, and the result was every variety of bracket, frame, card-receiver, etc., the whole cost not exceeding \$2. It is fascinating and quick work. Formerly the high price of good saws placed this work beyond the reach of the many.

Will some one favor me with some novel suggestions in this kind of work, and greatly oblige.

Our enemy.

The sandal-wood perfumes when riven
The ax that laid it low.
Let him who hopes to be forgiven
Forgive and bless his foe. FERN-LEAP.

HINTS CONCERNING GIFTS.

MEW BRIGATON. Pa., Dec. 3.—I see so many requests in The Home for hints in regard to Christmas presents that I am constrained to give a chapter on the subject.

First. I wish to say to Grandma Oldways that if she will send her address to the address below I will be glad to send her some ferns and presed leaves as a slight acknowledgment of my enjoyment of her letters. Also to the many ladies who have kindly offered me shadow-pictures, that I am fully supplied.

Any one desiring to make a carriage afghan will find the rag-carpet style unique and pretty. All towns they often suffer from the forms of the comment of the rag-carpet style unique and pretty. All towns they often suffer from the forms of the comment of the rag-carpet style unique and pretty. All towns they often suffer from the forms of the care of the sunight, and have too many insects. In

Any one desiring to make a carriage afghan will little sunlight, and have too many insects. In find the rag-carpet style unique and pretty. All towns they often suffer from the fumes of burning odds and ends of zephyr can be used up in it. Of gas. Too wet is when a plant seldom gets dry. A that yon buy, cat the skews in unequal lengths, from two to ten inches: have a full supply of all colors and saades and plenty of black. Tie the bits together with all the variation possible. Make a large ball before you occin to knit. Make your chain and first row all of black, as it saves the time in tying. Crochet tigntly, throwing thread over once.

CYCLAMEN PERSICUM.

JANESVILLE, Wis., Dec. 16. — While I make no pretension to an extensive sequentiance with floral lore, yet several years' experience, with instruction from practical florists in Chicago and elsewhere, have rendered me somewhat familiar with the culture of the cyclamen persicum. I pot in Angust, leaving at least haif the bulb exposed (Bliss says "The bulb should be placed on top of the soil"), water sparingly till growth begins, then keep quite wet, being carefal not to allow water to stand on the bulbs. In May dry off gradually and keep in the shade and without water till time to start again. After re-potting I let them stand on a sunna veranda til cool nights come on; where the follage grows luxuriantly, I have had on the coumon C. persicum, not giganteum, leaves six inches across. When taken into the house they stand in a south window. Bulbs thus treated, instead of flowering but two months, will bloom from November till May. Seedlings should be transplanted as soon as they have two or three leaves, set out with the bulb exposed, and kent constantly growing till they bloom, which, if they do well, will be the second winter after sowing. I have some now that came in a sun of last year that are budded, will probably blossom about Christmas. The largest has a bulo an linch and a half in diameter, and leaves three inches in width.

If they should all prove to be alike when they bloom, I can perhaps spare some to Home friends. I have also seven started last spring from seed sent me by Sirot, and five from seed raised by myself.

WORK. "AUNT PANNY'S" IDEAS. Morninging, Dec. 18.—It is the duty, and ought to be the pleasure, of every human being to work in some way or other. That is what we are placed in this world for. God never intended there should be shirkers, either male or female. A great many people have an idea that work was intended for man alone; and that a woman that labors is in a state of servitude, and at once becomes an object of commiseration. Women the world over have a contempt for an idle man. All respectable men have employment, if not from necessity, from choice. In grequirements of woman in this world are about the same as those of man; she must have food, clothes, and shelter; and there is no reason in anatomy, physiology, or psychology why she should not work as well. Whatever our work is, whater it is to wash dishes or translate the langgares; sew on buttons or bantu a landscape, let us perform it cheerfully and conscientiously. If 'our lines do not fall in pleasant places,' if we aspire to something ligher (which we always should), let as work our way up, and we will be promoted as rapidly as we deserve to be.

One great drawback to woman's advancement is her lack of earnestness. The average young man enters his occupation for life. Not so the average young work, and stands in readiness to drop it any minute, for of course she expects to get married sometime, and what's the use!—then John will have to only her covered, and pennuts. Happy thought.

Another barrier to success is poor health. Most of woman's weakness and debility is her own fault. If the content is a suppose when the heatheness learns to dray a train of dress. Why, that alone absorbs all her vitality, and weakness her mentally and physically. We daily send our pennies and prayers to the beathen, and permit our own damphters to dray after them a weight equal to the prisoner's ball and chain. I suppose when the heatheness learns to dray at train thought early through The Home.

How can any woman get up in the morning with a correct idea of the ball-ness of the day, with her scal

SMALL BOYS.

JENNIE BRADLEY.

FLORICULTURE.

SOME WINTER-BLOOMING PLANTS.

HINSDALE, Ill., Dec. 18.—I have already told the readers of The Home about the different varie-

ties of the begonia, and said that some of them made excellent winter-blooming plants. Since the publication of that article, I have received several

culture. First, then, I mention Chinese primroses.
No one who has grown them once will ever be without them, and they have only to be seen to be admired. They thrive best with me in an east win-

Bouvardias require a very warm temperature;

LAKESIDE, Ill., Dec. 12.—Can any of the dear readers of The Home give me a recipe for keeping small boys "straight." I have diligently perused the various episties printed in this department for a long time in bopes of finding what I sought, but no one seems to be likewise afflicted and in need of advice on this all-important (to me) A SISTER'S TROUBLES.

I will tell you why I am in such sore need of publication of that article, I have received several inquiries from my floral friends for some other plants suitable for window-gardening, which will thrive and bloom indoors, and make our homes cheerful and gay. For the purpose of enabling flower-lovers to make proper selections, I will name a few plants, giving brief practical bints on their I will tell you why I am in such sore need of help from the wise readers of this letter. I am the unfortunate sister of the most mischievous little elf that was ever called a small boy. I have repeatedly given him long lectures on the error of his ways, have told him over and over that unless

little eif that was ever called a small boy. I have repeatedly given him long lectures on the error of his ways, have told him over and over that unless he speedily changes his course he can never become President of his country: in short, all the arguments supposed to be nowerful to the American, youth have been expended on him in vain.

Mother has talked to him for hours, then finished with a hopeless shake of the head as that child grabbed his can, darted out, banging the door behind him, and gave vent to his pent-apfedings with a whoop that would freeze the blood of an Indian warrior.

Father tried his hand at governing him for awhile,—shut him up in a dark closet for a whole hour, but he came out in a very cheerful mood, and we afterward found a half-demolished can of fruit with which he had whiled away the time. Let me tell of his last "scrape," and let you judge if he is not "enough to spoil the temper of an angel." A gentleman called one evening last week, a perfect stranger, and the brother of my dearest friend, who lives in a distant city. I, of course, wished him to receive a favorable impression of the friends of his sister. We were seated on the sofa, having a delightful chat about "everything in general and nothing in particular," when in came that dreadful boy, perched himself on the sofasm beside the gentleman, extended oh, the grimiest hand, and remarked cordially, "My dear boy, how are you?" The gentleman looked surprised, glanced at me, and, seeing my distressed face, I suppose, tried to relieve my embarrassment by reading it as a joke. He accepted the dirty hand, answered that his health was perfect, and inquired into the state of the questioner's constitution.

"Weil," said my brother thoughtfully, "I think my constitution needs an amendment. You see—" and goodness knows what we would have seen or heard had he not here been interrupted by a call from mother, who had just discovered his whereabouts. He wont, saying as he reached the door, "I'll see you later." But he was probably unavoidably seventy degrees is none too high. Sprinkle them well every day, or else the leaves will rust and drop off. If you want fine, healthy plants, they must

A COMING WEDDING. "THE HOME" RESPONSIBLE FOR IT.
LOCKPORT, N. Y., Dec. 12.—I'm sure I cannot

ittle sunlight, and have too many insects. In towns they often suffer from the fumes of burning gas. Too wet is when a plant seldom gets dry. A healthy plant should get dry and have light, dry-looking surface soil every two or three days.

Heliotropes are great favorites, on account of the profusion of bloom and the delicious tragrance of their flowers. They should be encouraged to grow large by giving them plenty of pot-room and abundant window space. They may be pranted and trained into any desired form, and thrive best in a warm room. English violets may be had in bloom during the winter if kept in a cool temperature, say 55 deg., and where they do not receive the hottest sun. The best for the purpose are the double violet blue and the single dark purple.

Monthly roses, especially the tea-scented, will bloom well in winter if properly treated. They need rich soil, thorough drainage, frequent washing of the leaves with a syringe, as even a temperature as possible, carreful guarding from drafts of cold air, and smoking with tobacco when the green fly makes its appearance.

Geraniums need plenty of light and room. Sun them frequently. All plants that come into flower through winter should have those positions afforded them that have the most sunlight, especially the morning light. Don't keep your blinds down in the daytime. Roll them up, and keep them there. Allow God's clear sunshine to come streaming down. Cover up your carpet if you think it will tade, but don't allow your plants to suffer for the carpet's sake.

Tae ornamental leaved, or, as they are popularly known, "foliage plants," are deservedly favorites. I know of no better plant to give a warm tone to a room than begonia rex, which has already been described in these letters. Then there are the many-hued colens,—they like rather warm quarters. Achvanthus is splendid to max with light-colored leaves, are much hardier than coleus, and can be kept in an ordinary sitting-room in winter, retaining its ornamental character. Alternatures has beautiful vari "THE HOME" RESPONSIBLE FOR IT.
LOCKFORT, N. Y., Dec. 12.—I'm sure I cannot tell why it is, but whenever I have finished reading The Home, which I always peruse from beginning to end, I feel all right. I'am indebted to a big brother for occasional copies of The Thirden, and they find abundance of appreciation in our family circle. My heretofore extravagant sister, who, until her recent marriage with a handsome but rather poor physician, and father's credit at her control, now scans The. Home for information which will enable her to live on S0 per week.

My mother finds pleasure in Deronds, Amber, and everything that pertains to the physical and mental culture of children. This for her increasing family of grandchildren, I suppose. My brother of twenty-four summers—five years my senior-likes to read spicy letters from the young girls, and this leads me to a little story which may be of interest to the liemites in general.

This prother of mine is a terrible tease, as most brothers are. He is quite good-looking, and you must pardon me if I add he has brains to back up his appearance. About two years ago, or, at any rate, soon after The Home was started, he wrote a letter as coming from a young lady about my age, and signed it "Gypsy." It was pretty good and just like him, for it was very "deceivin." It was entitled, by the editor, "Sentimentalism." Perhaps Montie, of Janesville, and divers other young gentlemen will remember it.

He accidentally, or on purpose, gave our address, and soon he received numerous applications for correspondence. This was more of a joke than he expected, but, as I afterward learned, he answered them all in one way or another, only retaining one of the lot as a correspondent, and that was a lady, and the only lady from whom he received a letter. They corresponded for a year or so, and were finally engaged,—after having met, of course,—and I believe the invitations read "Dec. 26, 1878." So The Home has, in one instance at least, been the means of "bringin" twa tagither" for better or for worse.

MATRIMONIAL.

ANOTHER 19-YEAR-OLD.

May I come in too! I have been standing on the doorsteps of The Home for months, awaiting courage to knock for admittance, but in fancy I saw inyself stowed away in that waste-basket, which, like an omnibus, has "always room for one more"—manuscript. But France gave me a renewal of pluck, so I am here.

France, I want so shake hands with you, and say "Them's my sentiments" (I couldn't avoid the slang, it was so expressive).

There is some truth in Oppo's statement, but she preached a longer sermon than her texts required. I am another 19-year-older, and have no desire to slip my head through the matrimonial noose and be bound by fetters, be they ever so sliken. Yet I do not denounce matrimony, for what a queer place our beautiful world would be if we were stil old maids, unable to rouse the least affection for anything but a yellow cat. France, we are now where we can fully appreciate the "bright side of life," and let us enjoy it to its fullest extent; and, when we have grown more sedate and our ideal man appears, we will take him (if we want to).

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Dec. 15.—A "Country Girl" asks for "a remedy that will cure dropsy." Tell "Country Girl" that she ought to apply to a good physician, if she or any of her friends have dropsy. But, by the way, I can tell her something of dropsy. Dropsy is not a disease per se, of itself, but is only a symptom, in various diseases of various organs, or parts of the body. Usually it is a symptom of an organic disease of the kidneys (Bright's diseases), or of the heart, or liver. In the last-named organ the dropsy is continued mostly to the abdomen (called ascites). It is one of the prominent symptoms of gin-drinker's liver, or cirrhosis so-called. In diseases of the heart or kidneys the dropsy is general—anasarca, so-called. It is the business of a physician to distinguish or diagnosticate these cases and ascertain what diseased organ the dropsy depends upon. Dropsy of the sodomen occasionally devends upon some general disease, such as maisrial fever, simply a retardation of the venous circulation, and is readily cured; but, unfortunately, dropsy generally is a symptom of grave import, and tourequently an indication of an incurable disease of some organ. Dropsy depends upon a nobstruction of the venous circulation. The a cord around your leg and you produce a swelling of the limb below. You perceive, then, that there cannot be any specific remedy for dropsy, or it is not saying, what disease a person may have by calling it dropsy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A BLUSHING BRIDE.

HER "GUSH." ABOUT NIAGARA FALLS—MY
HUSBAND AND L

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., Dec. 18.—"Out of the
follness of the heart the mouth speaketh."

A "ittle more than one year ago Harry and I took
upon ourselves vows, sacred in the eyes of God
and man, and God grant they may never be broken
by either. One year married, and no "shadow
has yet come over the spirit of our dreams." One
year, and I still hold the place better than all,—a
home in the heart of one who holds my very soul
in thrall. One year, and he is yet the star around
which all of my interest and affection clusters. He
is just as dear, just as handsome, just as good, in-

The Home has, in one instance at least, been the means of 'bringin' twa tagither" for better or for worse.

In school-girl parlsnce, she is 'perfectly love-ty, "for I have seen her. She lives in Illinois, and the name of the town begins with S., on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. That is about as far as I dare go."

I wish I knew France, of Milwankee. I think she is just spiendid. Her ideas and mine on the subject of young gentlemen are in perfect accord. However much Oppoponux may object to linking her desiny with any masculine, she has fully demonstrated her ability 'to make a commotion in The Home; and I doubt if that has not tickled her vanity mere than the many cutting replies have wounded her feelings.

Vandyke Brown has a wonderful gift of satire; and I have no doubt looks well in his bachelor-quariers. How admirably he sums up the duties of a wife! He evidently regards Oppoponux as a sort of Scylla, but I have no doubt he will founder his frail bark on just such a rock before he dies. Men always do.

I believe the times are changing and that women are going to be of more consequence in the future, because they are going to know more. A number of wealthy ladies of my acquaintance are not ashamed now to make wax flowers and fancy work to sell, whereas a few years ago they would have scorned the idea. They are none the less rich, but the times have changed and they have changed with them, and now actually look upon labor as honorable. May there be many more converus.

MATRIMONIAL.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PRAIRIE Home, MALTA. Ill., Dec. 16.—"Ne quid nemis." That is what I think every time I take up The Home Department and find another and still another letter on the matrimonial subject. I really think that Oppoponux has had her day. Let us have a change. It is so thresome to read letters alluding to the same old story over and over again. I will venture to say that, after all that Oppo has said, she will be the one to say yes when some one comes along and aske her to be his little pullet. And she will be willing to sew on all the suspender-buttons—ha! ha! But I guess she won't want to spend an hour on each one, even if his arm is around her waist. I hope we won't all eath that new disease that has broken out, "the corset fever." It has just appeared. I have one or two questions I would like to ask, but have not. Ilke Mrs. S. J. Gd. got my courage screwed up. I must "bid awee." Now that Christmas is so near. I suppose most all of the Home friends are busy thinking of all the pretty things they will make for Santa Claus to put in his pack when he goes forth to gladden the hearts of the little folks. How many love tokens are displayed to their view. But alas how many poor little half-starved, half-clothed children there are whose little pale faces are never gladdened by the coming of Santa Claus. Let us not forget them when we are tanking of the loved ones, and let each one of us take one of these little ones and make some article of warm clothing for them. If we did, how much better we would enjoy ourselves on Christmas-Day at the remember that he

love. My life has at last learned its sweetest notes.

Each one has some story
Deep in the heart's own shrine;
And nearly all are sacred.
And none the less in mine.

Harry and I have both suffered, both waited, and learned some of the great secrets of life, but our joy is not less for coming late. To be sure, during the past year there have been changes,—many and and tearful ones; and yet one year ago seems very near until I think of the events which have been crowded in. Many bright flowers have bloomed to gladden as along our pathway, and many golden hours have been scattered like glittering gems. But the faint heart droops when the sweet flowers fade and wither, and weary eyes grow dim gazing with sundous longing upon this departed brightness. When the heart is peaceful and happy it sends up a tribute of praise; when sad and wretched, a prayer, an entreaty for sympathy. The past, whither has it field. The future, where is it, and who can tell its hidden mysteries! Upon a narrow bridge we stand between these two great oceans of eternity. The past is gone, and has formed a page in life's history, the result of which will only be revealed in the far-off future. In the future there is ever for us all the sweet star of hope alluring us on. Hope, sweet hope, what a halo of brightness it spreads over our uncertainties, how it cheers us when the heart grows sick and weary, and is ready to lay down its burdens by the wayside and reak, faint and weary. How it invites us on ever to renewed activity for those we love.

Ah well for us all some sweet hope lies Deely burded from human eyes;

those we love.

Ah, well for us all some sweet hope lies
Deeply buried from human eyes:
And in the "hereafter" angels may
Itoli the stone from its grave away.
Harry and I have not had everything all our own
way during the past year, by any means. We have
both had our heartsches and sharp griefs to bear,
for trouble will come around the most cherished
resting-place of our nearts; but we have ever kept
the bright star of hope and love ahead of us to
lead us on, and it has never lost any of its brightness.

JANESVILLE, Wis., Dec. 2.—May I have space to say through The Home that both time and stamps felied before I could reply to all the offers for the Atlantic. One correspondent I would have answered if she had given me an address, but could not afford to pay double postage for the sake of giving the editor of The Home the inestimable privilege of forwarding a letter.

Rennie, I am very sorry that you were so unfortunate with the slips, and quite surprised, as I sent a lady a number about the same time and she only lost one. Had you written me before cold weather I could have sent you rooted slips of some of the geraniums.

CHICAGO. Dec. 13.—Insulty having been made. of the geraniums.

CRICAGO, Dec. 13.—Inquiry having been mad for a reliable cure for ferons, I send the followis which has been tested by extensive use in my circles. which has been tested by extensive use in my cir of friends and elsewhere:

Take a large oniou and roast or bake it therous ly; mix the soft inner pulp with two heaping tak spoonfuls of table-sait and apply to the affect part as a poultice, keeping the parts well cover The poultice should be renewed at least twice day, morning and evening, and a cure may be pected within a week.

Lauxentor

Homite for something to effect the removal of superfluous hair, I would also beg to ask for some harmiess hair dye of a dark brown color, as my hair in front is becoming quite gray, while my back hair retains its natural color. By are is not the cause, as I was scarcely out of my teens when it becam changing. Would some kind friend please oblige. NONMOUTH, Ill., Dec. 12.—will the of the Tro-please give me her address again? Had a letter rendy to send her but was led to think, from a let-ter in the last Home, that she had changed her place of residence. My last request for directions for doing raised embroicery remains unanswered. Won't some one of the ladies please tell me? SISTER RUTH. Eacl.z., Mich., Dec. 17.—Will some of The Home writers give their opinion in regars to the Rev. E. P. Rowe's works, "Knight of the Nine-teenth Century," for example? By some they are regarded as more sensational than sound.

Mrs. M. A. Law. CRICAGO, Dec. 18.—Will some one through The Home please give a recipe that will care warts, and oblige We mourn over years that have vanish So foolishly wasted and lost; With sorrow we sink down astonished, While counting what folites have con

No toll, nor heroic endeavor, Can make those bare deserts to b Sabaras they shall be forever— No effort can alter their doom.

Oh: waste not the moments in sighing' Now, use all the powers you possess-Have done with your weeping and cryin For God doth insure you success.

Our anguish may prove a rich blessing The soil that we watered with tours May blossom with fragrance refreshing To gladden our remnant of years.

If, taught by the Past, we awaken,
And fully the Present employ,
All errors and follies forsaken,
Our lives may be yet filled with joy.
La GRANGE. W. J. H. HOGAY.

Our lives may be yet filled with joy.

La Grance.

A Fishhook on a Tear

New London (Conn.) Telegram.

Mrs. Smith, of this city, found a fishbook among her husband's papers, and determined to destroy it. So she resolved to burn the fishbook up, and for this purpose cast it into the stove. The next morning Mr. Smith in digging out the "clinkers" found the fishbook in the ball of his thumb. After the surgeon had removed it, he out it into his vest pocket, with an idea of showing it to his acquaintances. He sauntered down street, when an expeditions colored woman swept by him and was suddenly brought to with "a round turn." The book had worked its way partly out of the pocket, and its noint caught in the bodice of her dress. The situation grew momentarily interesting to the bad bors who infest the thoroughfare, and they hailed Smith's efforts to liberate himself from Liberian custody with hoots of delight. Finally the dusky female swung clear and went dashing down the sreet. A policeman attempted her arrest but was arrested himself by a fishbook in the hollow of his hand. The hook is now in the station house, waiting to have something done with it. Any person desiring a permanent situation to take care of a fishbook should make immediate application to the proper authorities.

HAIR GOODS. THE PRINCESS LOUISE

OPERA WAVE. The same style as made by me for the Princes Louise, of Canada. NETS

In New and Novel Styles, among the newest of which may be mentioned THE BAG NET, and CHRISTMAN and CLIMAX NETS. Real hair nets, largest size, only 20 cents each. All hear goods at lowest prices. MRS. HATTIE M. HULL.



Juvenile, Poetical & BOOKS

W. G. HOLMES BOOKSELLER, Opposite McVicker's.

SKEDS. SHEDS

FLOWER and VEGETABLE, all the flower kinds. UN EQUALED IN QUALITY. Packets well filled wite PRESS SEEDS, sure to grow and give ratisfraction. New catalogue for INTO 1985 Out, and will be Mailed PREEL Sens for It. E. WYNAM, JR., Sectaman.

## Ine of Mullett's Suppressed Reports Turns Up.

A Criticism of His Defense of Buena Vista Stone.

#### the Foundations, the Cracks, the Roof. and the General Plan.

THE TRIBUNE has been furnished with a copy a report made by Mr. A. B. Mullett, ex-apervising Architect of the Treasury Depart-ent, to the Secretary of the Treasury, bearing ate Oct. 23, 1876. It has hitherto slumbered fully among the files of the Treasury Deill. would make about four columns, and great tions of it, relating to the foundations and character of the soil underlying the buildng, are of no earthly interest now, though possessing much interest at the time the report was made, which was immediately after the elaborate vestigations of those subjects by a variety of

Duncan and Banque appeared to him at table, and had expressed their preference for an at-tack of "yellow-jack" or small-pox to being cut off in their prime by the slow death involv-ed in the task of becoming intimately acquaint-ed with Mullett's vindication, the reporter at bove desirable qualifications, is also endowed with a goodly frame, solid flesh, with no dispoered over it for the space of twelve hours, even risdom and seek understanding sat him down effore him who had thereof and to spare, the atter was bound as to his head with a wet owel, and remarked, in the words of truth and ober, each that he would see him that was called fullett hanged and quartered before he'd ever ackle snother vindication like unto this.

lows:

"MR. MULLETT DEFENDS BUSNA VISTA STONE. Well, it requires defense.—a good deal of it, and better than he can make, too, before one will change one's opinions regarding it after one has seen it and has judged of h. from actual observation. Knowing, as Mr. Mullett did, the character of the stone, and that it required seasoning and protecting, he admits that no attempt was made to season or protect it. All of which shows, at least, that there was gross neglect in caring for the material. This neglect was characted be not only to 'the then Superintendent,' Mr. Rankin. The same, and even worse, neglect of the stone and of the building too, both as a whole and in all its parts, was practiced continuously by both Mullett's and Rankin's successors, until, as everybody knows, the last new deal was made, when it probably occurred to the new Superintendent that it would be well to protect the building, or there wouldn't be anything worth protecting very lone. But Mr Mullett is off the track in his general statement of dates. He makes it appear that Mr. Burling was appointed late in 1875—too late, as he would have it, 'to place the work in proper condition before winter set in, or, in fact, to determine (the material being entirely new to him) the causes of the damage and . . apply an effectual remedy.' Now, the fact is that Mr. Burling was applointed in October, 1875, and might have protected the work even then—and it was pretty early in the fall—if the Supervising Architect had known as much before as in seems to have known after the fact. The only remedy in such a case was to cover the work so as to protect it from the weather, and it should have been realist with the fact. The only remedy in such a case was to over the work so as to protect it from the weather, and it should have been applied without delay. But the Superintendent has no discretionary powers, and his advice is sometimes looked upon as impertinence. In this case, looked upon as impertnence. In this case, however, I guess your Washington man would find it like hunting for a needle in a hay-stack to discover any recommendations on the subject of protecting the walls, either from the Superntendent or the Supervising Architect, except as they appear in this report. In other words, it's a case of putting on the padiocks after the horse is stolen,—with the difference that there was more talk of padlocking than there was of doing it. But Mr. Mullett admits that the result of

"But Mr. Mullett admits that the result of Mr. Burlim's inactivity before winter actually set in was the continued damage of a large aumber of the stones, some of which must be refaced, and a large number entirely replaced.' Now, this is all very well, as any architect will tell you, for the ashlar work and the stones above the ground, but the serious difficulty occurs with the defective stone that form the entire piers of the basement and sustain the heavy walls. These cannot be 'refaced' or 'replaced' so as to do any good by a Superintendent or any one else. The report then re-

tendent or any one else. The report then refers to the

CRACKS IN THE JOINTS,
and Mr. Burling is credited with 'working gealously to recrift these defects.'—so zealously that Mr. Mullett is 'sure no further muse for complaint will arise.' Some idea of the zealous work done may be formed from the fact, as Gen. McDowell tells me, and will tell you any day, that these very joints in the cornices have been retilled this fall with zine and selica to replace the work that was dropping out. Mr. Mullett's statement as to the stone being clear and bright in the third story isn't absolutely correct by any means. There are defective stones there, and in no small number either, and yet they haven't been exposed so much as the stones in the foundation or lower courses, because they haven't been there so long, coming out of the quarry later.

"Mr. Mullett pleads that irrestone should be carefully sheltered from the weather from the time it is cut until it is placed in the walls, etc., etc. Of course it should, but the fact is that nothing of this kind has ever been done by the Superintendent, not even since these chuctusions were reached, nor have any orders

time to facut until it is placed in the walls, etc., etc. Of course it should, but the fact is that nothing of this kind has ever been done by the Superintendent, not even since these ductuations were reached, nor have any orders to do so, as far as I can learn, ever come from the Supervising Architects. Mr. Mullett's conclusions, drawn after the facts although he professes to have known Buena Vista stone a little better than the next man for all time, seem to have been barren of any useful results. For three years, under his superintendence, the stone was not protected, and his successors made no recommendations looking to its protection. But he goes on to speak of THE SEVERE WINTER OF 1874-75, the feglect of the Superintendent to protect the foundations as '1' had instructed him,—the last of which is news.—and the upheaval consequent upon the frost penetrating below the concrete foundations, etc., etc., ad liminatum. Now, all this is nothing more nor less than one of Mullett's surmises. In fact, this portion of the report is apparently designed to inculcate the following touching moral: The Superintendent 'I' displaced did all the wrong, and the successor whom 'I' app prived to the Superintendent whom 'I' displaced is making it all right. He admits that he is surmising when he saws 'the foundations were probably lifted,' and what follows this is but a Mullett-like theory based on these surmises. The statement that the cracks in the partition walls 'were ignorantly ascribed to the settlement 'is false, for the levels token from the permanent bench show exactly where the selftlement was,—that it was, practically, all around and evenly. As a matter of fact, the building, with all the roof on, is only an inch and a quarter hicher than the outer walls. But Mr. Mullett sticks out for those exterior walls, which 'were not injured in the slightest degree from this cause [nis "upheavai"], and have never exhibited the slightest indeations of settlement. The rebuilding of three piers in the first story, he asya was owin to inculcate the following touching moral: The Superintendent 'I' displaced did all the wrong, and the successor whom 'I' displaced is making it all right. He admits that he is surmising when he saws 'the foundations were probably lifted,' and what follows this is but a Mullett-like theory based on these surmises. The statement that the cracks in the partition walls 'were ignorantly scribed to the sextlement 'Is false, for the levels taken from the permanent bench show exactly where the settlement was,—that it was, practically, all around and evenly. As a matter of fact, the building, with all the roof on, is only an inch and a quarter hicher than the outer walls. But Mr. Mullett sticks out for those exterior walls, which 'were not injured in the slightest degree from this cause [pis "upbeaval"], and have never exhibited the slightest but the fact that the arches were unprotected, and the frost openad the joints of the reservoirs, and threw the piers out of the perpendicular the columns of the exterior wall out shows, by actual levels taken from the permanent bench, from 19-100 to 3-100 of a foot settlement. Mr. Burling himself was compelled to wedge into a perpendicular the columns of the exterior wall out shows, by actual levels taken from the permanent bench, from 19-100 to 3-100 of a foot settlement. Mr. Burling himself was compelled to wedge into a perpendicular the columns of the exterior wall out shows, by actual levels taken from the permanent bench, from 19-100 to 3-100 of a foot settlement. Mr. Burling himself was compelled to wedge into a perpendicular the columns of the exterior wall out shows, by actual levels at some length on the subject of THE SOIL.

He says he erracted a "sub-idence," made allow-

ance for it, and the results were much more favorable than he had dared to hope the 'subaidence' being undombedly less the one inch. Now, as a matter of fact, the building has 'subsided' one and one-quarter inches since Mr. Burling took a level, and, of course, since Mullett made this report. The results then may have been much more favorable than he had dared to hope for, but he formed his conclusions too early in the day. Experience since then shows that he didn't anticipate enough subsidence, and that he didn't make enough subsidence, and that he didn't make enough subsidence, and that he didn't make enough allowance for it, and the results, as they now appear, might be somewhat less favorable than he had dared to hope for.

"Mr. Mullett then enters into
A DEFENSE OF HIS ORIGINAL PLAN, and tells us all he can, presumably, in favor of his roof and his towers. I think I am just in saying that Mr. Potter's roof, in point of beauty and effectiveness, is inferior to Mr. Mullett's. But the foundations will have to bear d.000 tons more pressure before the building is finished, as at present designed, than they do now, and all of Mr. Mullett's arguments will not favor his assumption; for, to take a shell of a house, like the Bigelow Buffding, as a criterion of the resistance of the subsoils, looks a little too much like a story intended for the marines.

"Fassing by several pages of the report, in which he gives us a personal defeuse of himself, makes certain suggestions which, by the way, were not followed, and enters into a tedious discussion of personal opinions, we rease something of a more practical character. Mr. Mullett's

were not followed, and entere the 'a tellou's dischip was immediately after the elaborate vestigations of those subjects by a variety of commissioners.

With a full realization of the fact that life is nort, and that the report was fearfqily and operatively one and the report was fearfqily and operatively one one, promised to cut short his useful carret, brief, he was instructed to turn the whole sing over to somebody who possessed are sing over to somebody who possessed are sized by the section him theorem. After several gestlement of glanced at it, seen whence it had emanated, whated the pages, looked as uncomfortable when the glosts of wasca and Barquo appeared to him a take of wellow-jack." or small-nox to belief, and the arproximately acquaint with a good of the facts of wasca and Barquo appeared to him a take of wellow-jack." or small-nox to belief, and the prime by the slow death involving the first that the statuck a una who, besides possessing it is the take to becoming intimately acquaint with a most long. And, as the low desirable qualifications, its also endowed the age of the same transmit with Multer's windication, the reporter at at struck a nam who, besides possessing the age of the fact should be an interest the sum to the going down the fact of the discussion of personal opinions, we reach some thing of a more practical character. Mr. Mullett's DEFENSE OF THE CHEAPNESS OF BUENA VISTA

est competition. So, as a matter of fact, the Board or Commission was not, therefore, necessarily mistakeu.

Now for his 'FIFTH' Conclusion.

If the Board were also mistaken as to their ordinon 'that the lost of the stone-outling was due in a great degree to the mistaken principle in which this coptract was made,' etc. there is no mistake about the fact that Mr. Mullett does not try to show that the cost was not enormous. He simply dismisses that question by expressing his dissent. The dozen chimney-tops, scarcely percentible to any fair observer, cost, under this contract, \$60,000.

Does it require a great amount of 'evidence to warrant' the 'conclusion' that this cost was enormous? The plain superficies of the stone work does not exceed 155,000 square feet; and, allowing the double of that to cover the projections and ornamental features, or a whole superficies of \$10,000 square feet, will it occur to any one that, unless the kind of cutting was costly beyond appreciation, and, therefore, necessarily an extrawagant waste for the sake of induiring a taste so line that no ordinary artist could see it—will it occur to any one, I say, that \$1,333,540 is a z.oderate cost for cutting \$10,000 square feet, or an average of \$4.30 per square foot of surface? But the lofty Mr. Mullett dismisses this rather important consideration with the flippancy of assumed superfority—not because of the mistaken opinions of the Board, for which he affects contempt, but because any argument would drive him into a defense of the work itself, that is, of the numerous little carved details which, whatever their cost, are far from appropriate to the dignity of a building of such dimensions.

"His argument as to the foundations poposed by the Board is characteristically specious. In so many words it amounts to just this: "He would not, and did not, do it; and, therefore, it ought not to have been done." He refers, also, to the second recommendation of the Commission,— "that

'that

THE STONE COVERINGS OF THE PORTICOS,
Or roofs of the porticos, should be removed,'
and says, 'this was found impractiable, as well
as unnecessary, and the Superintendent, Mr.
Burling, has found no serious difficulty in rectitying the defects in their construction, and preventing the percolating of water through the
joints, which was the only defect.' Now, as I
am informed, these roofs of stone have just been
removed, and the defects were not alone in the
construction, but were also in the material
itself.

"Of course, Mr. Mullett stands up for his

isself.

"Of course, Mr. Mullett stands up for nis design. Now, as a matter of fact, neither design is worth quarreling about. One resembles a second-rate Dutch medical college, and the other a Flemish femial seminary, and the result is destructive of the idea that the building might possibly be taken by a vast stretch of the imagination for a Temple of Ephesus or a Cologne Cathedral. Far from it. To speak plainty, but with facts to warrant it, the building is nothing more nor less than A GREAT MONGREM MASS.

Mr. Mullett distinguishes horizontal from main cornices. The cornice idea was a favorite one with him, anyway, and it has frequently been asked why he cidn't make his building all cornices. This mishing of every story with a cornice is peculiarly a Mullettism, and the wonder now is that, while he was about it, he didn't get one more lato the building between the basement and the first story. To be consistent, and to carry out his daring ideas, he ought to have had one there by all means. He also pleads for the use of iron in the domes and towers, on the ground that they can be made more readily and cheaply with iron than of stone. You may set it down as a pretty safe thing to say that any architect who runs to igno in his buildings is no safe builder; and the day is not far distant when its use will be even more generally condemoed than it is now. No stone requires more protection than iron, and in the points of strength and resistance any sound builder will to it is inferior to stone.

"In all of this discussion of Mullett's on the subject of THE WEIGST ON THE PIERS AND POUNDATIONS, the sole cohert is to prove that the striction desired when the subject of the proper that the striction desired when the subject of the subject of the subject of the proper that the striction desired when the subject of the subject of

economized by making several floors in the roof. This was the cause of the high roofs in Paris, and now, because they are Parislan, they are therefore stylish, tasteful, beautiful, and all that sort of thing. The truth is, they are almost invariably hideous to the artistic sense, and dangerous in point of fact. The whole report, or a least the bulk of it, is an attempted argument in favor of Mr. Mullett's original plan as against the modifications proposed by the Board of Commissioners, by Potter, or any other modifications of his plan for a four-story buliding with his towers and cupolas, all of which are only a modification of the Turkish idea—in fact, nothing more nor less than a mongrel kind of Byzantine nonsense."

## A PITTSBURG PROPHET.

He Creates Great Excitement in the Smoky He Creates Great Excilement in the Subar-City by Predicting that the Millennium Will Commence in 1914, and that "the Time of Trouble" Is Now upon Us. Special Correspondence of The Tribuna. PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 17.—A prophet has aris-

en in Allegheny City, and drawn many people

after him.

His name is Russell. He has "bired a ball," where he holds forth to a congregation of about 150, mostly women. Sunday mornings and after-Week-days he goes from house to house of his followers, proclaiming that "The end of the world is at hand." He is about 80 years of age, smooth-faced and mild-mannered. He is proprietor of two furnishing-goods establishments, the business of which he has success

fully conducted for several years.

He styles himself a Premillennialist, and holds that the hillennium will be preceded by a time of trouble, which he denominates "the day of the Lord," during which Christ will appear upon the earth. This "time," which began in 1874, will be of forty years' duration. He gan in 1874, will be of forty years' duration. He believes that Christ is now in the world personally, but not in the flesh. "The end of the world," as is generally understood, is, Mr. Russell says, no part of his bellef. The translation should be, "end of the age, or, as generally understood, "the end of the world," is simply the end of the Gospel-dispensation. "The time of trouble," which is now upon us will be characterized by the overthrow of nations, the destruction of institutions, and the disintegration of society. Parents will turn against children, and children against parents. At the end of forty years the wicked will be destroyed, the Church purified, and the true Millennium begin.

of forty years the wicked will be destroyed, the Church purified, and the true Millennium begin.

Such is an outline of Mr. Russell's system.

Most of his 150 followers have been drawn from the M. E. Church. Many of them occupy high social positions, and have hitherto led blameless lives. Why they should, all at once, abandon the belief in which meny of them were bord and bred, surpasses the comprehension of ordinary beople.

But the worst phase of the matter is, that quite a number of his disciples are on the verge of insanity. A relative of a high county-official has been shut up in her residence for fear she would do herself bodily injury. Several others are not much better off. The victims of the delusion have entire faith in Russell, and will listen to nothing that antagonizes his doctrine.

So serious has the matter become, that the preachers have taken it in hand. The Rev. Dr. Vernow, of the North-Arenue M. E. Church, has proached against it,—but without apparent effect. The Rev. Mr. Petty, of the Arch-Street M. E. Church, will attack it next Sabbath. Other ministers are preparing to meet it. The prospect is unusually good for a lively time in local religious circles during the rest of the winter.

Your correspondent ran across Mr. Russell's

Your correspondent ran across Mr. Russell's principal lieutenant yesterday, and had a con-versation with him on the subject of his religious belief.
"Do you really think the end of the world is at hand?" he was asked.
"So far as sinners are concarned, I do," he

"Why do you think so?"
"The prophecies are all fu

answered.

"Why do you think so?"

"The prophecies are all fulfilled. The world has existed its allotted time. Christ is among us. He will soon be visible to flis followers."

"Have you any other reasons?"

"Yes,—plenty of them. Look at society. Children of darkness have the upper hand; the righteous are losing ground. Troubles abound everywhere. Neither life nor property is safe. The war between England and Afghanisten is going to isvolve every nation on earth. The United States cannot keep out of it. England will be defeated and lose her Indian possessions. The conquering hordes will follow her retreating armies. To save her from destruction, and because "Blood is thicker than water," this country will be compelled to interfere. This will all take place inside of forty years,—thirty-six years to be exact,—after which Christ will set up His Kingdom and reign for a thousand years. There can be no mistake about it. Rean the prophecies and learn for yourself."

"Do you think Brother Russell has had a

mistake about it. Read the prophecies and learn for yourself."
"Do you think Brother Russell has had a special revelation on this subject?"
"Hardly that. He has been given spiritual insight, which enables him to see and understand these things."
"What will become of sinners?"
"They will be destroyed or removed from the earth in the twinkling of an eye. We don't undertake to say what disposition the Lord will make of them. They may be annihilated, or dertake to say what disposition the Lord will make of them. They may be annihilated, or they may be cast into the lake that burneth for-ever. But it won't make any difference to the elect what becomes of them, so they have no further opportunity of working unrighteous-ress."

further opportunity of working the series."

"You speak of the elect. What about them?"

"They will remain on earth for a thousand vears, during the period of Christ's temporal reign. There will be no more death. They will be purified by fire; they will walk through flames, and feel them not."

"The earth will not be destroyed immediately after the expiration of the thirty-six years, then?"

then?"

"No. It will be purified by fire, and made fit for the elect to dwell in. It looks now like something terrible: a mass of fiame overing the entire surface of the earth; rivers pouring out

covering the entire surface of the earth; rivers pouring out streams of fire instead of water; all the mills around Pittsburg biazing like gigantic fagots,—but the Lord will prepare His people for the ordeal, and they will pass through it unscathed, as did the Israelites in the fiery furnace, coming out of it purified and sin-less as the angels, whose companions they will thenceforth be."

The gentleman is a man of business, and, before he had time to enter upon another oranch of the subject, he was called away by a customer, to whom he sold a small lot of goods at the regular market-rates.

er, to whom he sold a shall lot of goods at the regular market-rates.

Such is the stuff that is disrupting churches and turning the heads of respectable people, it has But, silly as it appears to sensible people, it has stirred up the biggest excitement that has ever agitated this community.

T. J. H.

## WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN WYOMING.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia., Dec. 14.—Your last Sunday's issue contained an article from the pen of Capt. S. H. Winsor on "Female Suffrage in Wyoming," in which he tries to impress upon his readers that all manner of evils have folowed the granting to women the exercise of her right of self-government in that Territory.

This testimony is quite contrary to that of the Governor, the Chief-Justice, and the press of the Territory, as well as that of many others who have witnessed and participated in the elections there. Clearly Capt. Winsor is an elections there. Clearly Capt. Winsor is an opponent of the measure, and has colored his statement with his own prejudices. I inclose to you the testimont of another witness, which I respectfully ask you to publish, that both sides may have a fair hearing. The friends of the measure have endeavored to get the facts, and the statements of Miss Hindman agree perfectly with those high in authority in Wyoming, who have been called out in response to questions asked on the subject.

who have been called out in response to questions asked on the subject.

I may also mention that a prominent woman of this city who spent the summer at Cheyenne voted there at the last election, and she fully confirms the statements of Miss Hindman. She says she felt no more impropriety in depositing ber ballot than she would on walking sinto a store to make a purchase; that everything passed off in the most perfect order,—ladies coming on foot and in carriages, depositing their ballets, and roing quietly away again.

It is a libel on our sex to believe they are, or would be, guilty of indecorous or unwomanly conduct at the polls any more than in any other public assembly, or in the discharge of any other

conduct at the polls any more than in any other public assembly, or in the discharge of any other duty. Respectfully, Amelia Bloomer.

Miss Hindman, of Colorado, who visited Wyoming during the last election, followed in an interesting description of the workings of Woman Suffrage in the latter Territory. The speaker said that:

The day before election she had interviewed many prominent citizens on the success of Woman Suffrage. One politicism said one of the great objections to suffrage was that the women would not stick to the party; they scratched the ticket in a very disgusting manner. The testimony of the best people of the city was that the best laddes of the city voted, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding. In Cheyenne there were two polling-blaces, at one of which the women generally voted. This poll was in a room of the principal hotel, where ladies could come and go without molestation. The

speaker said, if she was any judge of human nature, the countenances of the voting ladles indicated a high degree of culture and refinement. Each lady and her teket ready when she reached the nofis, and, after voting it, went away without any disturbance.

The women did scratch considerably, and consequently, in a close district, one man ran 900 yotes ahead of his ticket simply on account of his high moral character. Not one vote was challenged, so much did the men have confidence in the honor of the ladies. Instead of roughs, the polis were surrounded by gentlemen. Not an oath was heard, no tobacco was used, and the gathering was most orderly. Chevenne is sometimes considered the worst town in the United States, and the orderly voting and the almost entire freedom from corruption are due almost entire freedom from corruption are freedom from corruption and the almost entire freedom from corruption and the almost entire freedom from corruption are due almost entire freedom from corruption and the almost entire freedom

#### A TEMPERANCE POEM

The Earth came forth in beauty from the hand of Him who formed it, with its sea and land. Perennial Spring marked its early clime. Before it knew a change through sin and crime. Angelic hosts proclaimed it wondrous fair, And praise to God resounced through the air. Man's life was marked with vigor, health, a ploom.

Unshadowed in his soul by any gloom; Companion fit, by God Himself confest, Who, with His converse, made him truly blest. A stranger came, once known in realms above, Where none can dwell who will not "walk is love."

Through pride cast down to rayless gloom below, And seeking how to vent the direful flow. Of his revenge, deep fixed within his soul, He found and brought benesta his full control Man, the occupant of this lovely Earth, And to his countless wees thus gave the birth. Eden, so fair, then fedded from his eyes, And clouds and storms then first began to rise, And Summer's hest, with burniur fever, came, And freezing Winter, with its chilling name. A braken sky oft parched the heated Earth, And freezing Winter, with its chilling name. A bruen sky oft parched the heated Earth, And thus she failed to bring her fruits to birth. Unsightly briers oft usuroed the place of fruitful trees, and flowers of charming grace. Exhausting toil, the oft-perspiring brow, Attested wiel his Maker's solemn vow, That toil severe should mark Man's life below, And to a darker fate be then would go Should he not cease t'obey the siren voice That bade num make not God, but sin, his choice, And give his faith to Him who came to raise Man up to God, to Whom he owes his praise, And break the power of His malignant foe, And zhain him at last in dark realms below.

And chain him at last in dark realms below.

A few comply, and seek the Heavenly Guide
For safe escape from Passion's boist rous tide;
But most permit their early leader's sway
To lord it o'er them to their latest day.
Numerous are the ways he takes to keep
Their conscience lull'd and put their fears to sleep
Against his kingdom 'twould be almost treason
For him to strive to convince their reason;
But Sense and Passion te most seeks to rule,
Since men are docile scholars in their school.
Affection, Love, sweet, tender, and serene,
He ever seeks to spoil by lusts unseen,
And thus the temple of the soul delie,
By the base desires that rule, each its while.
Boidly lying, as 'tis his wont to do
From Man's creation all the ages through,
He says, True pleasure can alone be found
in paths that lead through such unholy ground.

In paths that lead through such unboly ground.

Of all apperites to Man's nature known,
That for strong drink holds far the highest throne
This he seeks the most of all to inspire,
For this full bowl he draws the longing look,
As when lempting Eve with the fruit she took,—
Déclaring Wisdom, keet from sober Earth,
Within the genial bowl has all its birth;
That genius is to highest flights inspired.
And that the tongue to eloquence is med;
Imagination is in action grand
When touched and moved by such a potent hand;
No eagle sours so far above our sight
As that will do, beyond all mental night.
The man of mind, of genius, soul, and power,
Thus is made to shine through a short-lived hour,
And as the rainbows to their glories raise.
So he will brightly shine, then droop and die,
And in the lonely grave unmourned will lie.
Observant men of years can well recall
A host of these who rose to shine and fall,
Who gave a promise like the brightest morn,
Then downward sank, unpitied and foriorn.
"Wealth untold," he says, "within the bowl is
found;
Drink, and spring from poverty at a bound;

found; Drink, and spring from poverty at a bound; In riches you will roll exceeding grand. As any lordling in your native land."

How plain soe'er his dress, or clothed in rags, The man in drink of his appearance brags; He often boasts of his estate's so vast. And deems his toil in life forever past; Though he may lay upon the earth his head, Dreams himself at home, on a downy bed. Meanwhile all wealth slips from the drunka

meanwhite grasp; In direct want he'll yield his final gasp. Strength of arm, and vital power, he'll tell, Within that magic powl forever dwell.

One drinks, and struts with lordly air around, One crinks, and atruts with forcily air around, Eager, quick, to spring with a tiger's bound On whomsoever he might deem a foe. And lay him prostrate with resistless blow. But, should his arm fall on the vacant air, He plunges headlong, an unwieldy bear. Thus, proue he lies, exposed to any fate life foe might bring, moved by furious hate. Deep wounds he has, and knows not how came.

His foe night bring, moved by furious hate.

Deep wounds he has, and knows not how the came,

Insensate both to feeling and to shame.

Is he a spouse, and has he sworn to love
One who in gentleness outvies the dove?
When in his cups, he soon forgets his vow,
And sulien anger lowers upon his brow;
Reproaches bitter aron now from his tongue,
Regardless of the charms which once he sung,
And, just as Patience speaks from out her eyes,
Oft will his anger so much higher rise.
In her sad cares he takes no proper part,
But with a load of wo weighs down her heart.

If a parent, the name alone he benrs,
Nor guards his offspring from life's chilling airs;
No loving fondlings, no endearing tiss,
Thrill their young hearts with delightful blies;
his dreaded presence they oft will strive to flee, His dreaded presence they oft will strive to fice instead of seeking a place on his knee. Once truly genite, now a demon wild. He shows no mercy to his wife or child.

He shows no mercy to his wife or child.

Such are the effects, so mournful and so sad, Flowing from that which makes mankind most mad. Expels each virtue from the human soul, Gives it o'er to demoniae control.

Changing the Eden of the goulie heagt. To a parched desert, there in every part. Yea, more indeed; the brings in there to dwell Man's greatest foes, the very fiends of Hell. Man's greatest foes, the very fiends of Hell. Ye who regard the welfare of your race. Buckle your armor on and take your place. Buckle your armor on and take your place in the strong hosts of Temperance to fight, And make our world with hopeful morning bright, Beginning of the full and giorious reign of Truth and Virtue brought to Earth again.

CHICAGO, Dec. 20, 1878. GEORGE B. MORSE.

Mrs. Senator Jones' Diamonds.

Washington Letter to Patiatelibila Times.
Senator Joues, of Nevada, having replenished his depleted exchequer by a fortunate rise in Sierra Nevadas tock, comes back with his beautiful young wife and matien sister to occupy his half of the Butler Block on Capitol Hill. He leit here five months ago for his home at Gold Hill, "dead broke," in vulgar parlance, or "busted," as the miners term it. Foreseeing the rise in mining stocks, he invested all he could raise or borrow in Sierra Nevada, and reaped a rich return. Still he had not enough to fill the measure of his opportunity. His wife had a splendid diamond necklace, for which he had pald in opulent days the sum of \$35,000, and which she, being a retiring little body, not given to display, had never worn but once.

"My dear," said he to her one day, "if you will let me invest your diamonds in Sierra Nevada you shall have the proceeds for plamoney."

"As you please," said the dutiful little woman. "You'know! I never wear them."

Senator Jones is not the man to go hawking his wife's jewels about the streets, so he offered them to the first Jew he met, and received \$12,000 for them, which he invested on margin in her name, and to-day she is worth \$110,000 in registered bonds. He paid his debts, canceled the mortgage on his \$100,002 worth of farniture, which Butler held as collateral for three years' rent, and in less than half a year returns with several millions to spare. And that is the wav they do things" out West." The Jones family will give several grand entertainments during the winter, a la San Francisco. Mrs. Senator Jones' Diamonds.

Paul de Cassagnae in Luck.

Paul de Cassagnae in Luck.

It seems to-be the fashion just at present for rich and childless men in Europe to take prominent members of the party with whose political principles they are in sympathy, and to make them not only their heroes, but their heirs. Only a few weeks ago Garibaldi was the recipient of such a legacy, from some admirer; but now M. Victor Julien has done even better than the brave oid General's benefactor, and, not waiting till his death, has announced his reverence for Paul de Cassagnae, that flery Paladin of Bonapartism, and has not only made him his heir, but has offered him 50,000 francs to contest his re-election to the Chamber. M. Julien was formerly Director of the sugar refinery of St. Louis. An earnest Bonapartist, he some years ago made a will in favor of the Prince Imperial. What induced him to change it is not known, but it is certain that M. de Cassagnae is now the sole heir to his fortune, something like

2,000,000 francs. M. Julien carries over, a regular correspondence with he adopted son, as he is proud to call him, and every speech or article of his brings out a warm dispatch from the old geatleman, who carries about him always a photograph of the young editor.

### WALLA WALLA.

The Principal City of Eastern Washington Territory-The Poor Man's Paradise.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

WALLA WALLA, W. T., Nov. 30.—Eastern Washington Territory would certainly seem to be the place best adapted at this moment for poor people out of work in the Atlantic States. Land producing from thirty to sixty bushels of wheat to the acre is within the reach of any one, and prosperity is stamped upon the countenance of almost every person you meet. Illinois, Wis-consin, Michigan, Minnesota, Iowa, and Kansas have furnished a large contingent of the existing population of the Walla Walla Valley, rumberng some 19,000, and Dr. Blalock, who this year harvested some 42,000 acres of wheat, only moved his home here from Decatur, Iil., some five years ago. Never has a failure of the crops been known in this district, where the summers are hot and the winters moderately cool. In-deed, so convinced are the settlers of the producing qualities of the soil that they are making constant attempts to grab land, false swearing playing quite a conspicuous part in the business at the Land-Office here.

I was in the office to-day when a claimant under the Homestead act was quietly informed by Mr. E. H. Morrison, the very efficient Regiser, that two men had been arrested last week for having perjured themselves when appearing before him. This news staggered the claim ing before him. This news staggered the claimant, who falteringly requested permission to withdraw his testimony. The energy displayed by Mr. Morrison and by Mr. Alexander Reed, the Receiver of the Land Office, is tending to stop this unmitigated evil of men secusing land to which they are in nowise suitiled.

So great is the desire of the settiers for the Northern Pacific to build the railroad that they seem willing that this cornerstance should have

So great is the desire of the settlers for the Northern Pacific to build the railroad that they seem willing that this corporation should have its land-grant extended unconditionally, and it was because Gov. Ferry, of this Territory, was in favor of making the grant conditional upon a portion of the road being constructed every year that he failed to be nominated as candidate for delegate to Congress.

Walla Walla suffers from the enormous charges of the Oregon Steam Navigation Company and the Walla Walla & Columbia River Railroad, aggregating not less than \$25 per ton measurement from Portland to Walla Walla on merchandise, and 38 cents per bushel on grain, which latter cannot be shipped in quantities under twenty-one tons. As fuel, timber, and lime are entirely lacking in the neighborhood of Walla Walla, the effect of the high tariff may be imagined. Houses are ordinarily built without ifme or plaster, the partition between the rooms consisting of wood, paper, and cloth,—very poor material at this season of the year to keep out the cold. There is, of course, no gas in this town of 4,000 inhabitants, but, on the other hand, the inhabitants burn their petroleum in the neatest and most elegant of lamps.

Although the Walla Walla River does not enter the town, yet its tributary, Mill Creek, runs through Walla Walla, so that there is no lack of water,—a very necessary element in the hot and dusty summer season. Some of the

enter the town, yet its tributary, Mill Creek, runs through Walla Walla, so that there is no lack of water,—a very necessary element in the hot and dusty summer season. Some of the finest wagons in the world may be seen in the Walla Walla Valley, and although there are plenty of Bain and Studebaker vehicles visible, yet it will be gratifying to Chicagoans to know that there are more of Schuttler's wagons sold than those of any other maker.

Walla Walla is well supplied with churches, and has an excellent girls' school, conducted by Miss H. B. Garretson. It has daily stages to Dayton. Colfax, Lewiston, on the Suake River; Boise City, Winnemucca, and Kelton. The two last-named points are on the Central Pacific Railroad, and each about 500 miles from Walla Walla. Eastern travelers desirous of saving time would do well to alight from the cars at Kelton, about 100 miles west of Ogden, and there take the through stage—a five days' trip—to Walla Walla. The expense (\$50) does not exceed that of the San Francisco, rortland, and Wallula route, while the saving in time and annoyance is very considerable.

Aif the Eastern mails are at present dispatched by this overland route, and it may well be hoped that the Upion Pacific and Central Pacific Railroad Companies, who have opened up California, and are now making Arizona, will ere long construct a railroad over this present stage reute.

Thirty miles from Walla Walla lies the

Arizona, will ere long construct a railroad over this present stage resute.

Thirty miles from Walla Walla lies the flourishing little town of Dayton, with about 2,000 inhabitants, a large woolen-mill and a flour-mill, both owned by the Hon. S. M. Wait. Mr. Wait, who is a cousin of Congressman Wait, of Connecticut, and second cousin of the Chief Justice, is the founder of Waitsburg and several other small towns. Full of life and energy, ever seeking to promote the best interests of the community, he is at present anxious to employ a number of skilled workers in wool, for the community, he is at present anxious to employ a number of skilled workers in wool, for whom with their families Dayton would furnish an excellent home. The surrounding country is well adapted for sheep-raising, and hence these mills are capable of great development. Some idea of the growth of this pretty little place will be gathered when it is mentioned that the lessee of the Columbia Hotel, who only arrived in Dayton last July, has found it necessary to have a second hotel built, which latter, although only opened last week, has, like the Columbia, every room engaged. In Dayton and the adjacent portion of Columbia County good, honest female servants would obtain excellent situations, the Chinamen obtaining from \$30 to \$30 per month at present. When the railroad is built through to Dayton—an event set down for 1890—Walls Walls may probably cease to be the chief centre of supplies for Eastern Washington and Idaho. This business is at present in the hands of a few large houses,—Schwabucher Bros. for dry goods, and Paine Bros. for agricultural implements,—who have accumulated fortunes in from ten to fifteen years.

Now that the fears of an Indian outbreak are

have accumulated fortunes in from ten to fif-teen years.

Now that the fears of an Indian outbreak are becoming less and less, the district may be ex-pected to settle up very rapidly. The Indians are likely to be kept in cheek so long as so ener-getic a commander as Gen. Forsyth continues in command at Fort Walla Walla. The General and his family, while perfectly content to re-main at the post of duty, have by no means for-gotten Chicago, with its social and other attrac-tions, and by diligent perusal of The Tribune seek to maidtain their connection with the far-famed Garden City.

A WEDDING

## A WEDDING.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

DECATUR, Ill., Dec. 19.—A fashionable wedding occurred in this city at 8 o'clock this even-ing. Mr. "Doc" A. Maffit and Miss Flora Usrey were joined together by the Rev. W. H. Prestiey. The bride is the eldest daughter of Capt. William J. Usrey, formerly publisher of the Gazette and Chronicle, and Postmaster of this city under Grant's Administration. The presents were numerous, useful, beautiful, and

## RETROSPECT.

As the years go onward speeding, With their weight of weal or wo, With the changes fast succeeding That each mortal life must know, I can ne'er forget a season Fraught with memories that will, Spite of added years or reason, Vibrate o'er my heart-strings still,

Then, one day, a welcome comer, We two stood together there, In the splendor of Midsummer In the splender of Midsummer
And its petal-perfumed air;
And you told me 'twas your birthday.
Little knew I then how wide
The vicissitudes of Earth may
Two existences divide:

For we parted, and forever
Have our life-ways led apart;
Fate decreed that we should never
Meet responsive heart to heart.
Yet that day, whene'er returning,
Year-repeated o'er and o'er,
Fills me with a nameless yearning
For the youth that is no more.

And I pray that the completeness
Of your crescent life may be
Filled with all the meed of sweetness
That has been denied to me;
And that, missing sacrifices,
You may see and claim your own,
Although aught your life comprises
Must to me be all unknown.

Yes, unknown! unknown!
There's no reason I should pray
That such aim and each endeavor
May be blessed to you for aye;
Nor that I should linger, parling
With a fond and facile tongue
Only this: I loved you, darling.
In the days when we were young!
Oshkosu, Wis.

Rattlesnakes Killed by a Cat.

Arisona Sentine!

Acat that kills rattlesnakes is owned by Charles Baker, a Granger who is reclaiming desert-land on the (idis, opposite Mohawk. The cat watches them until they uncoil and start to gille off then jumps and catches them by the back of the neck, chewing the vertebra till the snakes are dead, and with his claws tearing loose any coils that may be thrown around his body. He has already killed several.

THE PUZZLERS' CORNER.

BEVEL

AGA

CIABATEAO

I E S T E A D A U

D HERDS M

IDA

No. 565. Telltale.

No. 506. Charity.

No. 567. Sirins, the dog-star.

No. 568. Chuck-will's-widow.

DROOP

No. 569. Sycamore, chestnut, popiar, hemlock, willow,

COMPOUND CROSS-NO. 570.

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90 \* \* 00 \* \* \*\*\*

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From 1 to 2, a decoction; 1 to 6. medicines; 2 to 7, adjusted; 2 to 5, persists; 3 to 4, an inclosure; 6 to 3, peevish; 8 to 5, iswis; 8 to 3, containing a promise; 4 to 1, fruit; 7 to 4, disordered; 6 to 5, observes; 8 to 7, a pool; 9 to 10, an animal; 11 to 12, of like kind.

M. A. W. B.

HOUR-GLASS-NO. 571.

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Top-Across-To share; to adorn with nee-dlework; a kind of cloth; to desolate; a tribe of Indians; in Towhead; a number; to contrive; plain; a decree; coming together. The central letters downward name a celeprated Roman Em-

RHOMBOID-NO. 572.

RHOMBOID—NO. 572.

Across—A bost; a bog; a fish; left aground; inquires; a French author's Christian name. Down—In Happy Jack: an abbreviation; a kind of cloth; a metal; fruit; to shun; desired; integument; a Latin word for the Leity; an abbreviation; in Towhead.

URBANA, Ill.

ROSTER.

DIAMOND-NO. 573. In Sigma; a vehicle; where ladies are someting

Invited; intrepidity; one of the united states; beveling; past; an abbreviation for a country; in Rose Maylie.

Fulton, Ill.

Townbad.

SQUARE WORD-NO. 574. Decline; over again; a covering for the foot; a

SQUARE WORD-NO. 575.

To affright; speed; a flower; severe; water-fowl, The diagonal, starting from the right hand upper corner, and similar diagonals, have a uniform letter. This makes it possible to read the words more than a nundred different ways.

ONABGA, III.

M. E. D.

CHARADE-NO. 576.

CHARADE—NO. 576.

My first's a maiden fair, with eyes so bright'
That sparkle with my whole's contagious light;
My second is a leader bold in fight;
But still I fear the worst:
That, though his courage grow still stronger,
He can never urge my first
To remain my first no longer.

EVANSTON, Ill.

SIGNA.

CROSS-WORD ENIGMA, NO. 577.

My first is in oyster, but not in 18h:
My second's in gobiet, but not in dish;
My third is in rose, but not in pink;
My fourth is in drowned, but not in sink;
My fifth is in many, but not in one;
My sixth is in daughter, but not in son;
My seventh's in yonder, but not in near;
My eighth is in darline, but not in ear;
My ninth is in bird, but not in fow!;
My tenth is in yell, but not in how!.
My whole contributes to The Corner's "bee."
You know the name—please give it unto me.
CRICAGO.

NUMERICAL ENIGMA-NO. 578.

Indifference.

My 1. 2, is a river in Europe.

My 3. 4, is an abbreviation for a district.

My 5, 6, 7, is a mean animal.

My 8, 9, 10, is an insect.

My 11, 12, 13, is a doctrine.

NUMERICAL ENIGMA-NO. 579.

I am composed of seven letters, and am a sumner beverage.

My 1, 2, 4, is a pony.
My 3, 2, 3. is a clumsy person.
My 7, 2, 6, is an animal.

PLATTEVILLE, Wis.

B1.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Roster, It not a terrier. I manks, will, for squares.

Roster, Urbana, Ill., records the answers to the ten "talents" of last week, and from "Bevel" to "Pine" they are literally correct. Roster has an extra good rhomboid in this issue. The lady mentioned reappears along with several others who have been taking a vacation.

Towhead, Fulton, Ill., wants but the "Tel tale" of Ezekiel to have a clean score, and I tries to answer that with either an "Organ-grinder" or a "Congressman." The blonde Fultonis utters a note of warning to Zeke because of those failure, for all the rest are answered correctly

Fritz, city, has one failure to record this week in his early list, and he tries hard to surmount the difficulty by giving half a dozen answers, but none of them "tell" the "tale" as well as "Telltale." He suggests for a solution of the charade "ingereoll's Chosts," "Talmage's Ser-charade "ingereoll's Chosts," "Talmage's Ser-

I am composed of thirteen letters, and signif-

SUSIE WRAG.

ZEST & FLEC.

FRITZ.

OSHKOSH, Wis.

CHICAGO.

....

EASEL TEXAS TITAN TENET REWON

No. 563. K I N I C E N E T

AHARSH

Henida, Champaign, Ill., shows the fraits of its labor by answering the puzzles from top pottom, and never missing a letter in the list Pretty work, that, Henida in the week. The gen leman sends a charade which will have aloon, and The Corner returns thanks through it department. Correspondents will please send their real names with their nome de plume addressed to "Puzzlers' Corner." Answers will be published the following week. ] ANSWERS TO LAST WEEK'S PUZZLES.

Enena Chanagra, Dixon, Ill., sends in the cor-rect solutions to nine, not finding the "Telltale" of Exeklel. That one sent quite a number to the wall; and was probably the hardest in the list. The Corner is under many obligations to the lady for some capital puzzles, which rank A 1 in the G. P. 's

Happy Jack. city, regards the compound square of the Fond da Lacker as a capital one, and found it quite hard to get. He was not quite so successful with Scotia's rhyming square, Towhesh's 'Rat-Dog.' or the Southern bird of Miss Garth. H. J. says: "We are seven," and he is correct in

D. H. K., city, incloses nine knots correctly untwisted, and for the missing "Telltale" would suggest "Printer's Devil" or "Devil's Imp." is says, however, that "Printer's Devils are generally more worthy of being respected than despised, which is certainly giving the aforesaid "Devil" his due. Thanks are returned for his puryles sent.

puzzles sent.

Happy Thought, Freeport, Ill., who has been a troant for some weeks past, has a few words of greeting for that other truant, E. C. She says: "Miss Enena put in her abpearance just in time to save The Corner from a puzzle having for its forn-dation an urgent request for her return. Welcome! 'So say we, all of us." The Freepor lady will please send it hitherwards, so that it can be used if Miss E. C. departs from the fold scale. Happy Thought has all the answers out the "Fellale" one, and "Sammy's Cipher" is intercontively given to that. "Sweet Simplicity" is want she says of the "Dog-Star" business.

#### FOR JESUS' SAKE.

Por Jesna' sake, I overlooked thy sin,
And stretched to thee a kind, forziving band;
For Jesus' sake, I bade thee enter in,
Safe from the rigors of this Northern land.
I watched thee, like a father, start anew Along that path which leads to endless joy;
I bade thee, like a father, to be true,
And Heil would loss its power to destroy.
E en as a brand I placked thee from the fire;
And now, behold! thou art a man again,
And not a wretched drunkard in the mire,
Lost to all sense of wretchedness and shame
Our lives more useful for dear Jesus' sake
OMAHA, Neb. "Stoux" BRURAKER.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARRS.-

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY. Pullman Hotel Cars are run through, between Chicago and Council Binfls, on the train leaving Chicago at 10:30 s. mm. runs Pullman or any other form of hotel cars west of Chicago.

— Depot corner of Wells and Kingle-siz.

— Depot corner of Canal and Kingle-siz.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RATLEGAN
Depots foot of Lake-st. Indiana-av. and Sixteenth-st.
and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket Offices, 25 Claryst. and 84 depots.

Mendota & Galesburg Express	7.225 a m	4.000 pt
Ottawa & Streator Express	7.225 a m	4.000 pt
Rockford & Freeport Express	10:00 ar	4.000 pt
Dubuque & Sloux City Express	10:00 ar	8.200 pt
Pacific Fast Express	10:00 a m	8.200 pt
Pacific Fast Express	10:30 a m	8.200 pt
Downer's Grove Accommodation	11:00 a m	2.00 pt
Aurora Passenger	4.15 pt	7.266 a m
Mendota & Ottawa Express	4.15 pt	7.266 a m
Aurora Passenger	4.15 pt	7.266 a m
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CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS, AND CHIC KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINE Julon Depot, West Side, near Madison-st, bridge, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Office, 122 Randolph-st.

Kanas City & Denver Fast Ex... \*12:30 p m \* \$1. Louis, Springfield & Texas... \$1.00 a m \* \$1.00 a m \*

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL BAILWAY Union Debot. corner Madison and Canal ats. Tiexes
Office. 33 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House,
and at depot.

Leave. | Arrive.

Milwaukee Express. After 1:55 am 7:55 pm Wisconsin & Minnesota, Green Bay, and Menasha through Day Express. 10:10 a m 4:00 pm Madison, Pratrie du Chien & 10:10 a m 4:00 pm 10:45 am Milwaukee Esty Stevens Foint, and Ashina di Fraira run via Milwaukee. Ticket for St. Paul and Minnapolis are good ether via Nadison and Fraira du Chien, or via Watertown, LaCrosse, and Winnas.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILBOAD. Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second Ticket Office, 121 Randolph-st. mear Clark. Leave. | Arrive. 

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILEGAD

Depot. foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, et Clark-st., southeast corner of Raddolph. Grand Pocitic Hotel, and at Paimer House. Mail (via Main and Atr Line) ... 7:00 am 7:40 mm.

Lave. Arrive. 7:00 am 7:40 mm.

Pay Papress. 4:00 pm 6:53 am 9:530 pm.

Sight Express (daily) ... 5:15 pm 6:50 am 7:40 pm.

Sight Express (daily) ... 5:15 pm 6:50 am 7:40 pm. PITTSBURG, PT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

Bi, Platteville, Wis, sent answers last week, but too late for notice. She missed the "Harpsichord" and the "Plece."

Heath, city, makes a first appearance with all the puzzles answered save two. -tne "Teiltale" and Scotic's square words. Thanks for squares sent. sent.

Eff Aitch. Fond du Lac. Wis., found trouble with Towhead's 'Dog-Star,' Earth's 'Chuckwill's-widow," and Ezeniel's 'Tellisle.' The other seven are answered in a proper manner. Depot, corner Canal and Madison-sts. Ticket Office, 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Rotel. | Leave. | Arrive. BALTIMORE & OHIO.

other seven are answered in a proper manner.

Frances Constant, city, reappears with nine answers to the "convoluted train,"—the Southern bird being regarded as a myth because it was mything from her list. She has line for line in her answers nine.

E. F. K., city, has six as his complement for this week,—being pressed for time on account of the approaching holidays. He wishes The Corner Man and the correspondents all the compliments of the season.

Rose Maylie, Eventon III, thinks the province. Trains leave from Exposition Building, foot of Monros st. Ticket Offices, 83 Clark-st., Paimor House, Grand Pacific, and Depot (Exposition Building). Leave. | Arriva of the season.

Rose Maylie, Evanston, Ill., thinks the puzzles were extra good this week, busides being pretty hard. Her two failures were not knowing how to square the Fond du Lac squares and the "Sirius" star from Fuiton. LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

Tyro, city, jumps to the conclusions of six, and the other four he will wait for till Saturday. He says he is a trifle weak on astronomy, history, ornithology, and botany. Consequently Nos. 506, 567, 568, and 569 are unanswered. PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS L. B. Comet, Geneva, Wis., did not have time to do much work in The Corner, as he considered the iask a hard one. He answers Nos. 660, 561, 562, 563, 566, and 569. He makes up for his ill-success by sending a rhomboid of curious words.

Emma's Uncle, city, "pined" away munching "chestnuts," trying to find the "popilar" answers to the "willow" the wisps of The Corner. He gives correctly Nos. 560, 561, 566, 568, and 569, and says he is "cycamore" for the present.

Will, city, couldn't find "Chuck-will's-widow" in the list, but found the remainder, including the "Telitale" that bothered so many older and wiser heads than his. He thinks the "Rat-Dog" was a terror, if not a terrier. Thanks, Will, for squares. Depot, corner of Clinton and Carroll-sta. West Side.

Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louis-ville, Columbus & East Day Express. 8:40 a m • 2:10 p m Kight Express. 9:00 p m 9 7:30 a m Depot, foot of Lake st. and foot of Twen

HICAGO, BOCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RATISOAN Omce, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House.

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILBOAR.
Ticket Offices, 77 Clark-st., 123 Deartorn-st., and Deput, corner Clinton and Carroll-sta.

The St. Peter-0 to : Testimony Showing

/ AN

Night of Impeaching the E

The defense in the tinued their testimon yesterday morning, the as many as usual, bu dry and uninte good spirits, St. Peter up a conversation at Clark enjoyed the black acter. A little incident proceedings begun, whi erest. Mr. Munn the jurymen, and Mr. doing this for effect. imputation, and said his. The Court looked on, a This brought the gen and the titter of the aud

Bailiff Runnion.
The first witness was of La Grange, who Blakesley's reputation under oath. The rep and St. Peter were goo THE REV. testified to the same communicant in his c communicant in fils chouse on the night. When he got there he in a chair weeping violet agitation, the two eld her. He asked her how She said. "I am wholly inquired why. She rep husband had had a quartrat ever since her fathe misunderstandings and ttat ever since her fathe misunderstandings and ver it. Her father had give condition that abe would He asked why, and father had formerly giverty, which he had as to lose it, and he was had control of her prope or, by poor judgment, where would be nothing event of her death and h Subsequently, witness a ficular of Clark's gest

diculars of Clark's of Lyman. Withers as a stairs out through the bar and the visited the barn and with a new halter arounding to the house he said he was satisfied that Aiv self. She arose and a thankful that she had no death.

On cross-examination knew of Blakesley's belief in of his oath being called in BLAKE B. T. Lewis also testification believe Blakeslev's bad reputations large.

Thomas E. Durlin had a "constitutional liar."

B. F. Ellis, a lawyer, we lev for seventeen years, a object not to speak the tr lieve him under onth. He spoken of as a "consumo Dr. G. B. Walker, Ira A. Small, and C. W. Richt to Blakesley's unreliablem The Rev. Jopathan G. worth, S. N. Skinner, S. A Willard Scott, Jr., testifier reputation,—that is, that it questioned.

the father of the defenda an interpreter, that Joseph ber. In August, Joseph brother-in-law's; did not the name of the street. the boy was arrested. Weduesday evening news

mother to remove the thi
play a game of cards with
Joseph, and an uncle play
ent witness, Joseph' I
brother, his mother-in-li
Rio, a boarder. Josep
with him at ten min
telling him it was time
duced a plat or diagram
lives, on which he pointed
ent peoples at. Sometime
and went out to a platfor
with his brothers. He
brother at ten minutes of
The cross-examination w
sonal history of witness
veloped nothing of interes
Witness must have bee
in front of the "twelve,"
the ground nearly all the
front of the "twelve,"
the ground nearly all the
he wished be were some
Arman mixed him up very
At the opening of the
cross-examination of the
and he remained on the
beting very closely question
rival of Joe at the house, h
He came with Emiel, his b
arrived the lamps were I
could remember. One of
versation was love, his unc
and desiring to get man
"a little elevated." He d
that he had a lady-love who
houses in one of the biggs
ter.) Witness couldn't rem
that Joe said; he talked ab
smoked and played card
whether the same people I
fore at one time, nor did b
they had been there since.
Sunday previous. He coul
he came to the house.
W. H. Barclay, J. K.
Weatherstone covered Bl
According to them he won
the truth, and could lie
could trot.
All the witnesses as to R
either had had business
(he being poor pay, and w
would not keep his pron
their information from th
dealt. None of them, how
his oath called in question.

Of La Grange, knew Mrs.
working, industrious woma
Q.—Did you see any tra
about the time of the murd
Mr. Weber objected on a

Mr. Weber objected on a

The Court remarked to a stranger was seen light, it would be proper

nigat, it would be proper.
in.

Witness said she saw a
very ragged, who looked his
back window in the mornin
from the Clarks.
Q.—How did he act?
Objected to.

Mr. Munn claimed that I
the same right that the oth
that getting on a Madison
elient guilty of murder.
The Court said if not inits
have to explain the differer
Mr. Munn didn't want to
The answer was ruled op
saved the point.
Witness testified regardin
untruthfulness.
Mr. Munn then offered
Monday prior to the death
der suspicious circumsta
Grange, and on Thesday is
usever been seen seen since.

Grange, and on Tuesday bever been seen since. The Court ruled it ont a

of 356 Morgan street, testi
the murder in a paper Thu
night before Joe was at he
there at fifteen minutes a
present her father, her mo
brother, her soo, a consin
children. She heard Joe a
time it was. He went awas
o'clock, she thought, with in
Under the cross, she was a
her "mun," as she called hin
had seen all the people men
but could not tell the day.

tery ragged, who looked like a negro, from her back window in the morning. She lived a mile from the Clarks.

Q.—How did he act?

Objected to.

Mr. Munn claimed that he could show it by the same right that the other side had shown that getting on a Madison street car made his client guilty of murder.

The Court saidiff out into a corner he should have to explain the difference between the acts.

Mr. Munn didn't want to so place the Court. The answer was ruled out, and the defense saved the point.

Witness testified regarding Blakesley's alleged untruthulness.

Mr. Munn then offered to prove that the Monday prior to the death of Clark a man, under suspicious circumstances, came to La Grange, and on Tuesday left a horse, and had sever been seen sluce.

The Court ruled it out as immaterial.

MR.S. ST. PETER,

of 306 Morgan street, testified that she read of the murder in a paper Thursday evening. The hight before Joe was at her house. He came there at affecen minutes after 7. There were resent her father, her mother, her husband's wither, her son, a cousin or uncle, and two children. She heard Joe ask his father what time it was. He went away about half-past 9 o'clock, she thought, with his brother.

Under the croas, she was a better witness than her 'man,' as she called him. She guessed she last seen and the people mentioned there before, but could not tell the day. None of them were

and irreproachable virtue is ornamenting her impocence with ostrich tios. A very guileless dress is a white woolen muslin trimmed with nothing but blue woolen piping and white satin loops. A figured velvet, which imitates leopard skin, makes up admirably with white repped silk, callet "Messine." White, white, all white, and mixed fabries of the same white are the fashion of the bour. It has spread to all the Courts, and even Queen Margaret of Italy showed herself at her balcony during the late Florence festa in a lovely close-fitting rament of white fur, while her graceful head was encircled with dead white lace drapery. She divides with the Princess of Wales all the sympathies of our Paristan milliners.

Aquatic waterproofs have taken the place of long fur-lined cloaks, which were a furor for about a week. They are made in slender, clinging shapes, but the prudent have invested in long jackets, and circulars for full paniers will be revived next winter. Armure should also be preferred to faille, because the former is figured and not liable to "shine" in the same degree as plain corded black. Terry velvet ribs are the newest material for cloaking, and it is wool on the wrong side. The manle visite is the most elegant cut, and can be richly trimmed with marabout fruge, chenille bobs, strands, and passementerie. Garnet, mulberry, and claret, are the favorite colors, and cutaway bod-

heation for the exercise of the elective franchises.

As law is simply a number of rules and regulations which the community provides, having force behind, to give protection to life and property, therefore, to those alone who have the greatest interest in the making of wise rules and regulations would I commit power. I hold that the married have assumed certain social and moral responsibilities which give them the preference in the community.

As the aggregate of homes make up the State and the nation, I can see no wrong in making the home the basis of representation.

This change would make marriage honorable, and would embhasize it, at the same time helping solve the "superflous-woman" question which Mrs. Livermore has been dealing with.

It would cut off the great unattached masses in all our cities who have no real interests at stake, and who care but little as to levying taxes upon large and sanall householders.

I would not take up your space by elaborating the idea, as so much could be said in favor of it, but I commit the suggestion to social scientists. Respectfully, Joseph Sampson.

[This plan of married-man suffrage would have cut off both James Buchanan and Sam Tilden.—Ed.]

King Humbert and His Wife.

When King Humbert visited Fiorence recentiv, extensive preparations were made for his reception. One hundred and forty bedrooms were under ready for him and his suite in the Pitti Palace. But the King and Queen refused to occupy the state bedrooms, which were given to the Ministers, and chose the most retired quarter of the palace, fitted up entirely in modern style, and the plainest of in its furnishings. The King's own bedroom had a worn Brussels carpet, faled hangings of yellow silk,

cost which transportation and commissions cause.

Our hides are sent to Eastern tanneries, tanned with Eastern bark, and by Eastern labor converted into boots and shoes and returned to us at a price which gives profit at every stage of the transformation. Is there any reason when our forests can supply the bark, and our people so anxious for labor, that this transportation to and from the East cannot be avoided, and this manufacturing in all its stages be done by our own people? Economical considerations demand the manufacture of, articles as near the production of raw material of which they are made as circumstances will allow.

We have simply enumerated a few of the many opportunities there are for the employment of the capital and labor of our people. Improvement has commenced and will continue, but there are many fields yet mexplored for the display of Western enterprise, and which will give profitable employment to labor and capital. The exportation of stock and beef

and in such old and important States as Massachusetts they have long since abandoned the old common-law system of practice. I have had an experience equally divided between the system in vogue in this and in a neighboring State, and therefore believe myself competent, in some measure, to judge as to the relative merits of the two systems, and believe I speak advisedly when I say that, in my judgment, the adoption of a well-devised system of code practice would not only have the much needed effect of expediting hitsation and relieving our courts of the great sentence. Seemstor Beck's bill granting American htigation and relieving our courts of the great pressure under which they are now laboring, but would go far towards removing the esuses which make the very severe strictures upon the administration of justice lately published in your columns in some degree just. There is no

fault.—Ulica Herald (Rep.).

Senator Beck's bill granting American registry to foreign-bullt vessels is a very important step in the right direction of undoing the wrong which has been inflicted upon our commerce by the Navigation laws. Full relief will not come to the hampered trade of the country un-

sented, and at prices as low as goods can be sold for. Also a Pall Stock of Reiled Goldward Plated Goods

163 State-st., Northeast corner of Monroe-st.

EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILBOAD. "Danville Route."
77 Clark-st., 123 Dearborn-st., and Description and Carroll-sts.

#### ROUND THE WORLD.

At the Universal Exposition in the French Metropolis.

clusion of the Series of Articles by Our Special Correspondent.

French Art and Industry-Furniture, Giass, and Porcelnin-" A Queen's Bedroom."

The Theatrical Exhibition - Operation Mises-en-Scene—Pictures and Sculptures—Finis.

Paris, Nov. 25.—That remarkable poet and extraordinary woman, Elizabeth Barrett Browning, more than bears me out in my assertion

that French dresses are not mere vuigar articl f sale, but real works of art.

And trade is art, and art's philosophy, In Paris. There's a silk, for instance, there, As worth an artist's study for the folds As that bronze obposite.

As that bronze opposite.

But, if I were to take so wide and compre nsive a definition of Art as this, the present ries of letters on the Exhibition might run on for a couple of years or more. The line must evidently be drawn some-where. When mention has been made of the Freuch furniture, glass, and porcelain, the line may fairly be drawn, and the attention of the reader directed to the last subjects I shall deal with: the pictures, statuary, and the very interesting exhibit of theatrical scenery.

France and Italy excel in the art of making

France and Italy excel in the art of making Cabiners.

The French display included cabinets of oak, of ebony, of mahogany, and many another precious wood, hand-carved and machine-turned with unerrine taste and neatness. In many instances, the chief material was adorned by bronze moldings, worked into the elaborate and graceful forms introduced with the Renaissance. The crhibit of carved library book-cases was also nesticularly good, while in the chairs and also particularly good, while in the chairs and ols shown the national qualities of elegance and discrimination were as conspicuous as ever.

Better than all, however, were the beds and
drapery. Beds were there of all kinds, from a
massive and wooden bed of the Louis XIV. period to the simple and poetic couch, lightly and delicately hung with virginal blue and white, destined to support the soft form of some fair modern maid. As in most parts of the Exhibition, perhaps too large a space was occupied by objects suitable only for the very wealthy. I should have liked to some attempt at combining the desiderata

for the very wealthy. I should have liked to see some attempt at combining the desiderata of cheanness and beauty. The requirements of the boor, and even of the middle classes, have throughout this Exhibition been too little considered. It has not been TRULI REPRESENTATIVE, to cut my opinion into a line.

But those who ignored such considerations, the world of beauty collected in the Champ must have more than satisfied. One of the most striking examples of the artistic and useful was the charming exhibit of a luxurious bedroom interior shown by a Paris firm. It stood at the corner of one of the great transverse galleries, and was known to visitors as the "Chambre d'une Reine." With the last part of the title I have quarreled more than once. A Queen would have chosen something more stately and severe surely than the beautiful interior in question, with its marvels of dark and light-bine velvet plush drapery suspended over the low and graceful couch, voluptuously adorned with costiy coverlets. The tiger-skin rug stretched beside the bed on the floor might not offend a Royal foot, but the mythologic design peeping out amorously in the background of wall from between the hanging folds of tender pink, white, and blue, arranged though all was with the sautlest regard for loyeliness, smited the chamber of A PHRYNE OE A LAIS far more than a Queen's. The taste displayed in drabing the heavy plush curtains, in ordering the folds of the bed-coverings, and placing he luxurious trilies completing the furniture of the apartment, was marvelons. And yer, strange to say, a glaring blunder of the worst sort offended the critical eve, looking at the otherwise perfect picture. A low, gilt stool, standing at the foot of the bed, was overed with—save us!—Mageata satin! Committed by an unesthetic British or American barbarian, the fault would have been represensible enough. A Frenchman guitty of it is simply unpardonable. It is just such a mistake as courtesan might have made in furnishing

Committed by an unesthetic British or American barbarian, the fault would have been represensible enough. A Frenchman guitty of it is simply unpardonable. It is just such a mistake as a courtesan might have made in furnishing her "sanctuary": for my part, whenever I looked at the "Chambre d'une Keine," I mentally substituted the more appropriate description, "Chambre d'une Courtisane."

THE EXHIBIT OF GLASS
in the French section had many merits, not the least being that of completeness. It included almost every conceivable form of glassware, from the trumpery brass-rimmed mirrors hung on Christmas trees to the costliest." Venetian "glasses; and, in another class of articles, from the cheapest wine-bottles to the most claborately-decorated decanters, rases, and goblets. Several firms showed clever imitations of Bohemian and Italian glasses, colored, glit, and in some cases covered with fanciful incrustations. Another interesting feature was the "exhibit of enameled glass. One Paris exhibitor—M. Max Fuchs, the well-known manufacturer of the "beveled" glass used for hand-mirrors, bonbonnieres, and a thousand-and-one other pretty trifles of Parisian lancy shops—made a dazzling show of bright currors for magnifying, diminishing, or merely fathfully reflecting objects. As few women are quite devoid of that charming folible, vanity, you could rarely pass by this exhibit without finding a knot of self-admiring angels blocking up your path. Small blame to them for admiring!

the works of st. gobain—
the largest in France of the kind—were represented by several immense sheets of plateglass. One measured twenty-six and a half
metres square, while the thickness was only
eleven millimetres. The famous establishment
of Baccarat, however, was the chief French
contributor in this group. It monopolized a
space as large as a small concert-hall, exhibiting
glassware of the most various descriptions. At
one end of the show stood an immense
glass temple, surrounded with flowers. A
guttering cluster of cut-glass chandeliers,
white and colored, depended from the roof.
Near by were several cases of engraved cups,
jurs, and goblets, often remarkable for beauty
of design, but never, as it seemed to me, equaling the Euglish ware in purity of material.
Amongst the more fancilal articles figuring in
the handsome display I will only notice a miniature reproduction of the huge temple already
mentioned, several very artistic vases of a
Japanese character, and a curious pair of glass
ornaments, representing an elephant and a
namel.

I cannot say that anything in

Japanese character, and a curious pair of glass ornaments, representing an elephant and a samel.

I cannot say that anything in THE FORCHLAIN FAIENCE shown by France at this Exhibition impressed me greatly. The ceramic art appears to be stationary here. The finest things exhibited were imitations of old Pallasy and Sevres: but they hardly equaled the rare and beautiful Sevres or Pallasy to be seen in the wonderful retrospective museum on the Trocadero,—of which, bythe-by, I regret the limited space at my disposal forbids me to speak more particularly, much as I should wish to. Neither in the design, nor in the coloring, does modern Sevres compare tworsbly with the old ware. To speak the honest truth, Pallasy ware is not lovely at the very best, though undoubtedly it is curious and interesting when genuine. Whether it is worth copying is a question I don't care to decide. Tastes differ, thank Heaven.

Close to the Indian treasures of the Prince of Weles in the Champ de Mars was a (to me at Past) most attractive room, devoted to THE THEATRICAL EXHIBITION spoken of at the beginning of this letter. On entering, the visitor found himself opposite a large square structure divided into a number of little compartments, somewhat after the fasten adopted in "peep-shows," but without the peep-boles. Each compartment was filled by a perfectly-executed and faithful miniature reproduction of a scene introduced in some opera performed at the Pagis Opera or Operas, beginning at the modest house onened in the Seventeenth Century, which was the foundation and parent of the structure in the Rue Lepeletier and of the javeent magnificent building. From the lixeenth Century which was the foundation and parent of the structure in the Rue Lepeletier and of the javeent magnificent building. From the lixeenth Century, which was the foundation and parent of the structure in the Rue Lepeletier and of the javeent magnificent building. From the lixeenth Century were strictly accurate copies a every case. The value of such a collection and h

to dwell upon it at great length. Most of the works had already figured at the Salon, and been considered at the proper time; of the others, none appear to me of sufficient impor-tance to justify a discussion at so advanced a stage of our journey. A lew general remarks, and the cataloguing of the principal pictures and statues, will meet the wants of the case fully.

fully.

I opened this, my last article on the Exhibi-tion, by a quotation from Mrs. Browning. The following lines, taken, I need scarcely say, from the same author, give fair idea of the pictures, though they were written a good many years

the same author, give fair idea of the pictures, though they were written a good many years ago:

Art's here too artful—conscious as a maid who leans to mark her shadow on the wall, Until she lose a 'vantage in her step.

(Perhans a trifle too severe—but to continue:) Yet Art walks forward, and knows where to walk; The artists also are idealists,
The artists also are idealists,
Too absolute for nature, logical
To susterity in the application of,
The special theory,—not a soul content
To paint a crooked pollard and an ass.
As the English will because they find it so
And like it somehow.

Another abservation suggested by frequent visits to the French galleries: The artists nave, I know not why, been, in an immense number of instances, inspired by
PECULIARLY MORBID SUBJECTS.

Some are even borrible,—a few so norrible as to positively disgust (e. g., M. Becker's powerful picture of "Respha Protecting the Bodies of Her Sons Against the Birds of Prey,"—suggested by an awful story related in the Second Book of Kings (Chapter xxx., verses 1 to 10, for the benefit of any readers who may feel inquisitive). Surely talent might be expended with equal profit on less repulsive themes. The French are very strong in: portraits on the other hand. Bounat's "M. Thiers": Carolus Duran's "Gustave Dore," and still more his "Emile de Girardin"; Meissonnier's "Alexandre Dumas fils," and many more, might be cited in proof. In studies "Fora the nude, and in landscape, the average of talent is high. For my own part, I dislike many of the subjects in favor with French landscape painters. Their everiasting Normanuy orchards and stupid green plains are not worth copying, in my numble opinion; but some people doubtless admire them, and they are well copied. Not half-a-dozen artists here can give a faithful idea of the natural tints of

The impossible blues and greens in their land-

The haman form divine.

The impossible blues and greens in their land-scapes sadden you. In drawing and composition, however, they are probably before the world.

Among the 1,801 oil pictures exhibited were no fewer than sixteen by Meissonnier. Gustave Dore was represented by his "Neophytes," the "Christian Martyrs," and three other works. Gerome sent ten paintings, including his "Eminence Grise" and "St. Jerone." Hemer was represented by the same number. Bonnatt by seventeen, Bongereau by five, and Jules Breton by nine.

The length of this letter forbids my saying much of

much of THE SCULPTURE.

I will content myself by naiming M. Chapu's "Jeanue d' Arc" and "Montalembert"; M. Mercie's "Gloria Victis" and "David"; Gustave Dore's marvelous monster vase; lastly and chiefly, M. Dubots' admirable tomb of Gen. Lamorticere, which is to be erected in Nantes Cathedral. It is one of the finest monuments I ever saw. The General's figure is the central feature. He is represented in a recumbent atthude. At the four corners of the noble catafalque covering him are allegorical figures typifying "Military courage," "Charity," "Faith," and "Meditation." The monument is further adorned by medallions and bas-reliefs, and the whole is executed in white and black marble and bronze, with the exception of two plaster figures,—those of "Faith" and "Meditation."

Our journey "Round the World" is finished.

HARRY MELTERR.

## NORDENSKJOLD.

Discovery of a Northeast Passage from Europe to Behring Stratt—The North Cape of Asia—Battling with Ice and Steering Through Dense Fogs — Reaching the Lena.

cessful voyage from the Yenesei around the North Cape of Asia to the Lena—a feat never before accomplished by any vessel-have now come to hand, fully confirming the telegraphic news of his safe arrival at the Lena received on the 14th of October. We extract from a letter dated "Off the Lona, Aug. 27," and written by Lieut. Hovgaard, a naval officer on Nordensk-jold's staff, the following interesting particulars: We left Dickson port on the 10th of August, and had not gone far before we perceived the charts to be entirely wrong, for the coast is in reality far more to the west than hitherto supposed. The fine weather with which we were at first favored now gave way to a dense and continuous for. now gave way to a deuse and continuous fog. In spite of the elements, we pushed onward, and on the 11th passed Cape Storleroff, the furthest point yet reached by any vessel. We constantly perceived small islands not given on the man. On Monday, the 12th of August, we encountered kee, out not in such quantity as to demand special attention. In the afternoon the ice began to thicken and gradually surround us, so that we were quite unable to break through the congealed masses. We increased our steam power and deshed with full force against the heavy blocks, in order to make way not only for ourselves, but also for the Lena, our smaller companion, whose iron sides are less able to withstand as much as the twenty-three-inch oak planks of the Vega. After a while, when all efforts failed, we had to abandon our attempts at breaking through at this point. Evening neared before an outlet was discovered, through which we escaped toward the east.

A wonderful pancrams spread around us. To the south lay the laimur land, glittering fiery red in the rays of the midnight sun, appearing, by refraction, inga above the northern horizon, while the ice reflecting in the air assumed fantastic forms. Upon the glassy surface of the soa the two steamers glided smoothly onward, passing many little fjords with ice-fringed coasts. An unfortunate begr, incautious enough to swim too near the Lena, had to atone with his life for his remerity. This Arcte splendor was not of long duration: the next day we were again obliged to resume our usual maneavring between the drifting liee, when all as once, at a distance of barely 800 yards, we sighted land. Of course we anchored and waited for clear weather, which finally ensued about 3: in the afternoon, only to be soon replaced by fog and ice, Sull as best we could we need eastward until a favorable opportunity for anchoring presented tiself in the shape of a small clay in the sound situated between Tainur Island and the continuing such the continuing our observations and their was a started inquiri

POSSESSION.

The Lilly family of six persons constitute the sideshow of a Western circus. The father is a sword-swallower; the mother is a fat woman; a daugnter is a Circussian gui; one son is a contortionist; another—hideonaly deformed—is a

## PERFORMANCES OF THE REMARKABLE HORSE BABUS.

Although the public has been treated to several histories of Rarus, there has never yet been published what all who are interested in the turf really want—a tabulated showing of every race in which the great horse ever trotted, giving the winner, locality, date, beaten horses, and time of each heat. The labor of preparing such a table has been undertaken and completed by The Tribunn in the belief that it would be appreciated by those for whose benefit it has been compiled. So far as can be ascertained, no such task has ever been performed by any publication in this country, with the exception of Wallace's Monthly, which in 1875 prepared similar statistics showing the performances of Goldsmith Maid. As karus has beaten all the records made by her, it becomes necessary that the important facts should be collected and presented in a compact form for preservation and future reference.

vation and future reference.

In regard to this table, no comment is necessary, as it speaks for itself. Attention particularly called to the summary, which gives a vast amount of information in a very small com-pass. In making the table, no account has been taken of the exhibition trots given at Omaha

Winner.	Localisv.	Date.	Year.	Beuten horses, tame, etc.
Rarus	Hornellsville	Aug. 21	1874.	
	nee factors			Kerler (3 dis.), Ethan (2 dis.), Bay Jimmy (2 dis.), 2:47, 2:48, 2:49, 2:48,
Katy D	Cranston, R. L.	Sept. 17.	1874	Bella (1), Harry Spanker, Reserve, Rarus. 2:30, 2:26
Vermont Abdallah			1874.	Barbara Knox (1), Kilpatrick, Willie Golddust, Kil Keeler (3 dls.), Ethan (2 dls.), Bay Jimmy (2 dls.) 2:47, 2:48, 2:496, 2:496, 2:496, 2:496, 2:296,
a remain to disease,	The state of the s	Oct. 12.	1074	die it paris proteste it die 's array array
Rarus	Brooklyn	Oct. 12.	1874.	2:33. Adelaide (4-5). Falmouth Bov (2-3), Roadmaster, Y unteer Maid, T. J. Stephens (5 dis.), Compeer, E. Deans (5 dr.), Layr Fyrmble (5 dr.), Carrie White dis.). 2:323, 2:33, 2:34, 2:394, 2:32, 2.30, 2:304, 2:36, 2:
		Lane and	13	Deans (5 dr.) Lady Trimble (5 dr.), Carrie White dis.), 2:324, 2:34, 2:34, 2:304, 2:32, 2:30, 2:30%.
Mary A. Whitney	Parkville, L. L.	Oct. 13.	1874	Boy (dr.), Rarus (dr.), 2:34, 2:35%, 2:85, 2:32
Danne	Brooklyn	Oct. 28.	1874	2:344. May Bird (1:4) Arthur Phil O'Nell (5 dr.) Papline
Rarus	Brooklyn		10,1	May Bird (1-4). Arthur, Phil O'Nell (5 dr.), Pauline dr.), Rosa Sonburg (1 dis.), 2:27, 2:30, 2:23%, 2:3250, 2:306
May Bird	Brooklyn. Grand Rapids	Nov. 17.	1874	Catskill Girl, Rarus. 2:304, 2:304, 2:294, Catskill Girl, Rarus. 2:304, 2:304, 2:294, Cea. Grant (3-5), Mohey (6), Granville (5 r. o.), La Byron (5 r. o.), Rarus (3 ds.), Hai Mitchell (2 dis.), 2:324, 2:334, 2:30, 0:00, 2:32, 2:
Mollie Morris	Grand Rapids	June 9.	1875	Byron (5 r. o.), Mollie (5 dr.), Rarus (3 dis.), Ha
				Mitchell (2 dis.), 2:32%, 2:32%, 2:30, 0:00, 2:32, 2:12:31%.
Lady Mack	South Bend	June 17.	1875	2:3194, 2:38, 2:39
Grafton	Detroit	July 5	1875	Clementine, Snowball, Tanner Boy, Gen. Grant, Rare
Rarus	Sandusky	July 21	1875	Lady Mack (4), Kate Campbell (2), Belle. 2:31, 2:3:
Rarus	THE RESERVE TO SERVE SE	1		Mollie Morrie (1-2), Carrie (3), Eva, Belle Brasfiel
		1000	PA I	Mazo-Manie, Snowball, (3 dr.), Bertie (1 dia 2:224, 2:254, 2,244, 2:246, 2:236, 2:266.
Mollie Morris	Buffalo	Aug. 10.	1875	Carrie, Rarus, Relle Brasfield, Kva, Bertie. 2:2
Rarus	Rochester	Aug. 12.	1875	Mollie Morris (2), Eva (4), Carrie, Ella Madden, Be
	The state of the			dis. ). 2:284, 2:2416, 2:26, 2:2216, 2:22.
Rarus	Utlea	No.		Brasfield. 2:23. 0:00, 2:25, 2:23, 2:23.
Rarus	Hartford	Bept. 1	1875	Frank J. (1), Parkis' Abdallah, Crown Prince, Trium (2 dis.). 2:23%, 2:20%, 2:23%, 2:22%.
Rarus	Hartford	Sept. 3	1875	(2 dis.). 2:29%, 2:29%, 2:29%, 2:29%, 2:29%, 2:29%, 2:24%, 2:24%, 2:24%, 2:24%, 2:24%, 2:24%, 2:24%, 2:24%, 2:25%, 2:25%, 2:25%, 2:25%, 2:25%, 2:25%, 2:25%, 2:25%, 2:25%, 2:25%, 2:25%, 2:25%, 2:27%, 2:25%, 2:27%, 2:25%, 2:27%, 2:25%, 2:27%, 2:25%, 2:27%, 2:25%, 2:27%, 2:25%, 2:27%, 2:25%, 2:27%, 2:25%, 2:27%, 2:25%, 2:27%, 2:25%, 2:27%, 2:25%, 2:27%, 2:25%, 2:27%, 2:25%, 2:27%, 2:25%, 2:27%, 2:25%, 2:27%, 2:25%, 2:27%, 2:25%, 2:27%, 2:25%, 2:27%, 2:25%, 2:25%, 2:27%, 2:25%, 2:25%, 2:27%, 2:25%, 2:25%, 2:27%, 2:25%,
Lady Maud	Baltimore	Sept. 21.	1875	Adelaide, Rarus. 2:2616, 2.27, 2:25.
	Brooklyn	Oct. 9	1875	Kansas Chief, Joker. 2:254, 2-244, 2:25.
Kansas Chief	Philadelphia	(FREE, 24	1876	Adelaide, Rarus, Clementine. 2-27, 2:26%, 2:27%.
Kansas Chief	Philadelphia	May 15 May 23	1878	Rarus, Clementine. 2:2516, 2:2916, 2:2816. Clementine, Henry, Rarus (2 dr.). 2:24, 2:246, 2:223
May Queen	Philadelphia Cleveland	June 1 July 28.	18"4	Rarus, Gen. Garneld. 2:26%, 2:25%, 2:27%.
Rarus		Aug. 4	1876	2:25/9. 2:24/4, 2:34/4.
Rarns	Rochester	Ang. 11. Ang. 18.	1876	Clementine, Gen. Gardeld. Carrie. 2:22%, 2:21%, 2:2
Earus	Poughkrepsie	Ang, 25. Sept. 1	1876	Carrie, Adelaide, 2:284, 2:284, 2:284, 2:284,
Rarus (w.)	Springfield	Sept. 7	1978	Adelaide, Carrie. 3:26, 2:26%, 2:25.
Rarus (w.)	Fleetwood	Sept. 16. Oct. 6	1876	Silversides, Bodine, Cozette, Elsle Good, Monarch, J
	Fleetwood	Oct. 26.	1876	Silversides, Bodina, Cozette, Elste Good, Monarch, J. 2275(4, 2024, 2025).  Great Eastero (2), Judge Fullerton (1), Luctille Goddust, Frank Reeves, Smuggler (4 dls.). 2:22, 2:20, 2:214, 2:23, 2:20, 2:244.  Ranus (wargon). 2:23, 2:20, 2:244.  Solina, 2:274, 2:254, 2:274, 2:26
				dust, Frank Reeves, Smuggler (4 dis.). 2:22, 2:205 2:216, 2:23, 2:20,
Great Eastern (w.)	Utica	Nov. 10.	1978	Rarus (wagon). 2:35, 2:30, 2:244, 8am Purdy (wagon). 2:314, 2:274, 2:284.
	San Francisco	Jan. 14. Peb. 10. March 34	I There	St. James (1), May Howard. 0:00, 2:26kg, 2:26kg, 2:2
Rarus Goldsmith Maid Goldsmith Waid		March 21	1877	Rarus. 2:274. 2:165. 2:195.
	Los Angeles	April 28. May 12.	1877	Rarus. 2:2 16 2:18'4. 2:1916.
Goldsmith Maid Goldsmith Maid Barns	Chico San Francisco	May 19.	1877	Rarua. 2: 19, 2:14%, 2:17. Goldsmith Maid (1). 2:28, 2:1914, 2:1984, 2:20,
Rarys	Grand Rapids	June 22.	1877	Cozette (1-2), Little Fred. Slow Go. Lady Mand (5 dr. Nettle (5 dr.), 2:21%, 2:21%, 2:21%, 2:24%, 2:23%.
Rarus	Detroit	July 6	1877	Narus. 2:2 % 2:1952. 2:1954. Rarus. 2:18, 2:14b. 2:15. Goldsmith Maid (1). 2:29. 2:1944. 2:1954. 2:29. Cozette (1-2). Little Fred. Niew Go. I. adv Neud (5 dr. 1 dr.
Rarus	Chleago	July 19	1877	Nettle (1). 2:24%, 2:28%, 2:23%, 2:25%.
	DE LUIS PERSONAL LA PARTICIONAL DE LA PARTICIONAL DEPURBICIONAL DE LA PARTICIONAL DE	July 25	223	to 22 189L. The control of the contr
		Aug. 1		Lucille Golddust, Cozette, Albemarle. 2:34, 2:30
Rarus	Ruffalo Rochester Utien	Ang. 8	1877	Lucille Golddust, Nettle. 2:1994, 2:18, 2:1994, Lucille Golddust, Cozette. 2:1714, 2:1714, 2:18,
		Aug. 15. Aug. 31.	1877	2:104. Lucille Golddust, Nettle. 2:198, 2:18, 2:194. Lucille Golddust, Cozette. 2:1716, 2:1716, 2:19. Lucille Golddust, Great Kastern. 2:19, 2:20, 2:22. Hoperul (2), Nettle, Great Eastern. 2:21, 2:19, 2:194, 2:29.
	1544 AND WOLDSON OF	Sept. 15.	1977	2:27. Nottie Honeful 2:981, 2 234 2:2084
Rarus	Long Branch	Sept. 22.	1877	9197. Notitle, Hopeful. 2:25k, 2,25k, 2:22k, Great Eastera, anddie (2-5 (4-0), 2:23, 2:18, 2:15k, 2:144, 2:12, 2:27k, Hopeful. 2:17k, 2:16k, 2:10k, Great Kasera, s. (1-2), Hopeful. 2:10k, 2:17k, 2:21k
Parus	Fleetwood	Sept. 28.	1577	Hopeful. 2:1716, 2:1814, 2:1936.
Rarus	Cleveland	Oct. 5	1877	Great Eastern, s. (1-2), Hopeful. 2:1996, 2:17%, 3:21%, 2:21, 2:22.
Rarna	Columbus	Oet. 11	1877	Great Eastern, a. (1). 2:23%, 2:18, 2:25%, 3:21%.
Rarus	Sacinaw	lune 26.	1878	Time-2:174, 2:16, 2:1614.
Rarus	Toledo	July 19.	1873	Time-2:19, 2:1794, 2:16,
Rarus	Cleveland	Aug. A.	1878	Time-2:17, 2:50, 2:134,
Time	Rochester	Ang. 19.	1978	Rarus. 2:19, 2:19, 2:174. Time—2:15, 2:1516, 2:1714.
Rarus	Hartford	Aug. 23.	1874	Time-2:15, 2:1314, 2:1317.
Time	St. Paul.	Sept. 4	878	Itarus, 2:20, 2:16, 2:16id.
Time.	Dubuque	Sept. 11.	£78	Rarus, 2:15%, 2:15%, 2:14%, Rarus, 2:25%, 2:20%, 2:20%.
Rarus Pime Rarus Time Rarus Time Rarus Time Rarus Time Rarus Time Rarus Time Time Time Time Time Time	Kansas City,	Sept. 20.	878	Rarus. 2:20, 2:15%, 2:18,
Pime	Chicago	Det. 10.	1878	Great Kastern, s. (1-2), Hopeful. 2:194, 2:174, 2:213, Great Kastern, s. (1). 2:234, 2:18, 2:454, 2:214, Great Kastern, s. (1). 2:234, 2:18, 2:454, 2:114, 2:18, 2:244, 2:18, 2:244, 2:18, 2:244, 2:18, 2:244, 2:18, 2:244, 2:18, 2:244, 2:18, 2:244, 2:18, 2:244, 2:18, 2:244, 2:18, 2:244, 2:18, 2:244, 2:18, 2:194, 2:194, 2:184, 2:194,
Races trotted			817M27	Heats below 2:15
Races won	*************		72 40 26	Heats below 2:15
Races lost			26 138	Fustost three consecutive heats our ourse out
Heats below 2:30		3. 1467 46.5	136	Pastest first heat.

## THE OLD WORLD.

Interesting News-Miscellany. The Avenir Militaire, in a long article in its last Ils attention to the re The average strength of a company does not, Of these twenty-eight are recruits, leaving only forty-two old soldiers, or disciplined men. Of nese, again, fifteen form the cadre of the company,-six, namely, being sergeants, seven cor porals, and two buglers and drummers, -leaving only twenty seven privates. But even of this reduced number a very small proportion only are available for ordinary dries, or for exercises and drills. Frequently as many as fifteen men per company are, the Avenir shows, excused for various duties; to act, for instance, as orderlies, cterks, and cooks, or to work as tailors, shoe-makers, and gardeners, and are returned as "indisponibles." Consequently, it is very usual to find only nine old soldiers available for service in a company, and of these again some may be sick, or in hospital, or in prison. Neither, it appears, are the majority of regiments much better off in the way of officers and non-com-

London, Dec. 31.-Prince Charles of Rouma nia opened his Chambers on Nov. 27 in a speech in which, after congratulating the country on its independence and the acquisition of the Dobrudscha, and lamenting the cruet sacrifices of the war, he states that the financial position of Roumania is better than before the war, and advises members to devote themselves to internal improvements. He hopes they will complete the communal law, establish rural banks, pass a law sanctioning the appointment of Justices of the Peace and securing their responsibility, affirm the irremovability of the Judges, carry further the reorganization of the army, and complete the arterial railway system. This is a large programme, and may not be all fulfilled; but it is as well to remember that the country in which such proposals can be entertained is a slice cut off from Turkey, in the teach of English opposition; that the union of Moidavia and Wallachia was opposed as bitterly as the union of the Bulgarias now is; and that it is not twelve months since Prince Charles was denounced as an adventurer, his people declared to be worthless, and his solidiers cowards, all because they ventured to light Turkey. But for the silly stipulation that the Prince must not belong to a reigning family, the Bulgarias might elect another Hohenzollern, Prince Leopold, the candidate of 1870 for the throne of Spain.

The following remarks, written some few nia opened his Chambers on Nov. 27 in a speech in which, after congratulating the country on its independence and the acquisition of the Dobrudscha, and lamenting the crue sacrifices

might elect another Holenzollern, Frince Leopold, the candidate of 1870 for the throne of Spain.

The following remarks, written some few years ago by a Russian General, and lately republished by a German writer, indicate very fairly the peculiar strength and weakness of the Russian army. "Unhesitating obedience to orders," says the Russian officer, "is one of our most prominent characteristics; but, on the other hand, there is no spirit of enterprise among us. We obey the orders of our superiors, even though we may sarrillee our lives in doing so, but we never initiate anything of ourselves. Of ten subordinate officers among us, une would quietly allow their detachments to be shot down, and never move a step without orders from a higher authority. Separate Iractions are not in our army accustomed to act independently; our companies, battalions, regiments, and even larger bodies, must be pushed on and animated from without; in the majority of cases they would never move of themselves. Our army would blindly follow its leader to death, but individual officers and separate fractions cannot be trusted either to utilize ground or to take advantage of a favorable opportunity for breaking through or turning an enemy. The Russian common soldier cannot fight independently, but in his place in a compact formation he will face death unconcernedly. A European battalion, as a rule, when once it is decisively defeated, disperses, so that it is difficult to get the men together again. Our battalions, on the other hand, even after the most terrible reverses, never become scattered; the survivors, on the contrary, crowd together and form as compact a body as possible. You may well-nigh annibiliate a Russian column, but those who remain will still retain their formation. In a word, as an individual warrior who has to use his intelligence and act upon his own initiative, the Russian column to those who remain will still retain their formation. In a word, as an individual warrior who has to use his intelligence and act upon his o published by a German writer, indicate very fairly the peculiar strength and weakness of the Russian army. "Unhesitating obedience to orders," says the Russian officer, "is one of our most prominent characteristics; but, on the other hand, there is no sourt of enterprise ors, even though we may sacrifice our lives in doing so, but we never initiate anything of our selves. Of ten subordinate officers among us. We obey the orders among us indew ould quietly allow their detachments to be shot down, and never move a step without orders from a higher authority. Separate Iractions cannot not in our army accustomed to act independently; our comnasies, battalions, regiments, and even larger bodies, must be pushed on and animated from without; in the majority of cases they would never move of themselves. Our army would blindly follow its leader to death, but individual officers and separate fractions cannot be trusted either to utilize ground or to take advantage of a favorable opportunity for breaking through or turning an enemy. The Russian common soldier cannot fight independently, but in his place in a compact formation. He will face death unconcernedly. A European battalion, as a rule, when once it is decisively defeated, disperses, so that it is difficult to get the men together again. Our battalions, on the other hand, even after the most terrible reverses, never become scattered; the survivors, on incontrary, crowd together and form as compact a body as possible. You may well-nigh annihilate a Russian column, but those who remain will still retain their formation. In a word, as an individual warrior who has to use his notelly general and act upon his own initiative, the Rinsian soldner is uscless; as one un a body in close order he is without an equal."

A discovery is reported by a newspaper of Chicago [Thir Trinune] to have been made by a Mr. Steappel, of that city, which ceripses not only the electric light, but telephones, phono-

Fastest third heat.
Fastest fourth heat.
Fastest mile over half-mile track. graphs, and all the other wonderful inventions of the day. Mr. Stempel proposes not only to light, but also to heat and furnish water-power for the whole of the United States by one immense and magnificent scheme. His proposition is that the tides of the ocean can furnish a constant and unlimited power which can by friction be converted into any amount of electricity. tion is that the tides of the ocean can furnish a constant and unlimited power which can by friction be converted into any amount of electricity for the purpose of creating light, heat, and power for the use of man. He proposes to build immense basins in the sea, in the shallow water of an inlet near the shore, where there are high floods. Two walls are to be built strong enough for the purpose. One will be built at the meuth of the inlet to shut off the sea; the other a certain distance apart, to divide the inlet into two bissins. Each wall will have a floodgate, through which, when open, the sea can flow in. At high tide the floodgate nearest the land is shut. Six hours after, at ebb-tide, the gate of the outer basin is closed, and thus Mr. Stempel will have one great basin full of water. Smaller gates in the wall of the first basin are then opened, and the water rushes through, turning as it runs 1,000 turbine wheels, which in their turn keep in motion the electrical machines from which it is proposed to generate sufficient electricity to furnish the entire country with light, heat, and motive power. The cost will, it is estimated, not exceed \$2,000,000,000,000; and Mr. Stempel proposes to bring the matter before Congress in its next session, and urge upon the Democrats "to go in for this scheme, instead of paying the Rebel debt and claims."

that of Westphalia; and though its output is far below that of even portions of our English far below that of even portions of our English coal-fields, yet its yield has grown so much of late that it has become a competitor with us in some of the coal-markets near it. In the year 1354 the coal output of Westphalia was only 2,800,000 tons; by 1830 it was over 4,000,000 tons; it doubled itself again by 1805; and though for five later years the rate of its increase was small, yet in 1871 it had risen to 12,461,000 tons; in 1873 it was 16,127,000 tons; and though the following year there was a check to the growth. in 1879 it was 16,127,080 tons; and though the following year there was a eneck to the growth, there has been since a recovery, and in 1876 the output was 17,036,757 tons, a production barely since sustained. Our own output, it may be stated, rose from 64.661,000 tons in 1854 to 84,000,000 tons in 1860, and to 110,000,000 tons in 1870, the production of 1876 being 183,000,000 tons, an output not inaterially enlarged last year. Thus, whilst in 1854 Wiesphalla produced a twenty-third part only of the coal we produced, its output is now about a seventh part of that of this country. This rapidity of increase is partly due in recent years to the forced growth which is the result of the efforts of the Export Association formed in Germany to foster the sale.

The abolition of the usury laws has not been attended immediately with good results in the Palatinate. The Adaptae ne Zeitung contains a letter from the Palatinate Complaining bitterly of the effects on the small peasantry of the abolition of the laws, and demanding their re-enactricut. The state of matters in the Palatinate is described as follows:

## EUROPEAN GOSSIP.

PAUL DE CASSAGNAC.

Paris Letter to Pall Mail Gasette.

M. Paul de Cassagnae will be re-elected by the same majority as before, because he is in private life a capital fellow, and says in his speeches just the things that amuse and transport democratic audiences. There is undeniably something chivalrous in the man, even though one admit his chivalrousness is rather that of the matador than of the knight. He says outrageous things, showers personalities on his foes than of the knight. He says outrage-ous things, showers personalities on his foes like so many blows from a bludgeon, but he has a rude sense of fair-play. He has fought six-teen duels, but has never killed his adversary or

than of the kingth. He says outneed than of the kingth. He says outneed to things, showers personalties on his food a rule sense of fair-play. He has fought six teen done, but has never killed his adversary or given a food branch. The has fought six teen done, but has never killed his adversary or given a food branch. The has fought six teen done, but has never killed his adversary or given a food branch. The his peeces and newspaper articles, when he has once promised the his peeces and newspaper articles, when he has once promised the his peeces and newspaper articles, when he has once promised the his peeces and newspaper articles, when he has once promised the his peeces and newspaper articles, when he has once promised the his peeces and newspaper and and newsp

an unwashed ragamufiln.

All this so much exceeds the wildness of any-All this so much exceeds the wildness of anything that can be heard in the House of Commons—even ou nights when the Home-Rulers are in fighting form—that Englishmen may find it. difficult to understand why the French Chamber puts up with such goings on. But there are some of the Republican leaders who have been shrewd enough to see from the outset that M. de Cassagnac was doing them excelent service by killing time, which, only for him. ent service by killing time, which, only for him, would have been filled up with serious business. His escapades have often come most oppor-tunely to convert a critical debate, on which the tunely to convert a critical debate, on which the fortunes of a Ministry depwnded, into a mere uproarious shindy; and, as above said, this helped not a little to keep the Republicans in good discipline. The rank and file of the party would have been wiser if they had discerned this as well as their chiefs.

CHIT-CHAT AS TO ROYALTY.

Lucy Hosper's Paris Letter in Philadelphia Ledger.

It seems as though Royal personages were destined to have a hard time of it in these later days, as witness the attempt against the lives of uch popular sovereigns as the Emperor William and King Humbert, and the sore trials of the poor Grand Duchess of Hesse-Darmstadt, the Princess Alice of England, in witnessing the terrible and in one estance fatal illness of so many of her family. This lady, who, like all the other married Princesses of the Royal family of England, is an exemplary wife and mother, has been called upon to endure sufferings of a peculiarly acute nature through her maternal affections. "It is only a few years ago," said an English lady to me recently, "that she lost one of her children in a very shocking manner. She was playing with this child—a boy—in one room, while the other children were in the next apartment. An outery arose amongst them in consequence of some trifling accident, and the Princess, putting some trilling accident, and the Princess, outting down her little son, hastened to see what was the matter. She returned almost immediately to the room she had just left, but only in time to see her boy fall headlong from the window. He was instantly killed; and now she is again called upon to suffer the pangs of bereavement through that appealing malady—diphtheria." My informant likewise told me that the Princess Louise (who is the only one of Queen Victoria's married daughters who is childless) is devotedly attached to her younger brothers, the Princes Arthur and Leopold, and grieved deeply at parting from them when she set out

is devoiced attached to her younger bothers, the Princes Arthur and Leopold, and grieved deeply at parting from them when she set out for Canada. Sue is very impetuous, is warmhearted, headstrong, and wiliful, and is rather inclined to flirt.

The Duchess of Edinburg is very unpopular in England. "She wanted to take precedence of the Princess Beatrice,—our Princess," said another English lady to me one day, with immense scorn, Her Russian birth would of course mitigate greatly against her popularity, but apart from that, I am told that she is a haughty, self-willed lady, who does not hesitate to display her great dislike to everybody and everything English. She delights, for instance, in conversing in Russian in the midst of an assemblage of English people, and, though she speaks English to perfection, she will talk in French or German in preference, with any American who is presented to her. Lake the other members of her Imperial house, she is said to be extremely gracious to Americans in general.

to her. Like the other memoers of her Imperial house, she is said to be extremely gracious to Americans in general.

And, while on the theme of Rovalty and its tribulations, I recently had a description of another noted Royal personage from an American lady who saw her this summer at Ems. Walking in the woods one day, my friend met a pale, elderly lady, in the planuest of black cashmere dresses. Her gray hair, which showed threads of bright chestnut through its silver, was put back plainly under a simple hat of black straw. She was very lame, and was evidently suffering extremely from rheumatism. She was accompanied by another lady as quietly, dressed as herself. "Do you know who that is?" asked my friend's companion, as they nassed. "No." was the answer. "Do you think she is handsome?" "Not at all, nor can I even see any traces of past beauty." Yet that lady was once halled as the loveliest woman in Europe; it is the Empress Eugenie. She was living to the quietest possible manner of Ems, and before an left was much benefited by the waters. But she seems to have reanquished all effort to struggle against the ravages of Time, and to have laid aside the false adornments wherewith a few years ago she used to disfigure instead of improve her appearance. Still, it is very sad to imagine this once peeriess

eanty now changed to a faded, elderly investogated from her throne of triumphant locas as from the throne of France.

COMING ROYAL MARRIAGES.

The Duke of Cumberland, who is a greatgrandson of George IIL, and consequently second cousin of the Princess Louise, is to marry
the Princess Thyra, who is a sister of the Princess of Wales; and the official declaration of
the betrothal, which was made on Nov. 20 at
the Castle of Fredensborg, was an impressive
ceremony. About a quarter to 6 the Royal
family entered the large reception-room, where
a drawing-room was held and some presentations took place; and about a quarter past 6
the procession was formed and the company COMING BOYAL MARRIAGES!

and mortgages to the amount of scores of thousands of dollars upon his less fortunate or less adroit neighbors' farms; and is known to owe no man anything. One fine morning, when it may be reasonably presumed that the rich farmer is agreeably employed in receipting for sums of these transfers of the receipting for sums of these transfers of the receipting for sums of interest, receiving rents from te

is agreeably employed in receipting for sums of interest, receiving rents from tenants, and, perhaps, cutting off coupons which call for other sums of money from the Government, the poor farmer is informed that the tenants and family of his rich neighbor are dying of starvation! The report is received with utter increduity, but its truth being stoutly maintained, the poor farmer repairs to hish neighbor's house to investigate, and, if need be, to offer what little assistance lies within his limited power. He finds the great landlord surrounded by a paniestricken crowd of ignorant, besotted, ragged tenants, elamoring for bread; and among them, strange to say, are sons of the rich man only a little less ignorant, besotted, and ragged than the rest of the rabbie, of which they form a part. The poor farmer actually stands aghast with astonishment, but plucks up courage to repeat the starvation report, and inquire what it means? The landlord explains that the report is somewhat exaggerated; that few, if any, of his people have actually died of starvation; that there is, however, great destitution among them, and that he is about to open a souphouse for their partial relief. The poor farmer begs to know how it happens that the rich farmer's sons appear to be as wretched as his tenants. In reply the landlord explains that his father was an Englishman, and, desiring to continue the estate intact, had bequeathed it to him, the eldest son, excluding the others, and accordingly the others were compelled to shift for themselves; and that they, falling of success elsewhere, had become his tenants. In reply to the luquiry as to the immediate cause of such extreme destitution, the landlord (occupied in the meantime, leisurely, in cutting off interest coupons) observed that he held his land at \$300 per acre and required of nix tenants a rental of \$24 per acre; that a short crop, coupled with low prices, had left his ternants without any surplus, since he had seized the entire product, which was scarcely sufficient to meet his led with low prices, had left his tevants without any surplus, since he had seized
the entire product, which was scarcely sufficient
to meet his claims. To the question whether in
his opinion the system which caused so much
misery was not susceptible of improvement, the
iandlord replied with dignified emphasis: "Certainly not. It is the English system; it is hundreds of years old; under it the English nation
has become the richest as it is the greatest
nation on earth." "But," remarked the poor
tarmer, "under the system the distribution of
the comforts of life has become so extremely
unequal, on your estate, as to involve, it seems farmer, "under the system the distribution of the comforts of life has become so extremely unequal, on your estate, as to involve, itseems to me, the probable violent overturning of it. Do you have no fear of these desperate memfear that they will sack and burn your barns?" A look of incredulity overspreats the bland face of the landlord and he suspends the operation of cutting off coupons to say: "Not the least. My paople know their place; they are hungry now, but they are loyal to me as the English people are loyal to the aristocracy of Great Britain. When they have had their soup they will rend the air with shouts for my health and prosperity." The poor farmer bowed himself out of the presence of the great laudlord, but he repeated to himself the question: "How long will the system bend without breaking?"

I venture the opinion that the "British system," based on the law of primogeniture, is about to receive a terrible shock. Sooner or later a revolution must come in England which will sweep from the statute books the law of entail, and the vast landed estates with their parks and hunting-grounds will be opened to the hand of the husbandman. If the British governing classes are as wise as they have proved themselves to be in many emergencies they will take care that the coming revolution is a peaceful one. The thousands and tens of thousands of people in England now on the verge of starvation must be provided for, if need be, by the charity of the world. But it should not be forgotten that the English people, as a whole, are the richest people on earth; that the fact of the destitution of the many is attributable to the other fact that the few, like the landlord of our fable, are living in idleness and luxury.

\*\*TOUT A TOI.\*\*

TOUT A TOI.

I am so much thins own
That other mortal soals breathe no glad breath
Upon my heart, ont, like half-spirits, seem
To glide access my path, and pallid beath
Himself could steal me not entire from thee.
I am so much thine own, I have no dream
In which thou buildest not the sweetest part,
While I do speak with thee as heart to heart.
With thee I study Love's fond mystery.
In all my stariit dreams, the fonnest prayer
Is but to know thy presence, oreathe the air
Thou breath'st, draw raptare from one kies of thine,
And hear thy lips repeat, "Thou'rt whol, mime,"
While we together drink Love's lotus-wine.

Matona Clark.

Fort Fritzenax, Wy., December, 1978.

Hon. Thurlow Weed Indorsing Dr. Radway's R. R. R. Remedies at ter Using them for Several Years.

Dear Sir: Having for saveral years used your mea-cines, doubtingly at first, but after experiencis; their efficacy with full confidence, it is no less a pleasure that a duty to thankfully acknowledge the advantage we have ferryout from them. The pills are resorted to as office, and the saverage of the saverage of the office, and always with the desired than it is by its manual the infiment frequen-y and freely, almost invariant, incline the promise "Reifer." Truly yours, [Signed] Dr. Radway.

R. R. R. DYSENTERY, DIARRHEA.

CHOLERA MORBUS. FEVER AND AGUE BY RADWAY'S BEADY RELIEF RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA. DIPHTHERIA, INFLUENZA SORE THROAT,

BY RADWAY'S READY RELIEP. BOWEL COMPLAINTS

RELIEVED IN A FEW MINUTES

DIFFICULT BREATHING

Looseness, Diarrhoza, Cholera Morbus, or painful dis-charges from the bowels are stooped in afteen or twe-ty minutes by taking its daway's itself to con-gostion or infammation, no weakness or lassitude, will follow the use of the R. R. Reitel. R.R.R.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF CURES THE WORST PAINS In from One to Twenty Minutes. NOT ONE HOUR.

After Reading this Advertisement need any one Suffer with Pain. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF CURE FOR EVERY PAIN. ONLY PAIN REMEDY

In from One to Twenty Minutes. No matter how violent or exeruciating the pain, the heumatic Bed-ridden, Indrm, Crippied, Nervous,

## RADWAY'S READY RELIE WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Congestion of the Lungs,
Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing,
Palpitation of the Heart Palpitation of Palpit Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumstism, Cold Chills, Ague Chills, Chilblains, and Frost Ries

The application of the Ready Relief to the party sarts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford one parts where the pant of manager and comfort.
Thirty to sixty drops in half a tumbler of water with a few minutes cure Cramps. Spasms, Sour Stomach Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhoss Dyssisty, Colic, Windin the Bowels, andall internal Pais.
Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWATE READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in with will prevent sickness or pains from change of wast.

FEVER AND AGUE PEVER AND AGUE cured for fifty cents. Three not a remedial agent in this world that will cure few and Ague, and all other Maiarbous, Billons, Seares, Typhold. Yellow, and other Fevers (aided by flastway Pilis), so quickly as RADWAY'S READY REGISTRY Fifty cents per bottle.

## DR. RADWAY'S Sarsaparillian

Resolvent, THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER, SCROFULA OR SYPHILITIC, HEREDITARY OR

CONTAGIOUS,
CONTAGIOUS,
CONTAGIOUS,
ELungs or Stomach, Skin or Bones, Flesh or Stomach, Skin or Bones, Flesh or CORRUPTING THE SOLIDS AND VITIATING THE FLUIDS.
Chronic Rheumatism, Scrotula, Glanduis Swelling, Hacking Dry Cough, Cancerous Affections Sphilling, Companins, Biceding of the Lung, Dyselling, Water Brash, Tie Deloreaux, White Companing, Water Brash, Tie Deloreaux, White Companing, Control Descriptions, Control Descriptions, Control Control Description, Control Consumption, Cont

Liver Complaint, &c. Not only does the Sarsaparillian Resolvent exect of emedial agents in the cure of Chronic, Scrotillea, constitutional, and Skin Disease, but it is the our ostilve cure for KIDNEY AND BLADDER COMPLAINTS

Urinary and Womb Disease, Gravel, Diabote, Drover, Stoppage of Water, Incontinence of Urina, Brighty Disease, Albuminuria, and in all cases where there are brick-dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloud, mixed with substances like the white of an egg, or threads like white allk, or there is a morbid dark billious appearance, and white blone-dust deposits, and when there is a pricking, burning sensation when passing water, and pain in the small of the back and along the loins. Sold by druggists. PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

## OVARIAN TUMOR OF TEN YEARS GROWTH CURED By Dr. RADWAY'S REMEDIES. DR. RADWAY & CO., 32 Warren-st., N.I.

DR. RADWAY'S

Perfectly insteless, elegantly coated with sweet cappurge, regulate, purify, cleanes, and stream an Purely vegetable, containing no mercury, deleterious drags.

EF Observe the following symptoms resulting from the following symptoms resulting from the following symptoms resulting from the following symptoms of the Blood Scott Constitution, Inward Piles Pullaces of the Blood Scott the Head, Acidity of the stomach, Name and the Stomach, Sour Eroctations, Sinkings or Flucterings in the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Harried stomach Scott Frontains, Fruitering to the Head, Harried so Difficult Breathing, Fluctering to the Head, Harried so or Suifording seems the Sight, Fever and out fram Door Scott Sc

"False and True." hend a letter stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. of The post., New York. of rmailes worth thousands will be sent see. AMERICAN

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Making and Squand Fast Living, a curr

Contrast with Other Sat by Charles Dudley Hartfor

The young men of this conservative than the old less enthusiasm, probably less devotion to ideals. T to have the knowing air of imposed on by the shows seem to be cooler-headed, less liable to give themselv and humanitarian scheme tion of mankind. The age one of uncommon uphe its Hismarcks and Louis succeeding has already emore indifferentism, a que mental beliefs, a doubt wh fort in any direction is wor of pessimists—men who ex worst—has developed in the men who possess every lax men who possess every lurization, all culture and fac houses, country houses, who wearily ask,
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We in America are

We in America are we are unwilling to surrond the world, we are aggress beligerent. We have the iveness of Nature herself, vigor a certain likeness to condition may be fancied wealth and material proag tendant dangers of luxury misleading standards. It on this suggestion, to consit CERTAIN ASPECTS OF A JUVENEL, the great censor says in his Tenth Satire: "generally the first put up at the temples are that riche increase; that our chest me the whole forum." This votion in Rome in the first We do not suppose it was at it is certain it did not pass a it is certain it did not pass a the Empire. We do aloud in our churches have more United State fellow-worshipers; but if sincere desire, unuttere

we fear that the mig going up from the Amer scribed by Juvenal. If it cloud over Wail street, ove our manufacturing and mover a large portion of our probably we should not see once in seven days; perhaps only Sunday, between the hand 12, through the smoked windows.

To be rich is the uni

To be rich is the unit scarcely necessary 40 ill on it further than to mar ey. We may leave mor pit and the secular press. versal, so it is the earlies it largely determines our of a profession. Society, lays it on us as a duty; degree, our marriages. of a profession. Society, lays it on us as a duty; degree, our marriages, postpone and forbid them WE DEFER EV. We say we cannot afford afford to travel, we cannot if we were to live on in some time get leisure for velopment. Our very a commend themselves in practical: the Legislature institution if it can be a crease the material weal noon any question of add and spiritual wealth ther rum. When we ask after an acquaintance, and we very well, what do we in that he has become a good a useful man in his town a has acquired a handsome quiry, "Whom did he mar more than a euphuism fo we were told that she had and a heavenly disposition to ask another question? she has made "a good ma come to have such a techn experience the same sattreading the stock report of things, or to overdraw it, cand corrective influences to the state. But we can hardly that the control of the state.

ety. But we can hard that there is growing in Ar wealth, and a serious, not bursuit of it, more pronout in our history. In a part enight be named, a man is a he can leave behind at l public orinion sustains him paragraph that chronicles social appearance, his dress number and character of amount of his life insurant the company in which he is. the company in which he is incomplete if it does not It should be said, bo

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WAT'S REMEDIES. BOM THE hurlow Weed Radway's R. R. R. Remedies

R. R. R. Y, DIARRHŒA, HOLERA MORBUS. FEVER AND AGUE WAY'S READY RELIEF. SM, NEURALGIA, HERIA, INFLUENZA RE THROAT. DIFFICULT BREATHING. WED IN A FEW MINUTES
WAY'S READY RELIEF.

L COMPLAINTS.

R.R.R. RES THE WORST PAINS ne to Twenty Minutes. T ONE HOUR ng this Advertisement need one Suffer with Pain.

FOR EVERY PAIN PAIN REMEDY

Y'S READY RELIE RD INSTANT EASE.

of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, of the Bowels, Congestion of the Lungs, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart up, Diphtheria. Catarrh, Influenza, Neuralgia, Rheumstism,

Ague Chills, Chilblains, and Frost Bites ion of the Ready Relief to the part of

R AND AGUE. D AGUE cured for fifty cents. There is agent in this world that will cure Fever all other Maiarious, Billous. Scarlet, ow, and other Fevers (alded by ltadway's ky as RADWAY'S READY RELIES thatte.

RADWAY'S parillian Resolvent, REAT BLOOD PURIFIER,

E CURE OF CHRONIC DISEASE.

SYPHILITIC. HEREDITARY OR

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ET IT SEATED IN THE

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Womb Diseases, Gravel, Dishotes, Dropey, Water, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's minuris, and inconsess where there are possible of the possibl RIAN TUMOR N YEARS GROWTH CURED

r.RADWAY'S EMEDIES. WAY & CO., 32 Warren-st., N.Y.

R. RADWAY'S ULATING PILLS,

teins, elegantly coated with sweet grin, late, purify, cleause, and strengthan. Is, for the care of all disorders of the ver. Bowels, kidneys, Bladder, keryonisudache, Constipation, Contivens Indiportal Billioususes, Fever, Indiammation a, Piles, and all derangements of the late of able, containing no mercury, monera or rest.

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READ alse and True." AMERICAN LIFE.

Some of Its Aspects--- Good Qualities and Bad.

Making and Squandering, Ostentation, Fast Living, and Debt-Inentring.

Contrast with Other Nations-A Severe Criticism by Charles Dadley Warner, of

The young men of this generation are more conservative than the old. Perhaps they have enthusiasm, probably less credulity, we fear devotion to ideals. The youth have come less devotion to ideals. The youth have come to have the knowing air of those who cannot be imposed on by the shows of this world. They seem to be cooler-headed, if not colder-hearted; less liable to give themselves away in socialistic and humanitarian schemes for the regeneration of mankind. The age passing away was one of uncommon upheaval and tumult; it said its Garibaldis and John Browns as well as attempted and to the Narolanna. is Bismarcks and Louis Napoleons. The age succeeding has already seen some reaction, more indifferentism, a questioning of all funda-mental beliefs, a doubt whether any great effort in any direction is worth while. A school of pessimists—men who expect nothing but the men who possess every luxury of modern civil-ization, all culture and facilities of travel, city houses, country houses, yachts, libraries, and

who wearily ask,
"IS LIFE WORTH LIVING?" This unusual phenomenon of a conservative routh may be due to want of faith, to the appead of the scientific spirit, to the ensus of wealth and culture. Probably it is less marked wealth and culture. Probably it is less marked in America than in Europe. We like to believe that it is less here. For the country in the future is to be not so much what the young men think they will make it—if they trouble themselves with the problem—as what they them-

selves are.

We cannot believe that the American people are about to succumb to the gospel of indifference. In some Oriental lands man has long ago He beran by subduing the earth to his needs; he has ended by suiting his needs to her voluntary bounty or parsimony. He accepts the seasons, the social and political state that may be, the life that is offered. He anticipointments by curtailing his risks. What is to be will be; he has adopted the weary gospel of be will be; he has adopted the weary gospel of Solomon. You may see any spring day, outside the walls of Damascus, the daughters of that damp and ancient city seated on the ground by the swift-flowing Abana, velled and motionless images, wrapped in voluminous mantles, with-out other occupation (in that land where it is scarcely worth while to be a woman) than to wait hour after hour, in vacuous contemplation, while the stream hurries on, and the sun shines,

scribed by Juvenal. If it took the form of a cloud over Wall street, over our manufacturing and mining districts, and over a large portion of our agricultural regions, probably we should not see the sun oftener than once in seven days; perhaps it would be visible only Sunday, between the hours of half-past 10 and 12, through the smoked glass of the church windows.

only Sunday, between the hours of haif-past 10 and 12, through the smoked glass of the church windows.

To be rich is the universal aspiration; it is scarcely necessary to illustrate it, nor to dwell on it further than to mark our national tendency. We may leave moralizing on it to the pulpit and the secular press. As it is the most universal, so it is the earliest desire that scizes us; it largely determines our occupations, our choice of a profession. Society, teaching by example, lays it on us as a duty; it arranges, to a great degree, our marriages, and it is getting to bostpone and forbid them. To this necessity

WE DEFER EVERYTHING:

We say we cannot afford to marry, we cannot afford to travel, we cannot afford to study,—as if we were to live on indefinitely, and should some time get leisure for our intellectual development. Our very schemes of education commend themselves in proportion as they are practical; the Legislature will vote money to an institution if it can be shown that it will increase the material wealth of the State, but upon any question of adding to the intellectual and spiritual wealth there wouldn't be a quorum. When we ask after the success in life of an acquaintance, and we are told he has done very well, what do we infer from the reply? That he has become a good man, a learned man, a useful man in his town and State; or that he has acquired a handsome property? Is our inquiry, "Whom did he merry?" usually anything more than a cuphuism for "How much?" If we were told that she had beauty, all the graces, and a heavenly disposition, would we not burn to ask another question? When we hear that she has made "a good match," the phrase has come to have such a technical meaning that we exercise the same satisfaction we, have in reading the stock report of a rising market.

It would be univise to satirize this state of hiera, or to overdraw it, or to forget the sweet and corrective influences that exist in our society. But we can hardly be mistaken in saying that there is growing in America a

has worth.
It should be said, however, that the love of

It should be said, however, that the love of money

It should be said, however, that the love of money

It should be said, however, that the love of money

It should be said, however, that the love of money are more characteristic of Europe than of America. It is natural that where the conditions of acquiring money are harder there should be more anxiety about it; and among the middle and lower classes of England it is the staple of conversation. The sanie is true in France, in Italy, in Germany. The experience of all observing travelers will confirm this, and in the older countries of the Orient the trait is even more marked. The growth of the money-passion pari passe with the refinement of civilization is one of the problems for the student of progress. The traveler who has gone abroad with the impression that America is peculiarly the land of the "almighty dollar" is surprised to find everywhere a devotion to money and a sait about cost and prices to which he is unaccustomed at home, and which strike him often as an indelicacy. Since we are speaking of fareign peoples, a slight examination of some of the differences between us and them—larricly inflerences due to external conditions—will lead as further into our subject.

The Frenchman is economical; he is thrifty; whatever his earnings, he puts by a portion of them; he saves, and denies himself expensive adulgences. This universal trift is largely due to the women, who are the most executive, the dearest-leaded, the best managers, in the world, and know better than any others how to ret the most pleasure and show out of life at the least cost, how to make home-life comfortable an, attractive without extravagance.

The litalians, who most resemble the French, the orner litalians, who most resemble the French.

The prencher is a seconomical of the sun, would rather limit his wan; a that in

crease his exertions to supply them; he can hive on little, but he accumulates nothing.

The German is different from either; he has not the thrift of the Frenchman nor the self-denial of the italian, but he is industrious, and as found of moner as they. Getting rich, thaking a lucky stroke, is greatly in his thoughts, although he cannot resist, as the Frenchman does, spending his savings on his personal pleasures. But it is the habit of the three peoples named to

LIVE WITHIN THERE INCOMES.

In England, a little island, where are gathered greater riches than any nation ever before accumulated, we see again some contrasts. The bulk of the people practice a calculated economy,—a necessity where the bulk of the people live on practically fixed incomes; the small economies of life are nowhere else so studied, so dwelt upon in conversation. But the lower classes, the laborers in factories and mines and on farms, have nothing of the French thrift and economy. They do not know how toget the most comfort out of their earnings, nor how to lay by anything. Whatever their wages are, they spend them. A few years ago, when the Weish miners were getting extraordinary wages, they treated themselves to game-pie and champagne. Their idea of equality wish those socially above them is to eat and drink as the others do; that is, "to live like a lord." They are not alone in the notion that costly eating and drinking and expensive clothes and gandy houses lift people up in the social scale.

The American, of course, resembles the English more than any other European people; but be its without the balance determined by the traditions of a long-established society, or imposed by the necessities of fixed direction. The country has been divided sectional wise on political issues that took a strong hold on account of the moral ideas involved. In one way or another, and even when unacknowledged, the slavery question. Astrong hold on account of the moral ideas involved. The works as bard as any people, and with less than the product of th

glish more than any other European people; but be is without the baisance desermined by the traditions of a long-established society, or imbanished necessities of Red incomes. The American is a Parrithrith of the Common of the series worth while to be a woman) than to without after hour, in vacuous contemplation, while the stream hurries on, and the sun shines, and the desert wind shakes down the blossoms of the mish-mish. It is a type of the Oriental placidity.

We in America are not yet so weary; we are unwilling to surrender. New-comers in the world, we are aggressive, industrive, and belikerent. We have the energy and combined by the gentlemen who landed at Jamestown. The traditions of grades in society and of social by the gentlemen who landed at Jamestown. The traditions of grades in society and of social stephen in the world, we are aggressive, industrive, and belikerent. We have the energy and combined may be fancied.—vast promise of wealth and material prosperity, with the attendant dangers of luxury and insolence, and misleading standards. It may be worth while, on this suggrestion, to consider.

CERTAIN ASPECTS OF AMERICAN LIFE.

Juvenal, the great consor of Roman morals, says in his Tenth Satire: "The prayers that are generally the first par up and best known in all its temples are that riches, that wealth, may increase; that our chest may be the largest in the whole forum." This was the state of devicion in Rome in the first century of our eraw led on to suppose it was a new condition, and it is certain it did not pass away with the fall of the Empire. We do not to-day pray sloud in our churches that we may have more United States bonds than our sellow-worshipers; but if prayer is the soul's sincer desire, nuttered or expressed we fear that the mighty petition daily going up from the American people was denoted by Juvenal. If it took the form of a cloud over wall street, over State street, over our manufacturing and mining districts, and one of sunday, between the hours of half-past 10 and 19 through the smoked glass of the church while, and the condition of the control of the condition of the control of the condition of

and that the cost will be one hundred pounds, when Level will it is fille to said of social equility in the label in 18 life to said of social present the state of the state privileges creates

American life which is very prominent, he might say it is

THE DESIRE TO GET SOMETHING rather than to be something. This desire is not by any means confined to Americans, but it is more marked here than elsewhere because of the absence of traditions, and because of our flexible social condition. It constitutes a special danger in view of the coming struggle for material advantage and prosperity. It is a desire which cannot be too seriously considered by those who are getting the elements of their education and preparing for their careers; for it neglects thoroughness in education and preparation for the career. This desire, which is more than a tendency, may be described as a disposition to get place and rank, with little regard to fitness for them. It reverses the natural order, and oresupposes that success in life is not due to training and discipline so much as it is to opportunity. Hence our many failures of all sorts, the direct result of our eager assumption of office, of business, of trades, without adequate preparation. The ambitious thought stirring in most young minds is what career they shall choose; not how they shall train themselves for a career. It is the ambition to do something rather than to learn how to do something; as we said, the eagerness to get a place rather than to train one's self to the duties of that

selvos for a career. It is meanination to osomething; as we said, the eagerness to get a place rather than to train one's self to the duties of that place. It is unnecessary to say how opposite this is to the method which has made the Germans strong in every department of, human endeavor. The leading idea in gymbastum and university is training,—solid preparation for the chosen career.

A familiar illustration of our self-convention of the stage with mo training, and seeks a manager when she should go to an elocutionist. It is the same in other affairs. The young man's thoughts of business or of an office are not so mach in relation to his ability to perform it as to get into it. No doubt all things would be better done—from cabinet-making up to law-making—if people had a habit of getting ready to do things before they began. It is worth while to stop and think to whom it is that we intrust the most delicate duty performed in human society,—the making of our laws. Of course we know that our laws are made by our Legislature. And who are the legislators? These law-makers are not the proper result of our political system, but here again the young man has the precoclous wisdom of his generation. If he determines to go into politics, or to enter the civil service of the other; he makes himself an adept in

SILVER.

has witnessed just such a miracle.

In 1870 the writer had business in China, and traveled thither via San Francisco. Upon inquiry in that city I found that Mexican or quiry in that city I found that Mexican or Spanish dollars were the only "measures of value" in the Celestial Empire, and, therefore, presented my gold at the Bank of California for exchange into silver dollars, hoping to gain somewhat by the operation. Imagine the surprise of the party of the first part when the banker demanded 8 per cent premium for his

Upon inquiry at the banks, I found that it was the regular market rate, and so submitted to a discount of \$1.60 on each of my \$20 gold

ion price of silver up to its natural standard with the coin of the same metal, and once more place the coins of the two precious metals on a par? All that is needed to bring about the dedesired equality of the metals is for our Government to coin the surplus buillion as rapidly as the Mints, worked to their fullest capacity, can produce silver coins, and until such a point is reached that the commercial value of the silver bullion for mechanical and art uses will be regulated by the weight of a silver dollar, instead of the weights on the silver-scales.

It could not be circulated in such quantity, Mr. Sherman would say.

But France does circulate more silver, without any trouble, than we could coin in many years. Suppose Mr. Secretary sherman would recommend to Congress to withdraw all bank and Government paper money of the denominations of ones and twos in the year 1879, and all the five-dollar bills in 1890 and 1881, leaving the silver and gold to fill the vacuum. Bills of larger denominations taking the place of the smaller ones thus withdrawn, would keep the paper circulation up to its present volume. The Bank of England issues no bills of less amount than £5 (\$25), and yet no inconvenience is felt by the traveler in that country, since he can always get four gold sovereigns and silver half-crowns and shillings, anywhere, for his £5 note.

If Mr. Sherman was thinking and planning

half-crowns and shillings, anywhere, for his £5 note.

If Mr. Sherman was thinking and planning for the general welfare, instead of plotting for Wall-street brokers, he would think of many simple and feasible modes of circulating the silver coinage of the nation. He knows that our great Republic, with its population bordering 50,000,000, can and would use as much silver as Great Britain and France together; because our people are more equal in their condition than the becoles of the old countries, and wealth is more widely diffused here.

Silver is a natural product of our country, and as such deserves the protection of the General Government as much as our iron product; not, perhaps, in the same way, but in every manner within the province and legal powers of Government.

silver as anisami products of our country, and of the control of t

Courier of the 5th for the first time names your paper, and as if it were the only one in the United States, as opposed to silver demonetiza tion, and contains a rehash of all that has ever been advanced against it by any of the metro-

The Courier's argument is (1), "Government in 1875 virtually agreed to redeem in gold." This is false as to the word gold, and a trickster as to the word virtually. (2) "No other coins except gold were authorized." This is false sophistry. The mint was authorized to work on trade-dollars because we were not redeeming or circulating coin among ourselves, but foreign trade was taking all our silver production at a premium either in bars or Spanish standard, well understood throughout the world, especially the Western and Southern nations, whose commodities we used in four times the whole amount of our silver production (3) "The country had no coin but gold." Gold was a commodity at a premium, and all taken to pay excess of imports and foreign interest. (4) "The silver dollar in all large transactions was a barren ideality." How much more barren the brains not to see that all we produced was taken at a premium over the old dollar standard and metal we the more than stamped coin. (5) "Therefore resumption should be in gold." This is, or would be, langey in a mind capable to comprehend that the activities of our own country are based on silver by law, and no part of this world contemplate doing awsy with it in a primary use, and to any longer make it a football among ramblers would change the human heart irom men to devils.

The instigators of all this talk do not contemprehend there would change the human heart irom men to devils.

A SENSIBLE BANKER'S VIEWS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

KNOX COUNTY, Ill., Dec. 20.—What a sensation would such a quotation as "silver dollars 108 in gold" in the THE TRIBUNE'S financial column create! The coming decade may possibly furnish such an item; the present decade has a timesed in such a mirral.

How long would it require to bring the bullwith the coin of the same metal, and once more

politan demonstizers.

As the end approaches of this feeble premature birth of sophistry, and a revelation of a false presentation of canting honor, it will do to compare its attempted at argument with your fundamental statement "That the time to make solemn pledges between contractors is when obligations are incurred"; any consent to a future change opens the whole case, and weakens the security, and may entirely destroy The Courier's argument is (1), "Government

plate anything but speculation, and have nominally made silver quotations at a discount, using the United States Treasury to help, while they have been preparing to buy all offered at the lowest point on the last days; and the main stockowners in some of these journals are today ready to make ten times more out of the rise than the entire paper establishments are worth, and all or any further war on metals will sink the writers in the future fathomless depths of Torylam.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

tion.

By Telegroph to Note Fork Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—The United States Circuit Court at Columbus, S. C., Judge Bond presiding, adjourned last Thursday, and the election-fraud cases were all continued to the April term, when Chief-Justice Waite will sit with Judges Bond and Ryan at Charleston.

with Judges Bond and Ryan at Charleston.

Soon after the last term of the court opened at Columbia, the United States Attorney sent to the Grand Jury several of the strongest cases against officers of the late election, but that body, being almost entirely of Democrats, failed to find true bills in each instance.

The Grand Jury was then discharged, and three cases were tried on information. The first of these was a proceeding expired two of the

The Grand Jury was then discharged, and three cases were tried on information. The first of these was a proceeding against two of the managers of election, and their clerk, at the Court-House Precinct in Sumter. These men, Mr. Delorne, Norwood Fleming, and W. B. Peebles, were accused of stuffing 211 tissue-peaper ballots into the box at their precinct, and falsifying the poll-list in order to make it agree with the number of votes found in the box. The principal witnesses for the prosecution were Judge Samuel Lee, one of the United States Supervisors at the precinct, and a colored Democrat, who was one of the election managers and became a witness for the Government. Judge Lee testified that his clerk kept a collect poll-list, and that it showed that 650 men had voted. He detected the clerk of the managers in the act of placing three sheets containing the names of 211 fictitious persons among the sheets of the real list. He called attention to the fraud, and wrote his name on each one of them. Those three sheets are now missing, and the managers assert that they were taken from the pocket of their clerk. When the box was opened 865 ballots were found in it, being four more than the Democratic managers had mames—on their list when those on the three fraudulent sheets were counted: and the number of itssue ballots found in the box was exactly equal to the excess over the number of votes actually east. All the witnesses for the defense testified that they saw no tissue ballots during the voting, but no attempt to account for their presence in the box was made. To rebut this evidence the defense simply introduced witnesses to prove that Judge Samuel Lee was not a truthful man; but the Government met this with the testimony of many reputable citizens of Sumter, white and colored, Democrats and Republicans, that his reputation for truth was good. No witnesses were produced to deny the facts proved by the Guvernment. The jury consisted of four kepublicans and eight Democrats, and the former voted for conviction while

BETWEEN THE ACTS.

Between the acts, what plays are enacted— Curious dramss not seen on the stage— Bits of tragedy well selected— Comedies better than "All the Rage"! When the curtain is down and the house well packed.
O great is the acting between each act!

Between the acts, when the glass is adjusted On the opposite side of the house, alas? Somebody loved and somebody trusted Smiles into eyes that are using no glass. O one may smile, but another will frown, When the lights are up and the curtain is down! Between the acts, when the music is sobbing,

Between the acrs, when the mans is sooning, In sudden amazement and mute surprise, With cheeks that are paling and hearts that are throbbing.
Old levers look into each other's eyes;
And caim breasts quiver and stake with sighs When the curtain goes down and lorgnettes rise. Between the acts, there are cute filtrations With oright-eved beauties and stylish beaux— Nice, but naughty and full of temptation— Sighed over after the evening's close. O much is cone that 's regretted at dawp, When the curtain is down and the light turned on

Between the acts, there are fond hearts broken, And Hope falls dead with never a moan, Old wounds are opened—sweet words are spoken, All in the rippie and under-tone. But the light turns dim, and the curtain is drawn, And the lesser play on the stage goes on. ELLA WHEELER.

A Court-Session on Thanksgiving. Signal Judge Herschel V. Johnson, who ran for Vice-President on the ticket with Douglas in 1860, was holding court at Seriven, Ga., Thanksgiving week, instead of adjourning over until Friday to observe Thanksgiving,—a proceeding which would have caused much inconvenience to witre sees, jurors, and intrants,—he had the court opened on Thursday with religious services conducted by a Meahodust Episcopal minister, and the went on with the court basiness.

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PROPOSALN. To Manufacturers OFFICE CITY WORKHOUSE, CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 4, 1878.—PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the City Workhouse in Cincinnati until the 7th day of January, 1879, for the labor of the able-bodied prisoners for a term of from three to aveyears. Ample shop-room aiready on the grounds for 1300 men. All information may be had by letter or otherwise, at the office of the Workhouse. By order of Directors.

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## FINANCE AND TRADE.

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#### FINANCIAL.

Gold was at par in New York; in Chicago, New York gold exchange was 100%, and coin 100%. The fall of gold to par, and the abandonment of the scheme to put it up, are attributed by a New York banker to the fact that the stock jobbers were confounded by the order of the Treusnry Department stopping the issue of the gold certificates. Already there is in New York a disposition to murmur at the reception of actual coin at the SubTreassesy in payment of called bonds. When, on Jan. 1, all demands at the Sub-Treasury as well as at the banks will be met with coin, there is no not that four out of every five will prefer legal donot that four out of every are win protest ega-tender notes, so that there will not be any great drain of the \$160,000,000 gold held in the Treasury vaults for resumption. The New York Times prints a table of the highest price reached by gold each year since 1861, in which the highest point of 1876 is put at 107. The ice of gold this year was 102% in Jan-

Government bonds were more active. The '67s and '68s were weak on account of the prospect of heir being refunded. The 5-20s of 1868 recovered of the loss of the day before, and were quoted 08%. The new 5s of 1881 were % off, at 106%. and the currency 6s declined %, to 119%. Business was good, and was confined almost entirely to he new issues. The First National Bank of New York on Tuesday sold \$5,000,000 of Government bonds, including \$1,000,000 of the new 5s, to the ller of New York for an investment of

The foreign exchange business was quiet. The inge in rates was for French commercial n bills, which were 525%. For sterling alls, the posted rates were 483% and 488%, with transactions at 4821/4 and 4871/4. Grain and reial sterling bills were 4801/4, currency. lankers' bills on Paris were 52214 and 520; com-525; Antwerp, 523¼ and 520%; com-526¼; Reichmark, 91½ and 95¼; comreial, 93%; guilders on Holland, 40 and 40%;

cial, 394. Is opened at 943-16, but declined to The Bank of England lost \$240,000 in bullion. The seriousness of the financial situation in England is made evident by the extract from the cial article of the London Times, cabled yes erday to tais country. The warning not to attact to much importance to the loss in the Bank o England reserve, and the exhortation to the timid not to hoard money not absolutely needed, show alarm. The deep under current of suspicion and miarm in English financial careles is revealed in the Times' financial article of the 6th inst. It says: Rumors of further financial difficulties were again freely circulated in the city to-day, to the restriction of business and the revival of apprehension generally. The system which has for some time past been pursued by persons, who ought to know better of too freely talking about this, that, and the other firm and institution meets with the strongest condemnation in the city. Those persons cannot fail to be aware that at such times as these the greatest mischief may be done by spreadfour form the transfer of the persons cannot fail to be aware that at such times as these the greatest mischief may be done by spreadfounded in fact. It would seem hardly necessary to point out that the ramifications of business are so extensive in these times, and there is such an elaborate interlacing of financial engagements, that irreparable damage may be done by the prevalent excerness to communicate the gossis of the hour without taking the least frouble to confirm or substantiate the particulars. The importance of maintaining a discreet silence in such matters cannot be too strongly insisted upon among those who are the rectpients of important confidential communications.

The Chicago banks had only a moderate demand or discounts. Rates for time loans are 8@10 per cent, with call loans at 6@7 per cent. The curement to the country was larger, though Country orders for remittances to New

York were light.

Ban: clearings were \$3,200,000.

There were sales of Traders' Insurance stock at 100, West Park bonds at 100%, Lincoln Park bonds.

One of Chicago City 6 per cents, long, at

The brokers report that the stock of securities in their hands, or on the market in any gense, was

their hands, or on the market in any gense, was never so small as now.

There is a local panic at Saratora. The suspension and defalcation of County-Treasurer James H. Wright led to the immediate suspension of the only two hanks in the place,—the Commercial National and First National. Business is at a standstill, all of the merchants having deposited in one or the other of the banks. They are unable to purchase drafts or exchanges, and have no funds to meet matering obligations. In one year all the four banks of Saratoga have falled.

The succe market was irregular. At the opening prices were weak, but a strong upward turn was given to them in the afternoon. As far as can be judged from the reports of the Chicago brokers there is no pressure of outside buyers to account

judged from the reports of the Chicaro brokers there is no pressure of outside buyers to account for the advance, and the market is evidently manipulated by the different Wall street cliques struggling for existence at each other's expense.

Michigan Central advanced %, to 71%; Lake Shore, which has declared a dividend of 3 per cent semi-annual, advanced %, to 69%; the Granger stocks were strong, Northwestern compon advancing from 46% to 48%, and the preferred from 74% 75%. St. Paul common gained %, to 34%, and

Ing from 40% to 43%, and the preferred from 74% 75%. St. Paul common gained %, to 34%, and the preferred %, to 73%. C., C., C. & I. advanced %, to 32%.

The coal stocks were noticeably strong, especially Jersey Central, which, on the strength of the proposed Baltimore & Ohio connection with New York, went up 1%, to 32%, Lackswanns advanced %, to 43%, and Delaware & Hudson %, to 37%. Western Union opened at 93%, and closed firmer a: 93, ex. dividend of 1% per cent. a gain of %.

Union Pacific, ex. dividend, closed at 66%.

Rock Island opened and closed at 110%, selling during the day at 120. The rise in Rock Island is attributed to the report that the present shares of stock are to be replaced by new certificates, on each of which shall be stamped the fact that the certificate carries with it the ownership of 25 per cent of stock held in the Treasury of the Company on which 2 per cent per annum is divided, the stock so held being that of connecting lines owned by the Rock Island Company, but which stock it is not thought best to actually divide among the shareholders. This would make 125 the par for Rock Island stock as an 8 per cent security. The Company has been earning at the rate of about 15 Company has been earning at the rate of about 15 per cent per annum, and dividing only 10 per

Wabash %, to 20%; and Ohio & Mississippi %, The opening and closing were the same for New York Central at 110%; C., B. & Q., 107%; C., C. & I. C. at 6; St. Joe common at 13; and the preferred at 1

ferred at 34.
Northwestern gold bonds were 102, St. Paul Sinking Funds 100%, and Burlington & Cedar

Sinking Funds 100%, and Burlington & Cedar Rapids 69.

Railroad boods in New York on Wednesday were active and irreguiar. New Jersey Central assented convertibles advanced to 71; consols to 714; St. Paul firsts, i. & D. Division, to 96; Union Pacide Sinking Funds to 106; Wabash seconds to 100; Lake Shore dividend bonds to 110½; Ohio & Mississippi consols to 102%, Sinking Funds to 102%, seconds to 73½; and New York Elevated firsts to 102. Lackawanna 7a dropped from 105 to 100½; American Dock bonds, assented, from 47 to 45½; Morris & Essen 73 of 1871 from 96 to 98; and Lehigh & Wilkesbarre consols from 53 to 52.

Of Pennsylvama Railroad, 5, 570 shares were sold Tuesday at 32½, 32½.

Baltimore & Ohio closed on Tuesday at 91 bid for the common.

Baltimore & Ohio closed on Tuesday at 91 too or the common.

The Denver & Rio Grande reports for October an increase of \$18,824 in net earnings.

The Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway reports for November gross earnings of \$29,400.93.

The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad officials deny the report that a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company has been called for the 23d of December, 1878, to consider the matter of leasing the Chicago, Clinton, Dubuque & Minneaota Railroad.

hiladelphia Ledger has abandoned the ex-m of a renewal of the coal combination.

be announced, after which the further discussion of the subject will probably cease.

The new Canadian loan has not been well taken in London, only £1,618,000 out of the £3,000.000 having been allotted on Dec. 6. A general opinion was expressed that the issue price was ½ per cent too high, but that might not have mattered had the day been favorable in other respects. The consequence is that about £1,400,000 of the loan remains to be bought at the issue price. That represents nearly the whole of the new money which the Canadian Government expects to get by the loan, the rest being wanted for the redemption of existing 6 per cents. Should it not be all readily tendered for the Canadian hanks under advances to the Government will probably hold over the bonds till a more favorable opportunity.

tunity.

Some prominent Boston capitalists, who made a syndicate in mining stocks during the Sierra Nevada excitement, got out, according to the San Francisco Post, with a loss of \$5,000,000: Skae is said to have lost \$3,000,000; some Jewish houses, who bought after the break for a rise, lost \$20,000 to \$100,000, because, instead of the rise, there came another break; Archie Borland is out \$500,000; Senator Jones forgot to clean up when he had \$1,000,000 profit, and is not yet out, though badly behind; E. J. Baldwin lost \$200,000; and a New York operator, who had at one time a profit of \$165,000, lost that and \$124,000. All these men thought they were "insiders."

men thought they were 'insiders."

The San Francisco Chronicle illustrates the fluctuations of mining stocks by the following taole, giving the valuations of the mines on the Comstock lode May, 1877, October, 1878, and December, 1878:

| May, | October, | Dreember, | 1873. | 1874. | 1875. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1878. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879. | 1879.

STOCKS.	Closing Th'sday,	Opening	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing
N. Y. Central Mich. Central Lake Shore C. & N. Western. Do preferred M. & St. Paul. Do preferred U. I. I. & Pacific Iffinois Central C. B. & Quincy. Chicago & Alton.	110% 70% 6 % 47 74% 34% 7.0% 110%	71 6-14 4615 7495 3434 73 111-34 78 10734	7134 60 s 48 4 75% 3434 734 120 78	71 6916 4636 7496 3436 73 11934	11096 -7126 6.46 4894 7.46 3434 7396 11096 77
Do preferred Union Pacific Icre Waossh Kallway Ohio & Miss C., C. C. & Ind. C., C. & L. C. H. & S. Jo Do preferred. Del. & Hudson D. Lack & West.	102 06% 19 20% 136 33% 6% 18% 34 42%	86% 1856 1049 736 32 6 13 34 3736 4256	66% 19 20% 7% 32% 6% 37% 43%	6694 1-84 2094 7-8 32 6 3796 4294	*6614 1834 2034 734 3214 6 18 34 5794 4314
W. Union Tel A. & P. Tel	9374	30% 9358	3234 9434	9376	993 9236

this market of coins, bought and sold

4.85 94 70 4.88 3.90 4.77 15.90 15.60 Gold and silver dollars were 100% in currency. POBEIGN EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT BONDS United States new 148.
United States new 4 per cent coupon 10.14
United States currency is. 1184
LOCAL SECURITIES. LOCAL SECURITIES.

Bid.
Chicago City 7 per cent bonds (long)... 19634
Chicago City 7 per cent sewerage (long)... 19634
Chicago City 7 per cent sewerage (long)... 19634
Chicago City 6 per cents some long \*1684
Chicago City 6 per cents long... 10634
Lincoln Park 7 per cent bonds... 10634
Lincoln Park 7 per cent bonds... 1024
City Railway (South Side)... 1044
City Railway (South Side)... 1044
City Railway (North Side), ex. div... 170
Chamber of Commerce... 574
West Division Railway 7 per cent cert's.
City Scrip... 9654
Traders' insurance... Asked. \*107% \*107% \*11.0% 104 \*107% 102%

\*And interest. BY TELEGRAPH. NEW YORK.
To the Western Americated Press.
New York, Dec. 20. —Gold par. Carrying rates,
1@3. Borrowing rates flat and 2.
Governments were generally firm.

Railroad bonds were strong and higher. State securities were dult.

The stock market was quiet in the early dealings, ont towards the close the transactions were large, and attended with considerable animation. Prices devanced 14@1 at the opening, but this improveadvanced 14@1 at the opening, but this improvement was subsequently lost in some instances, Lake Shore being conspicuously weak. During the afternoon the market became strong, and advanced 14@214, the latter New Jersey Central. Coal shares, Lake Shore, Michigan Central, and the Granger stocks were also conspicuous in upward movement. Transactions were 178, 000 shares, of which 5, 000 were Eric. 54, 000 Lake Shore, 21, 000 Northwestern common, 8, 000 preferred, 29, 000 Lackawanna, 14, 000 New Jersey Central, 6, 000 Morris & Essex, 8, 000 Michigan Central, and 5, 000 Western Union.

Money active at 4@6. Prime mercantile paper, 44, 266.

The Assistant-Treasurer disbursed \$195, 900. Customs receipts, \$222,000. Clearings. \$19,000,000. Sterling exchange, sixty-days, stendy at 482%;

d	Dry-goods imports for the week, \$1,109,000
	AOTPRINERTS
F	Coupons of 1981 Waste Now to
	Coupons, 67s
d	Coursons the fresh tu-400 courses
9	Non Se 1000 Currenteles
9	New 436810436
ì	STOOKS.
Э	
Н	W. U. Telegraph ex div 93 C., C., C. & L 32
3	Quicksilver 12 New Jersey Central 32
э	Quickshiver, pid 33% Bock Island
п	Manines Mail.
я	Quicksilver, pfd.         33k Eock Island         119           Pacific Mail         14% St. Paul         34           Mariposa         103k St. Paul         pfd         78
3	
9	Adams Express105 Fort Wayne101
4	Wells, Fargo & Co 18% Terre Haute 1
а	American Express 48 Terre liaute, pfd 5
э	U. S. Express 45 Chicago & Alton 78
ч	U. S. Express 45 Chicago & Alton 78 N. Y. Central 104 Chicago & Alton, pfd. 104 Erie 1896 Ohlo & Mississippl. 7
э	Erie 1898 Ohio & Mississippi 7
8	Erie, pfd. 32 D. L. & W. 43 Harlem. 138 A. & P. Tel., ex. div. 26
9	Harlem, 138 A. & P. Tel., ex. div., 28
	Michigan Central 7196 Misscari Pacific
9	Panama120 C B. & Q107
	Union Pacific, ex. div 66 Hannibal & St. Joe 13
	Lake Shore. 694 H. & St. Joe. pfd 34 Illinois Central. 77% C. P. bonds. 108 C. & Pittsburg. 62% U. P. bonds. 108 Northwestern 4854 U. P. Land Grant. 108
	Illinois Central 77% C. P. bonds 108
1	C. & Pittsburg 82% U. P. box 4 1(83
4	Northwestern 4814 U. P. Land Grant 1089
1	Boronwestern, pru 1998 U. P. Sinking Frieds, 1068
4	
1	Tennessee 6:, old 34% Virginia 6s, new 26 Tennessee 6: new 26% Mirsouri 6s 1063
1	Tennessee di new 20% Mizsouri 68
1	Virgania on, Old. sacrey. 26
1	SAN FRANCISCO.
1	SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 20Following were the
4	closing quotations at the Stock Board:
ı	
1	Alta 73

Apples 69% Grand Prize. 73% Alta 50% Alta 50% Alta 50% Alta 50% Alta 62% Al

· LIFE-INSURANCE. CONFISCATION OF RESERVES.

We make the following extract from a letter which we have seen, addressed to a New York merchant, who is one of the Trustees of the Mutual Life, by a Chicago merchant, dated Dec. 17;

Drah Sin: The case which is given below came under my notice to-day, and as it appears to be one of singular injustice. I send you the particulars in the hope it will be corrected: Mutual Life policy No. 18, 196. Inity-five year endowinent, for \$1.000; issued to Mr. James Macnish. of Berlin, Win., at are 25; ten full premiums paid and nine dividends received; one dividend now due the policy-holder of about \$10. Cash surrender value offered by Merrill & Ferguson. Agents, Dec. 3, 1878, \$35.92. Deducting the \$10 or \$11 now due Mr. Macnish, and you have a proposition to allow him about \$25 on a reserve of more than \$150, and to retain for some purposes of the Company or its officers the sum of \$125, or five-sixths of the reserve. Assuming the net cost to the policy-holder to be the same as it has been for the past eight years, the sum confiscated is sufficient to pay the whole vermiums for nearly eight years on a new policy to take the place of No. 91, 806. By the side of such facts, all the slush which could be written about "Vitality Funds" fades into insignificance. I do not wonder that the General Agents, Merrill & Ferguson, write Dec. 3: "This amount cannot be recommended as affording any full equivalent to far the owner for the investment as it now stands." If Mr. Winston is celuding himself, and attempting to delude you and others of the Board of Trustees, with the idea that any considerable number of existing policy-holders approve his course of exactions towards retiring members, his methods of acquiring new policy-holders, or his enormods expenses, he is the most mistaken man in America.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Friday, Dec. 20:

OTTY PROPERTY.

Hobble st, n e corner of Selah st, s f, 30x64 ft (with other property), dated Dec, 13 (William Lubeke to Hubert McCormick).

Blue Island av, 90; ft s w of Henry st, n w front, 54x120 ft, Improved, dated Dec, 11-(Arthur II. Merrili to William Robin).

But Island av, 90; ft s w of Henry st, n w front, 10 the st. 20 the st. 10 the st. 10 the st. 20 the st. 10 the st. 10 the st. 20 the st. 10 the st. 10 the st. 10 the st. 20 the st. 10 the st. 10 the st. 20 the st. 10 the to Charles Ulrich).

Orchards: Ulrich).

Orchards: Ulrich).

Orchards: 140 ft n of Sophia st. e f. 24x20 ft. dated Dec. 20 (Haber: McCormlek to William Coates). Coates). Ev (Hubert McCornick to William Thirty-flight at, 1559-10 ft w of Cottage Grove av, sf, 42x143 ft (with other property), dated Dec. 19 (Leverett A. Pratt to Thomas B. Pritchad). Pritchaid).
West I wenty-first st, 175 ft w of Leavitt st, n
f, 25x125 ft, improved, dated, Dec. 20
(Christian Schultz to John Hoffmann).
NORTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A ADDUS OF
MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.
Wrightwood av, 434 ft w of laceine av, n f, 50
x152 ft, dated Dec. 19 (James Quirk to Robert Bulman).
Wrightwood av, 544 ft wof Racine av, n f. 50x 132ft, dated Dec. 19 (James Quirk to Francis Potter).
WEST OF CITY LIMITS. WITHIN A RADIUS OF MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.
Moffat at, 163 ft wo ft Western av, n f., 24x124 ft, dated Dec. 19 (William Goetze to G. and K. Pirong).

COMMERC	CIAL.	
Latest quotations for Dece	two busing	ess days:
ess pork\$ ard	6.60 8 5.55 2.624	3.50 2.63
nort ribs, baxedhiskyheat	1.66 1.66 8286 3186	3.679 1.06 823 3.6
nts	20 4436 50 50 50 50	195 445 100 2,50@2.80
The following were the rec	265	205

of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock Friday morning, and for the correspond

	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
Micros Demical	1878.	1877.	1878.	1877.
Flour, bris	9, 194	13, 638	6,995	14.2
Wheat, bu	69, 851	78, 124	76,560	28,0
Corn, bu	65, 653	19, 425		25, 3
Oats, bu	27.345	22,451	16,967	17, 1
Rye, bu	6, 939	2,791	. 782	
Barley, bu	12,50	25, 783	16, 208	22,0
Grass seed, 10a	40, 330	98, 450	45, (0)	40,3
F. seed, lbs	126,880	134, 580	23,514	48,0
B. corn, lbs	**** *****	8 4 000	17,954	3, 2
C. eats, lbs	428, 300	883,969	3, 570, 474	2,885,0
Beef, tes	**** ******			6
Beef, bris	**** ******		405	2
Pork, bris	*** *****	145	203	1
Lard, Ibs	102, 460	199, 264	1, 206, 570	2, 231, 9
l'allow, lbs	29, 294	34,919	154, 750	20, N
Butter, lbs	135, 270	107, 193	111, 414	24,0
D. hogs, No	44.7	37		
live hogs, No.	49,321	17, C95	2,24%	1.8
Cattle. No	4,731	2,798	2,916	1,7
Sheep, No	1,512	1.953	543	- 11
Ilides, Ibs	115, 501	276,968	119,500	152,5
Highwines, b'is			200	1
Woo!, 150	47, 466	147,080	40, 100	152, 9
Potat sea, bu	3	1,429		14
Coal, tons	4,785	3,818	1, 190	6:
lay, tons	80	50		11 10 3
Lumber. m ft.	557	640	1, 195	7
Shingles, m	316	240	2:0	200
Salt, bris	240	965	8,753	2,2
Poultry, Bs	124, 595	20, 638	139, 140	42.4
Poultry, coops.	1	12		****
Game, pkgs	3 .	**** ******	47	34
ERITA DERS	29	253	1	47
Cheese, bxs	1,784	4,155	1,446	1,3
G. apples, bris	142	*** ******	120	100
Beans, De	30	30	232	2

Withdrawn from store during Wednesday for city consumption: 2, 156 bu wheat, 1, 409 bu corn, 142 bu oats, 1,019 bu bariey.

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 8 cars No. 2 amber wheat, 2 cars No. 2 red, 1 car mixed wheat, 26 cars wheel, 2 cars No. 2 red, 1 car mixed wheel, 26 cars No. 2 bart, 56 cars No. 2 bort spring, 59 cars No. 3do, 32 cars rejected (185 wheel); 4 cars No. 1 corn, 16 cars high mixed, 17 cars new do, 11 cars hew mixed, 43 cars No. 2 corn, 5 cars rejected (96 corn); 18 cars white oats, 14 cars No. 2 mixed, 4 cars rejected (36 cats); 2 cars No. 1 rge. 9 cars No. 2 for 5 cars rejected (36 cats); 2 cars No. 1 rge. 9 cars No. 2 do, 5 cars rejected (18 rye); 5 cars extra No. 3 barley, 9 cars ordinary No. 3 do, 2 cars feed (18 barley). Total, 349 cars, or 146,000 bu. Inspected out: 73,038 bu wheat. 16,045 bu corn, 19,842 bu cats. 338 bu wheat.

ed out: 73,038 bn wheat. 16,045 bn corn, 19,842 bn oats, 338 bn rye, 4,654 bn barley.

The leading produce markets were dull yesterday, and most of them were easier, though there was not much change in prices, except in wheat, which was rather weak. The receipts were not large, but many people held off to see the effect of the new arrangements in Ireight, which were widely expected to cause a further decline, though it is currently believed that, enough freight, room it is currently believed that enough freight-room was contracted for at the reduced rates to keep the Eastern roads busy till towards February. Some there were who lamented that they had let the golden opportunity pass while watching for still lower figures, but these were few. There were more orders to sell May corn than on any day for a long ders to sell May corn than on any day for a long time previously, and apparently all the orders were not obeyed because of lack of buyers. The hipping movement was tame, which made some parties doubt the truth of the rumors that plenty of freight-room had been engaged ahead before the advance in rates.

In the dry-goods market there were no signs of activity outside of the fancy goods department. Only a few scattering buyers were to be seen, and their purchases were light in the aggregate. Groceries continue in good request, and for most lines

ceries continue in good request, and for most lines the market preserves a fairly active tone. Coffees were quoted stronger, under the influence of fa-vorable Rio dispatches. Sugars remain easy. The demand for good to fancy grades of butter continges fairly active at fully sustained prices. The poorer qualities remain dull. Cheese was un-changed in price, ruling quiet and easy. There was a good demand for dried fruits and nuts at steady figures. Fish remain inactive, Nothing new was noted in the leather, bagging, tobacco, coal, and wood markets. Oils were about steady. The lumber market was quiet and steady. The shipments were fair for December. Lumbering in the North is progressing under favorable circumstances, and everything points to a large and cheap stances, and everything points to a large and cheap crop of logs in the spring. Wool and broom-corn were steady and quiet. Seeds were firm and quiet, white clover was dealt in to the extent of the choice offerings. The hide market was firm. Green fruits were steady, with fair sales to the city trade. Potatoes were selling in a small way from store, and deal-

mild long enough to make it safe to ship.	Poultry
and game were steady.	2010
Rail freights were quoted firm at the fo	llowing
ing range:	Street F. V
Fourth Dressed	Dressed
To Baltimore. 37 32 64 87	kogs.
To Baltimore37 .32 .64 .87 Philadelphia38 .33 .68 .84	172
New York 40 .35 .70 .00	75
Boston	.80
The following figures were named ror r	ban lia
ocean contracts:	300000
Flour-	
Problems, 1 ags. burrels.	Grain.
Liverpool68% 57% \$1.30%	5854
Glasgow76% 6-% 1.58%	63
Bristol	63
	100
The following were the percentages of total	
age of grain crops in the United Kingdom	for the
undermentioned years:	
Crops. 1877.	1878.
Wheat 29.9	30.7
Bariey 21.9	24.7
Oats 38.2	0.6
Beans 4.6	4.0
Pens 2.0	2.6
Total100.0	100.0
IN NEW YORK TESTERDAY.	8 55 65 9

mait, 4,256 bu; pork, 943 bris; beef, 1.571
pkgs; cut meats, 7,635 pkgs; lard, 3,615 pkgs;
whisky, 183 bris.

Rxports—Twenty-four hours—Flour, 11,000 bris;
wheat, \$1,000 bu; corn, 105,000 bn; oats, 2,000 bu; rye, 14,000 bn.
NOVEMENT OF WHEAT.

The following shows the receipts and shipmen f wheat at points named yesterday: Shipped.
76, 500
36, 616
81, 000
22, 518
19, 000
61, 000
47, 000
67, 000 60,851 78,880 146,000 32,098 16,000 22,000 21,700 24,000 Total.... 415, 129 409, 659

at port of Chicago Dec. 20: J. M. W. Jones, 1 case tracing cloth: F. W. Hayne & Co., 23 cases gm; Barley & Tyrrell, 34 packages earthenware; Vergho, h. uling & Co., 1 case musical instruments. Collections, \$984.74.

PROVISIONS. "PROVISIONS.
"PRODUCTS—Were moderately active and averaged easier. Pork and lard were relatively weak, the former being dult and the latter active. Liverpool reported a further decline of 3d in lard and 6d in abort clears, and hogs at the Stock-Yards were reported a shade easier under a rather liberal supply.

MESS PORK—Beelined about 10c per bri under a light demand. Sales were reported of 2,500 bris seller Janudemand. Sales were reported of 2,500 bris seller January at \$7.0667.72%; 5.000 bris seller February at \$7.75 67.85; 1,500 bris seller March at \$7.875; and 750 bris seller April at \$8.00. Total, 9,750 bris. The market sed tame at \$6.50@6.55 for old spot: \$7.65 for ne

do: \$7.6867.67% seller January: \$7.77% for February: and \$7.676 for March.

Prime mess pork was quoted at \$6.87%@7.00.

Land-Declined about 5c per 100 lbs, being taken rather freely at the reduction. Sales were reported of 2,800 tcs spot at \$5.50%.55; 5,500 tcs seller January at \$5.50%.55; 5,500 tcs seller January at \$5.50%.55; 5,500 tcs seller January at \$5.50%.56; 5,500 tcs seller January.

18,900 tcs. The market closed steady at \$5.50 for seller becember, \$5.50%.52% seller January, \$5.57% for February, and \$5.67% seller March.

MEATS—Were settive in the aggreente, and somewhat irregular. Green hams were in good request and firm, while salted means were a shade easier, with a moderate export inquiry. Sales were reported of \$4,000 bs green shoulders (N. Y. cuts) at \$2.52%; 500,001 hs short ribs at \$3.52%,35 seller January. \$3.62%,35.5 for February, and \$3.75% for March; 60 bx at \$5.65; pott 4,250 bx; long and short clears at \$3.50%,300 tcs short clears at \$5.65; pott 4,400 bcs green hams at 44%,44% for 16 h averages; and 25 tcs sweet-picked hams (24 bs) at 5c. The following were the prices per 100 x on the leading cuts:

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUB—Was in moderate demand by shippers, and winters were quoted firm at full previous prices, while the finer qualities of spring, to the home trade, were easy, with a light local demand. Sales were reported easy, with a light local demand. Sales were reported of 150 bris winters, partly at \$4.00@4.50; 1.050 bris spring extras, mostly at \$3.75 to shippers. Total, 1.20 bris. The following was the range of asking quotations: Choice to favorite brand of white winters, \$4.50@5.00; fair to good brands of white winters, \$3.75 @4.25; good to choice red winters, \$4.00@4.75; prime to choice springs, \$4.00@4.50; fair to good spring, \$3.25@ 3.75; fair to good Minnesota springs, \$4.00@4.50; choice to fancy Minnesota springs, \$4.50@5.25; patent springs, \$6.00@7.50; low grades, \$2.25@3.00. Buckwheat flour, \$4.00@4.75 per bri. H.5064.75 per bri.
BRAN-Was quiet and firmer. Sale was made of 10

ons at \$8.00 per ton on track. CORN-MEAL-Coarse was nominal at \$11.00 per ton on track. Sale was reported of 1,000 bris on private OTHER MILLSTUFFS-Sales were 10 tons screenings at

OTHER MILLSTOPPS—Sales were 10 tons screenings at \$10,00.

SPRING WHEAT—Was less active being \$2 times quite dull, and was rather weak, declining \$6 from the latest prices of Thursday. The British markets were quoted steady and firm, some private cables reporting an advance of id per cental on winter, and our receipts were only a little larger, with a fair volume of shipments reported, while New York was dull and weak; and there were rumors to free-first that some New York holders were selling out here because of the rise in freight rates. The shipping demand was particularly dull, and the lower grades relatively weak in consequence; still, the market for No. 3 was higher than before the receds advance just previous to the change in freight rates. Seller January opened at styles and declined to \$4956 at the close Seller February ranged at \$15468-556, closing with spot No. 2 at \$2546, and No. 3 closed at about 7046 in ordinary houses, with more discrimination agentary receipts in the Fulton, Air-Line, and Illinois fiver clarations and the sellent procedure of the sellent procedure

When we were reported of 8,000 bu No. 2 at the in Nutry and Centrul, and Soc elsewhere: 400 bu No. 3 at 1846, and 1,000 bu by sample at 53%,600 c. Total, 9 400 bu. CORN-Was dull and easier, declining 1/6 from the latest price of 1 hursday. Liverpool and New York were dull, and our receipts were two small to cause weakness: hence an unsatisfactory deal. The chief point of interest in the market was the herease in offerings for May delivery on country account. These sold freely near the opening, but buyers withdraw being the first of the country and the shipping demand was small in a sympathy with wheat. Some operators stated that there was reason to look for larger receipts, the roads in the country being now improving, and pointed to the lacreased offerings for May as proof, bigger country deliveries being offen a reason for sending, a orders to sell short. The market for January opened at 315%, and fell off to 3 to at the close. Seller February sold at 315%, 315%. March was never morning at 315%, and fell off to 3 to at the close. Seller February sold at 315%, 315%. March was never morning at 315%, and all offen a reason for sending, an orders to sell short. The market for January opened at 315%, and fell off to 3 to at the close. Seller February sold at 315%, 315%. May at 1536 315%, and all offen and a 315% and a 315%, and a 315% and a 315%

Mess pork—500 bris at \$7.824@7.85 for February.

Lard—250 tes for April at \$6.80.

Lard—250 tos for April to \$5.80.

Two O'CLOCK CALL.

Wheat was easier. Sales 380,000 bu at 82½685% of or January, 81½685% of or February, and 83½685% of Marca. Corn—165,000 bu at 30% of or December, 30% 631c or January, 31½6681½ of February, and 34½6 for January, 31½667.71½ for January, and 37.7667.71½ for February.

185.5065.52½ for January and 35.57½65.60 for February, and 34½67.60.71½ for January and 35.57½65.60 for February.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BROOM-CORN—Was rather quiet and easy. The receipts continue fair: Fine green carpet burns. 3%-64c; green huri, 3%c; red-tipped huri. 3c; fine green, with huri enough to work it, 3%-6%c; red-tipped do, 2%-8c. infertor, 1%c-2%c; crooked, 1@2%c.

BUTTER—Remains about as previously quoted. Aside from good to fancy grades—for which there is a well-sustained demand at very full figures—there is but little appearance of activity. Prices remain comparatively steady. We quote: Creamery, 2025c; good to choice dairy, 1@20c; medium, 11@13c; inferior to common, 5&10c; roll butter, 8&15c.

BAGGING—in the bagging market there was little change. Trade was reported dull, with prices ranging as before: Stark, 23c; Brighton A, 22%c; Lewiston, 20%c; Otter Creek, 19%c; American, 19c; burings, 4 and 5 bu, 12@14c; gunnles, single, 14@15c; double, 23@24c; wood sackx, 40%45c.

CHEESE—There was no change worthy of note either in the character of the demand or in prices, trade continuing quiet at former quotations: September and October, full cream, 75@5c; August do, 7@7%c; part skim, 6%@7c; low grades, 2@3c.

COAL—Was ordered with some freedom, but, owing to the late decline at the Last, the market for anthractic was not particularly firm. Soft coals remained steady. We axis a quote as follows: Lackawama, 26.00; Fallows, 13c. 20; Baltimore & Ohlo, 84, 25@4, 75; Minock, 83, 50; Wilmiton, 83, 50; COOPERAGF—Packers' goods were easter. The offerings were more liberal, and packers were not want-

DRESSED HOUSE-Local cutters and and packers took the few lots offered at \$3.00 for bright hog. Sales were reported of, 143 head at \$2.8563.00.

EGGS-Were steady at 1862br. Fresh laid are in fair upply, and preserved eggs are plenty.

Fight histogen contrine without signs of activity, and

were resported of, 143 head at \$2.8563.45.

E4635—Were steady at 186225. Fresh laid are in fair supply, and preserved eggs are pleaty.

F1814—Husiness remains without signs of activity, and values without appreciable change. Following are the quotations: No.1 whitefab, \$4.50, \$3.50; family whitefab, \$1.7561.80; types the fab. \$2.9063 Or; mackerel, extra mess, \$4.50; following are the quotations: No.1 whitefab, \$1.5661.80; \$3.50; and \$1.50.60; do, No. 1 bay, \$7.756.80; \$1.50; solect times, \$4.50; \$1.50; do, the fab. \$1.7561.80; types solection of the fab. \$1.75

RICE-Carolina, 83467%c: Louisiana. 867c; Rangood, 6265c. COFFEE-Mendaling, Java, 27229c; O. G. Java, 24142 26c; choice to fancy Blo, 17361846c; good to prime, 16217c; common to fair, 13362144c; roasting, 126. 180417c; common to fair, 1994014c; roasting, 129-124c.

SUGARS—Patent out loaf, 1021014c; crushed, 97401
10c; granulated, 944004c; powdered, 9440014c; d. 344014c; d. 345014c; d. 345014c;

:s-Allspice, 19619lac; cloves, 40645c; cassia; ; pepper, 1456615c; natinegs, No. 1, 90695c a ginger, 8695c kerickie Allemon.

keiže: popper, 1456e156; natinega, keiže: popper, 1456e156; natinega, keiže: popper, 1456e156; natinega, keiže: popper, 1565fc; biue illy, 565fc; white Soars-True Biue, 565fc; biue illy, 565fc; white lily, 5c; Savon imperial, 5c; German mottled, 55665fc; historianum, 6c, and bilinguous, 6c, and bilinguous, 6c, and bilinguous, 6c, and an No. 1 timothy, 87,756

movement to the country is better tha	n a year ago.
Quotations:	
First and second clear, 14 and 2 inch	32.00@33.50
Third clear, 144 to 2 inch	28.00@30.00
Third clear, inch	26.00
Third clear, inch. First and clear dressed siding	16.00
First common dressed siding	14.00
Flooring, first common, dressed	25.00
Flooring, second common, dressed	22.00
Flooring, third common, dressed	16,50
Box boards, A, 13 inches and upwards	31.00@34.50
Box boards, B, 13 inches and upwards	26.00(#27.50
Box boards. C	17.00@18.50
A stock boards, 10 to 12 inch, rough	24.00@28.00
B stock boards, 10 to 12 inch	20.00@25,00
C stock boards, 10 to 12 inch	16.0 kg 17.00
D or common stock boards	13.00@14.00
Fencing, No. 1	10.00@11.00
Fencing, No. 2	9.00@10.00
Common boards	10.00@11.00
Cull boards	9.00@10.00
Dimension-stuff	9.00@11.00
Dimension-stuff, 20 to 30 ft	9.50@13.00
Culls, 2 inch	8.50@ 9.50
Pickets, rough and select	7.00@11.00
Plexets, select, dressed, and headed	18.00
Lath	1.50@ 1.75
Shingles, " A " standard to extra dry	2.2 6 2.40

ducks, \$2,5062.75; venison, \$6100; wild turkeys, 106110 per 1b.

POTATOES—Were in fair demandin a retail way, and firm at 666:50 per bu. The receipts were light.

SALT—Was quiet and steady. Following is the price list: Fine salt, \$1.00 per bri; coarse, \$1.30 per bri; dairy, per bri, without bags, \$1.15; 00, with bags, \$1.506.70; Ashton dairy, \$8.00 per sack.

SEGUS—Clover was firmer, under a good demand for export, and the small offerings were quickly taken, Sales were made at \$1.7644.00. Timothy was quiet at \$1.0661.12. Fina sold at \$1.16661.20. Shaw's London circular says: Present appearances indicate the probability that. SEABS-Clover was firmer, under a good demand for export, and the small offerings were quickly taken. Sales were made at \$3.754-0.0. Timothy was quiet at \$1.0061.12. Fiax sold at \$1.1656-120. Shaw's London circular argue Present apocarances indicate the probability that, as regards clover-seed, hegland and America will for this season be quite independent of each other; our home-growths sufficing for our wants, whilst the United States readily find customers without being obliged to look to Great Britain. The imports into the United Kingdom of clover and grass seeds in 1877 were 358, 136 cwits.

TEAS—Met with a very fair demand, trade being better than usual for the time of year. Prices were well supported:

Courten, 368-35: good do, 458-550: fine, 368-350: good do, 386-350: fine, 368-350: good do, 458-550: fine, 368-480: finest.

Liverpool., Dec. 20.—1:30 p. m.—Lard, 318 3d. Rest unchanged.

Liverpool., Dec. 20.—Prime mess pork—Eastern, 44: Western, 40s: Bacon—New Cumberlands, 23s; shore ribs, 23s ed; shore text, 23s; shoulders, 18s 6d; hams, 33s. Lard, 31s 3d. Prime mess beef, new, 77s; India mess beef, new, 57s; extra India mess beef, new, 57s; lard mess beef, new, 57s; extra India mess beef, new 57s; lard mess beef, new 45s; 33s. Lard, 31s 3d. Prime mess beef, new, 77s; India mess beef, new, 47s; India mess beef, new, 4

medium, 356-36; groot do, 456-36; fines, 556-36; ci folices, 656-37; fancy, 856-38; folices, 656-36; fancy, 856-38; folices, 656-36; fancy, 856-36; folices, 656-36; fancy, 856-36; fines, 456-36; folice, 656-36; fines, 456-36; folice, 656-36; fines, 456-36; folice, 656-36; fines, 456-36; folice, 556-36; fines, 456-36; fines, 456-36

LIVE STOCK.



### 4.00 for meilium to prime steers, such as are taken for the Eastern markets. The market finished bad.

### QUOTATION:

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, weighing 1,400

bas and unwards.

### QUOTATION:

Good Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed steers, weighing 1,200 to 1,350 bs.

### A.50@5.00

Good Beeves—Well-fatteried steers, weighing 1,500 to 1,350 bs.

### Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1,000 to 1,350 bs.

### Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1,000 to 1,350 bs.

### Butchers' Stock—Poor to common steers and common to choice cows, for gity sisanghrer weighing 20.0 to 1,030 bs.

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### Butchers' Stock—Poor to common steers and common and scalawas steers.

### A. 1,030 bs.

### Price, No.

### Price, No.

### Price, No.

### A. 1,246 to 1,248 st. 45

### 1,350 st. 1,355

### 1

To the Western Associated Press. EAST LIBERTY, Pa. Dec. 20.—aii.mg—Reo-day, 377 head through and 1,863 local; no buo-day except at retail.
Hous—licecipts to-day, 5,335; total for four

20, 285; Yorkera, \$2,70@2,75; Philadelphia, \$2,20@3, \$3,00,285; Yorkera, \$2,70@2,75; Philadelphia, \$2,20@3, \$3,00; none for saic.

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.—Bernyas—Receipts, 1,640; common to medium firm sustained prices; fair to prime and exirt 4; o lighter and scarce; best carload in the market, 1,712 lbs. 115/c; poorest do, mainly old cowa, 7c; general sailes, 8@6/c;; no shit, ments to-day, but 3,620 quarters beef go out to-morrow, along with 450 carcasses of mutton, 400 live sheep, and 300 dressed pigs.

SHEEF-Receipta, 3, 100; no change in prices, but a decided firmness; common to strictly prime, 34@5/c; highest figure for a load of lilinois sheep, 125 lbs.

SWINE—Receipta, (00): live hops dull, \$3, 129/c.

BUFFALO, Dec. 20.—CATILE—Receipts, 292; demand fair and prices stronger for best grades of common butchers' stock, and store cattle lower: ahippers, \$4, 30, 48, 90; butchers', \$2, 263, 00; stockers, \$2, 50@2, 50; 20 cars of common butchers' grades unsold.

SHEEF AND LAMIS—Receipts, 3, 100; market moderal common butchers', \$2, 75@4, 20; stockers, \$2, 50@2, 50; and \$1,00 - levely, \$4, 30; market dull and deciling under heavy receipts. Varkers, \$2, 76@4, 20; mostly \$2, 25; heavy, \$2, 25@2, 85; common ends, \$2, 2562, 50; pigs, \$2, 55@2, 70.

ALBANY.

N. Y. Dec. 20.—CATILE—Receipts, \$2, 200, 200, 200; pigs, \$2, 55@2, 70.

ALBANY.

pigs, \$2.5562.70.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 29.—CATTUR—Receipts, 436
cars, against 382 last week: market \$40 off on common;
better grades unchanged.
SHEMP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 116 car-loads, against
88 last week: mouerate trade at last week's closing
prices up to yesterday, when an advance of \$60 was obtained: range of sheep, 354444c; lambs, 4545536c;
some lots of extra selling higher.

#3.39. Hoos—Receipts, 4.895; shipments, 265; active, buweak; fair to choice packing, \$2.10@2.35; light shipping, \$1.80@2.10.

ping, \$1.80@2.10.

St. LOUIS.

CINCINNATI. C., Dec. 20.—Hors—Demand fair and orices linkher: common. \$2.2002.40: lignt, \$2.500.70: packing, \$2.500.2.40: butteners, \$2.500.2.50; feelipts, 11,003; shipmenis, 1,356. BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN CITIES. The following were received by the Chicago Board The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 20—11:30 a. m.—Flour, 18@22a.

Wheat—Winter, 88.86@00; spring, 78 20@08-4d; white, b. 14@08-6d; club, 98 6d@8-10d. Corn, 238-3d. Pork, 40s. Lard, 318-6d. Receipts of wheat last three days, 18,000 qrs; 15,000 qrs being American.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 20—1:30 p. m.—Lard, 318-3d. Rest unchanged.

No. 2, 18s. Grain-Wheat-Winter, No. 1, 9s; No. 2, 8s 8d;

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 1. 9s; No. 2, 8s 8d; spring, No. 1, 9s 41; No. 2, 7s 2d; white, No. 1, 9s 63; No. 2, 9s 1d; club, No. 1, 9s 10d; No. 2, 9s 6d. Corn—New, No. 1, 23s 3d.
PROVISIONS—PORK, 40s. Lard, 31s 6d.
LIVERPOOL, Dec. 20.—COTTON—Firm at 5 1-18@ 5 7-16d; sales, 8,000-bales; speculation and export, 2,000; American, 6,500; sales of the week, 51,000; American, 42,00); speculators took 2,000; exporters took 9,000; forwarded from ship's side direct to spinners, 10,000; actual export, 15,000; total receipts, 71,000; American, 60,000; total stock, 333,000; American, 202,000; amount amost, 216,000; American, 271,-000.

COO.

BREADSTUFFS—Quiet: CaWornia white wheat, 98 9d 698 6d; do club, 98698 5d; No. 2 to No. 1 red Western spring, 78698 4d; do winter, 88 9d 698. New Western mixed corp. 2346238 3d. PETROLEUM—Spirits, 9s 6d@10s. RECEIPTS-Wheat for three days, 18,000; American.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—SUGAR—No. 12, Dutch standard. 228 edge2is cash: 22-@22s ed afoat.
Petroleum—Refined, 854dspot.
Spirits of Turperntine—20s ed@21s.
Antwerp, Dec. 20.—Petroleum—2154.

AMERICAN CITIES. NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.—Grain—Wheat unusually tan

New York, Dec. 20.—Grain—Wheat unusually tame and generally depressed, actual dealings showing a decline in winter grades of about ½(½):e per bu, closing irregular; spring also a trife lower; 8, 60) bu very choice Chicago at 91c. A moderate movement in corn for early delivery, as well as in the option line, at a shade lower prices, closing weak; mixed Western ungraded, 45% 494°c. Rye barely steady and very dull; No. 2 Western quoted at 58c. Oats moderately sought at about previous prices, mixed Western, 6,600 bu, at 20%31c; No. 2 Chicago, 1,500 bu, at 20%3.

livery.

Tallow—In fair request; 35,000 bs in lots at 6%26%.
Suca.Emaw in moderate request on a previous basis of 6%26% for fair to good refuing Cuba; refined dull; quoted as before.
WHISKY—Scarce and wanted; quoted at \$1.10 bid.

of this 6-big for fair to good refluing Cuba; refined dull; quoted as before.

Whisky—Searce and wanted; quoted at \$1.10 bid.

Fritialits—Business comparatively slow; through rates continued in favor of shippers; movement very moderate; through freights unsettled, combination rates having been reported as restored, which would make the rate on provisions through from Chicago to Liverpool equal to about 0536(50c, wille further shipments were represented as having been at 50c, and rumored at less than tals rate per 100 lbs.

New York. Dec. 20.—Corrow—1650bc; futures broyant; December, 8, 15c; January, n. 27c; February 100 been provided to the control of the co

sts, 200 bu. -Wheat, 47,000 bu: corn. 30, 200 bu.

42, 100 bu; oats, 200 bu.

SILPMENTS—Wheat, 67,000 bu; corns 30, 200 bu.

ST. LOUIS.

Bec. 20.—Corror—Higher; misma 25c; low indidding, 35c; good ordinary, 75c; may 400 bales; receipts, 2,000; shipments, 970.

FLOUIS—Good demand, and prices a shade interdouble extra full, 83.5003. 55; treble stra full, 83.5003. 50; for clear full; salsole at 85.400. 50; full, 83.5003. 50; for clear fulls; salsole at 85.400. 50; full full, 83.5003. 50; for clear fulls; salsole at 85.400. 50; full full, 83.5003. 50; for clear fulls; salsole at 85.400. 50; full fulls; salsole at 85.400. 50; full fulls; salsole at 85.400. 50; full fulls; salsole at 85.400. 50; f

SIPMENTS-Flour. 8,000 bris; wheat, 60,000 bu: cors. NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS.

La., Dec. 21, -FLOUB - Quiet but firm: superfine, 83, 25; XX, \$4, 40; XXX, \$4, 125, 84, 15; Market St. 105, 50.

GRAIN—Corn dull and nominal at 4460 sec. Oats in fair demand at 30, 632.

CORY MR LE—Dull and nominal.

HAY—Demand fair and market firm; prime, \$14,00; choice, \$16,00 to 16, 50. HAV-Demand fair and market firm; prime, \$14.00; cholco, \$15.00416.50.

PROVISIONS-Pork quiet at \$7.75 to arrive. Large steady; theree, \$6.0066.25; kegs, \$7.0067.25. Butsencats-Market duli; shoulders, loose, \$250; beaked, \$2506745; clear rin, \$60; clear, \$450. Bason-Market duli; shoulders, \$250; c.cear rin, \$450. Baso

duli; shoulders, 28c: c.ear rin, the life: clear, the day. Hams-Sugar-cured, 10% bile; uncanased, obes lee.

Hisky-Steady: Western recisited, \$1.0521 in. Guorantes Common to Chookentra—Coffee quiet: Rio cargoes, ordinary to grow the common to the common to the common to common discount of the common to common discount of the common discount o

28,000 bu: oata, 9,000 bn: rye, 2,500 bu.

BOSTON, Dec. 2h.—FLOUR—Steady: Western supers,
\$3.0033.25; common extras, \$3.7598.25; Wisconsin extras, \$4.058.50; Minesota extras,
\$4.258.5.75; winter wheats in fair demand; Ohio and Micalgan, \$4.7595.124; Hillinois and Indians, \$5.0065,50;
\$5. Loui., \$5.0040.00; Wisconsin and Minesota patest
\$0.0067.50.

URAIN—COTH—Fair demand; steady; new mixed and
yellow, 456.85c; old scarce at 506.35c. Oats steady;
\$0.1 and extra white, 356.850c; No. 2 write, 336.335; No. 1 write, 336.335; No. 2 write, 336.335; No. 3 white and No. 2 mixed, 316.32c. Rye, 00
603.0.

ECEIPTS -Flour, 7,000 bris; corn, 43,000 bu; when SHIPMENTS-Flour, 1,400 bris; corn, 1,200 bu; when MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 20.-FLOUS-Q

changed.

Grann—Wheat stendy; opened and closed dull; No. 1 Aliwaukee hard, esc, No. 1 Milwaukee, Se; No. 2 Milwaukee, Se; No. 2 Milwaukee, Se; No. 2 Milwaukee, Se; No. 2 Milwaukee, Se; No. 3 Milwaukee, Toe; No. 4 Milwaukee, Go; rejected, 574gc. Corn quiet: a mishower; No. 2, 30%c. Oater lower; No. 2, 9%c. No. quiet but stendy; No. 1, 42%c. Barley firmer; No. 2 ayring, cash and January, 88%gc; Pebruary, 87%gc; Provisions—Quiet, but 82mdy; mess lork dull; ob. 67,5; new, 87.75. Lard—Frimer steam, 35.30. illoos—Live quiet at \$2.50002.75; dressed, steady at \$3.20. BIXCEIPTS—Flour, 11,000 bris: wheat, 80,000 ba.
SHIPMENTS—Flour, 7,000 bris: wheat, 57,000 ba.
CINCINNATA.
Dec. 30.—COPTON—Quiet but the

CINCINNATI. Dec. 20.—COTION—quas in a t-36c.

FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.
GRAIN—Wheat scarce and firm; red and white, as 97c. Corn dull at 316cs2c. Oats in good demand at 75cs2cs. Eye—Demand fair and marcel firm 526c53c. Saries quiet and unchanged.
Paovistoss—Pork in good demand at 88.01. Les quiet; scam. \$5.5565.60. Buls meats and; like 24.62%, and \$5.80. Bacon steady old smullers, 17.7 new short-ribs, \$4.50; old short-clear, \$4.526.37; white Reserve, 160; see choice Central Unio, 12618c; Choice Reserve, 160; see choice Central Unio, 12618c; Choice Lixsend Oil.—Quiet at 8.3616. INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 20.—Hogs—Steady; cho @2.00; fdir, \$2.50@2.55; receipts, 7,000.

FLOUR-SEE-SEE AND UNCHARGE.

GEALN—Wheat steady: No. 2 red winter, 2002.

Corn from: December, 28%, 220%; January, 20

2.4(c. Oats quiet; white, 22c; nixed, 23c. By. 62

Fatovisions—Green shoulders, 5.1.0. Clear in 1.2

63.6% Lard, 85.00. Hama, 85.5066.00.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 8,000 but corn, 20,000 but on.

2,100 ou.

2,100 og.

Louisville, Dec. 20.—Corrow—Quiet, at 362.
Flouis—Dull and unchanged.
Grain—Wheat higher: red. Soc; amber and white.
Soc. Lorn—Market dull; white, 356; mixed, 33e. Ous
—White, easier at 250; mixed, firmer at 26e. kipe for
at 520.
FROVISIONS—Pork—Market easier at 35.0048.1%.
Lard quiet; choice leaf tierce, 26.51; do kasa 555.
Bulk meats quiet; shoulders, 256.2%; clear 716.51, 364.00.
Bacon nominai; hams, sugar-cured, naminal at 526.
Whites Y—Active and firm at \$1.06.
KANSAS CITY.

at Sec.

WHISKY—Active and firm at \$1.0%.

RANSAS CITY.

No. Dec. 20.—GRAIN—The Private in the comber, 8146881/361 No. Dec. 20.—GRAIN—The Private in the comber, 8146881/361 No. 2 cash, 916881/361 No. 3 cash, 700 No. 2 cash, 816881/361 No. 2 cash, 700 No. 2 cash, 700 No. 2 cash, 700 No. 2 cash, 816881/361 No. 2 cash, 700 No. 3 cash, 200 No. 3 cash, 700 No. 2 cash, 200 No. 3 cash,

COTTON.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 20.—The overland statement of the National Cotton Exchange for the quarer ending Nov. 30, 1878: Receipts at all United states portal, 7.43, 340 hales; same time last year, 1.500, 707; exports same time, including canals, 888, 240; same time last year, 622,803; stock at ports Nov. 30, 514, 704; same time last year, 622,705; tock at portal and divect from producers, 222,242; same time last year, 140,205; total overland direct from producers to mills, 164,275; same time last year, 73,125; taking of spinners from portal year, 154, 125; taking of spinners from portal year, 154, 155; taking of spinners from portal year, 154, 155; taking of spinners from portal year, 154, 155; taking of spinners from portal year, 155; taking of spi COTTON. 385, 577.

PETROLEUM.
CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 20.—PETROLEUM—Uncannet.
standard white, 110 test, 9c.
OIL CITY, Pa., Dec. 20.—PETROLEUM—Market order
with sales at 94%c, advanced to 50%c, closing vitasales at 96%c, advanced to 50%c, closing vitsales at 96%c, advanced to 50%c, closing vitasales at 96%c, advanced to 50%c, closing vitasales at 96%c, advanced to 50%c, closing vitaprivate process of the process of the control
\$1.16% at Parker's for homediate shipment research
\$3.16% at Parker's for homediate shipment research
\$3.16% at Parker's for homediate shipment research PETROLEUM.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.—There is no improved in trade, and business continues quiet in all departments, cotton goods quiet and unchanged, moving storts, as gringham and dress goods in light request; as pering such in ground the provider of the pro

TURPENTINE.
WILMINGTON, Dec. 19.—SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE
Plrm at 29c.

Garfield.

Judianopolis Journal.

Gen. Garfield makes no concealment of his opinion that Senator Blaine's recent speed, and the pending sectional debate at this time, is mistake. He thinks the better policy would have been to have proposed an appropriation to punish perpetrators of frauds, and then ist the Democrats oppose it if they dared. No doubt they would have done so, and it is easy to see this would have placed them at a disadvantare.

A Fast People.

Circiand Leader.

It is twelve moons, more or less, since Congress authorized the completion of the Waibington monument. A correspondent report that a change is noticeable in the derick sitch has stood for so many years on the top of the half-finished shaft. We are a progressive pro-

"And Some Money."

Congressman Smith, of the Second New Jessey District, having been accused of beauty says, significantly: "I have a good reputational and some money, to back me."

CHRISTMAS P Cor. State & Have BOUG SHERIFF NEARLY THE Stock of Dollar AND THE ENTIR STEINHOP

VOLUME A

LANG BROS., AND T. C. MEN 5 BANKRUP 50c on a

Very fine Plated as Jewelry, Double and Fire Gilt, and Re fully 25 to 50 THAN YOU CAN ELSEWHERE. 2 consist of some of Novelties and Best market. We offer Real Model Wax Patent Feet and

38 cents. Fine Kid-Body Do and Light Hair, ward. Fine Dressed Dolls Sc, 18c, 28c, 45c,

China Dolls, 5c, 9c ward. Doll Heads at 8c, Doll Bodies at 12 ward.

We have a LARG GANT STOCK o RIAN, AND PA HEADS, at ONE NOAH'S ARKS at from 5c to A COMPLETE MAGIC LANTE TOOL CHESTS at from 18c to 95 BAVINGS BANKS at from 4c to

FULL LIVERY STABLE, 75c to SEVEN-KEY TROMBONES, 75c TOY PERAMBULATORS, es TOY CARTS, 18c. ROCKING HORSES, 95c. Patent Iron Frame SLEIGHS,

TABLE CROQUET, 6 bails, 220

FIFTY-PICTURE ALBUMS, Finish, with gilt clasp, 48c.
Other dealers are asking One D
FINE ONE-HUNDRED-PIC
Leather Bound, Gold Finish, at
Worth double.
SATCHELS at 48c, 88c, \$1, and
POCKET-BOOKS at 5c, 10c, 12
CIGAR-CASES at 25c, 50c, 85c CIGAR-CASES at 25c. 50c.

VELVET and WOODEN FR department. PICTURE-FRAMES, SIL Ve

No other house in the city can sell them at prices we offer them for Rogers' A.1, 12 oz., Plated Stee Rogers' A 1, 12 oz., Plated Steel Tea-Spoons, 35c, 65c, 95c, and., Table-Spoons, 75c, 65c, 51.75, at Table Outlery, 81x Knives and upward. Carver, Fork, and 8t Butter and Bread Knife at 10 Pooket-Knife at 10c. A fine two inlaid handle, only 18c. Razors, tion prices. Silver-Plated Cast Cake Basketa, Sugar Bowls, Goblets, and Tea Sets, 50c on the The Above conditions of the Parker Steel St

The above goods are the best world, viz.: Rogers, Aurora. M Bird Cages at 68c, 45c, and Baskets at half price. Pine Willow Sewing Stand. at 81.

Fine Willow High Chair, \$1. All goods in this department dollar. Brackets, 9c, 28c, and 95c. V China Cups and Saucers, el gilt, 22c, 38c, and 50c.

Japanese and Swiss Carvings of Cost to import.

Clocks at one-half the usual pr Bibles and Books at less than as Ladies' Furnishing Goods chea Fine Kid Gloves, all shades at

Fine Kid Gloves, all shades at buttons, 42c.

Better grades, A No. 1, warran Ladies' Slik Ties and Handker sicry, Embroidery, Laces, etc., you ever saw them before.

Gents' Furnishing Goods lower We have not time to enumera bur stock. Inspection is invited OVE

\$50,000 WORTH Under one roof, 25 to 50 per c

Than any other Hor "THE F

198 & 200 8 Mos. 61, 63, 65, 67 These Goods and I be had at the above n

WEHAVENO IN THE